

Longitudinal examination of multiple symptom reporting in Australian veterans of the 1990-1991 Gulf War

Stella May Gwini

B.Sc Hons (Statistics), M.Sc (Health Services Research & Technology Assessment)

A thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of

Philosophy at Monash University in March, 2016

Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine Faculty of Medicine, Nursing and Health Sciences

©The author [2016]. Except as provided in the Copyright Act 1968, this thesis may not be reproduced in any form without the written permission of the author.

I certify that I have made all reasonable efforts to secure copyright permissions for third party content included in this thesis and have not knowingly added copyright content to my work without the owners' permission .

Table of Contents

List of I	Figu	res	vii
List of ⁷	Tabl	es	viii
Abstrac	ct		ix
Genera	l Deo	claration	xiii
Acknow	wled	gements	xvii
List of I	Publ	ications and Awards	xix
Abbrev	riatic	ons	xxiii
Chapte	er 1: I	ntroduction	1
1.1	Bac	kground to the 1990-1991 Gulf War	1
1.2	He	alth of Gulf War veterans	3
1.2	2.1 Pr	revalence of symptoms	4
1.2	2.2	Medical disorders/conditions in Gulf War veterans	4
1.2	2.3	Multisymptom illness	8
1.3	Lor	ngitudinal changes in Gulf War veterans' symptom reporting	11
1.4	Res	search aims, questions and thesis outline	12
Chapte	er 2: 1	Methods	17
2.1	Co	hort description, recruitment and participation	18
2.1	l.1	Wave-1 of the Study	18
2.1	1.2	Wave-2 of the Study	20
2.2	Eth	nical considerations	23
2.3	Dat	ta collection	24
2.3	3.1	Wave-1 data collection	24
2.3	3.2	Wave-2 data collection	
2.3	3.3	Summary of collected data relevant for this research	
2.4	Sta	tistical analysis	
Chapte	er 3: I	Longitudinal changes in symptom reporting	
Chapte	er 4: (Changes in patterns of symptom reporting	
Chapte	er 5: l	Incidence of chronic diseases at follow-up	73

Chapte	er 6: Multisymptom illness systematic review		
Chapte	er 7: Health service use/Disability claims and Multisymptom Illness		
Chapte	er 8: Discussion and Conclusions		
8.1	Summary of findings		
8.2	Discussion		
8.3	Strengths and limitations of this research	141	
8.4	Implications of this research	142	
8.5	Conclusions	144	
Referei	nces	145	
Appen	dices	159	
App	endix A: Wave-1 Consent form	160	
App	endix B: Wave-2 Consent form		
App	Appendix C: Wave-1 questionnaire		
App	Appendix D: Wave-2 questionnaire		

List of Figures

Figure 1: Diseases/conditions with sufficient evidence for a causal relationship or	
association with Gulf War deployment	.7
Figure 2: Summary of cohort participation at Wave-2	21

List of Tables

Table 1: 10 most common symptoms reported by Gulf War veterans from international	
veterans' health epidemiological studies	.5
Table 2: Description of sources of data from Wave-1 and Wave-2	30

Abstract

Background

Increased prevalence of symptoms across multiple body systems are reportedly a major health concern among Gulf War veterans. A case definition of this multiple symptom reporting called multisymptom illness (MSI), is often used for epidemiological and clinical investigations. However, little is understood as to the longitudinal and longerterm consequences of high symptom reporting in Gulf War veterans.

Aims

To examine longitudinal changes in Australian Gulf War veterans' symptom reporting, with particular emphasis on the associations between symptom reporting and health service utilisation, disability compensation, chronic disease incidence, health-related quality of life and general health.

Methods

A cohort of male Australian Gulf War veterans and a military comparison group was assembled and assessed in 2000-2003(Wave-1), and followed up in 2011-2012(Wave-2). At each time point, a multi-system 63-item symptom checklist was administered as part of a larger postal questionnaire that collected data on health behaviours, doctor diagnosed medical problems/conditions and health service use. At Wave-2, additional

~-ix--

data on health service use and Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) disability compensation were collected from the Medicare Benefits Schedule, Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme and DVA. In addition, a systematic review and meta-analysis on MSI in Gulf War veterans was conducted. The review incorporated studies from multiple countries. A range of statistical methods were used to assess the relationship between deployment and health outcomes; including regression models for binary, ordinal and nominal data. Exploratory factor analysis was used to investigate patterns of symptom reporting.

Results

697 Gulf War veterans and 659 comparison group members from Wave-1 participated again at Wave-2. Symptom reporting in both Gulf War veterans and the comparison group increased over time, however at a similar rate. Exploratory factor analysis showed no significant changes in patterns of symptom reporting over time. In the ten years of follow-up, Gulf War veterans who had high symptom reporting at Wave-1 were more likely to develop cardiovascular, musculoskeletal and psychological disorders than veterans with low symptom reporting. The systematic review indicated that odds of MSI were over two-and-a-half times higher in Gulf War veterans than other military personnel. Additional analyses from our cohort showed that MSI cases identified at Wave-1 had more general practitioner visits, medical specialist visits, hospitalisations and DVA disability compensation claims in the period between Wave-1 and Wave-2

~~X~~

than those without MSI but their health service use and disability compensation was comparable to that of participants with chronic diseases.

Conclusions

Twenty years post-Gulf War, the magnitude of symptom reporting among Gulf War veterans increased although the patterns of symptom reporting were stable over time. Gulf War veteran's symptom reporting remained higher than that of other military personnel and the Wave-1 prevalence gap between the groups was unchanged at Wave-2. High symptom reporting was predictive of chronic disease onset in the longer-term and increased use of primary and secondary healthcare services. The trajectories observed over the ten-year follow-up show that high symptom reporting persists more than 20 years post-war, indicating high future healthcare needs of personnel with multiple symptom reporting.

General Declaration

😹 MONASH University

In accordance with Monash University Doctorate Regulation 17.2 Doctor of Philosophy and Research Master's regulations the following declarations are made:

I hereby declare that this thesis contains no material which has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma at any university or equivalent institution and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, this thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person, except where due reference is made in the text of the thesis.

This thesis includes 4 original papers published in peer reviewed journals and 1 unpublished (but submitted) original paper. The core theme of the thesis is to improve understanding of the health of Australian veterans of the 1990-1991 Gulf War by exploring longitudinal changes in symptom reporting and how symptom reporting is related to health service utilisation, disability compensation, chronic diseases, general health and well-being. The ideas, development and writing up of all the papers in the thesis were the principal responsibility of myself, the candidate, working within the Monash Centre for Occupational and Environmental Health under the supervision of Professor Malcolm Sim, Professor Andrew Forbes and Doctor Helen Kelsall. The inclusion of co-authors reflects the fact that the work came from active collaboration between researchers and acknowledges input into team-based research.

Thesis chapter	Publication title	Publication status	Nature and extent of candidate's contribution
3	Increased symptom reporting persists in 1990-991 Gulf War veterans 20 years post deployment	Published	Contributed to implementation of the Wave-2 study; initiated and developed research question for this chapter; designed the manuscript; analysed the data; drafted and finalised the manuscript. Extent of contribution: 80%
4	Stability of symptom patterns in Australian Gulf War veterans: 10- year longitudinal study	Published	Contributed to the implementation of the Wave-2 study; initiated and developed the research questions; designed the manuscript; analysed the data; drafted and finalised the manuscript. Extent of contribution: 80%
5	New onset of chronic diseases and changes in lifestyle risk factors among Gulf War veterans: A longitudinal comparison of high and low symptom reporters	Published	Contributed to the implementation of the Wave-2 study; initiated and developed the research questions; designed the manuscript; analysed the data; drafted and finalised the manuscript. Extent of contribution: 80%
6	Multisymptom illness in Gulf War veterans: A systematic review and meta-analysis	Published	Conducted an updated literature search of the topic; reviewed abstracts from the updated search; reviewed, extracted and summarised data from the selected manuscripts; designed the manuscript; conducted meta-analysis; drafted and finalised the manuscript. Extent of contribution: 70%
7	Comparability of health service use by veterans with multisymptom illness and those with chronic diseases	Accepted subject to major revisions	Contributed to the implementation of the Wave-2 study; initiated and developed the research questions; designed the manuscript; analysed the data; drafted and finalised the manuscript. Extent of contribution: 80%

In the case of Chapters 3 to 7 my contribution to the work involved the following:

~xiv~

I have not renumbered sections of submitted or published papers in order to generate a consistent presentation within the thesis.

Student signature:



Date: 28/03/2016

The undersigned hereby certify that the above declaration correctly reflects the nature and extent of the student and co-authors' contribution to this work.

Main Supervisor signature:

Date:

Acknowledgements

"Without counsel purposes fail; but with many counsellors they succeed." Proverbs 15 vs. 22

This work would not have been completed without all intellectual and financial support from my supervisors. I would also like to thank my work colleagues in the Monash Centre for Occupational and Environmental Health (MonCOEH) particularly Jill Blackman and Anthony Del Monaco; Monash University for the APA scholarship and travel grants; the School of Public Health and Preventive Medicine (SPHPM) and the Australasian Epidemiological Association for conference travel grants. My sincere gratitude goes to SPHPM staff for maintaining a conducive environment for learning.

My greatest thanks go to my son, Tinotenda, for all his patience throughout the journey. I thank him for giving me time and inspiration until the end. To Darlington, and the rest of my family here and abroad, words cannot express how grateful I am for all the support and tolerance.

List of Publications and Awards

Publications by the Candidate Relevant to the Thesis

<u>Gwini SM</u>, Kelsall HL, Sim MR, Ikin JF, McFarlane AC and Forbes AB. Stability of symptom patterns in Australian Gulf War veterans: 10-year longitudinal study. *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, 2016; 73: 195-198.

<u>Gwini SM</u>, Forbes AB, Kelsall HL, Ikin JF and Sim MR. Increased symptom reporting persists in 1991 Gulf War veterans 20 years post deployment. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, 2015; 58 (12): 1246-1254.

<u>Gwini SM</u>, Kelsall HL, Ikin JF, Sim MR, McFarlane AC and Forbes AB. New Onset of Chronic Diseases and Changes in Lifestyle Risk Factors Among Gulf War Veterans: A Longitudinal Comparison of High and Low Symptom Reporters. *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, 2016 Aug; 58(8):770-7.

<u>Gwini SM</u>, Forbes AB, Sim MR and Kelsall HK. Multisymptom illness in Gulf War veterans: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, 2016 Jul; 58(7):659-67.

Additional peer-reviewed publications

Ikin JF, McKenzie DP, <u>Gwini SM</u>, Kelsall HL, Creamer M, McFarlane AC, Clarke DM, Wright B and Sim M. Major depression and depressive symptoms in Australian Gulf War veterans 20 years after the Gulf War. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 2016; 189 (1): 77-84.

Ikin JF, Kelsall HL, McKenzie DP, <u>Gwini SM</u>, Forbes AB, Glass DC, McFarlane AC, Clarke D, Wright B, Del Monaco AD and Sim MR. Cohort Profile: The Australian Gulf War Veterans' Health Study cohort. *International Journal of Epidemiology*, 2016 January; **189** (1): 77-84.

Kulkarni J, Gavrilidis E, <u>Gwini SM</u>, Worsley R, Grigg J, Warren A, Gurvich C, Gilbert H, Berk M and Davis SR. Effect of Adjunctive Raloxifene Therapy on Severity of Refractory Schizophrenia in Women: A Randomized Clinical Trial. *JAMA Psychiatry*, 2016; **73**(9): 947-954.

Conference oral presentations

<u>Gwini S</u>, Forbes A, Ikin J, Sim M and Kelsall H. Persisting increase in multiple symptom reporting in Australian veterans of the 1990-91 Gulf War. *JMVH* 2015; 23(4):58-59.

<u>Gwini S</u>, Forbes A, Sim M and Kelsall H. Do lifestyle risk factors differ for serving and ex-serving Australian Defence Force personnel? The Australian Gulf War Veterans' Health Study. JMVH 2015; 23(4): 26.

<u>Gwini S</u>, McFarlane E, Benke G and Sim M. Reliability of electronic cemetery records in ascertaining vital status in historical cohorts. <u>Australasian Epidemiologist</u>, Vol. 21, No. 3,

~~XX~~

Dec 2014: 83-86. Available at: <<u>http://search.informit.com.au/documentSummary;dn=679833772961292;res=IELNZC></u>IS SN: 1327-8835. [cited 09 Mar 15].

Awards

Award name: Monash Postgraduate Travel grant Funder: Monash University Graduate Education Research Centre Year: 2015 Purpose: Conference travel

Award name: Student Conference Award Funder: Australasian Epidemiological Association (AEA) Year: 2014 Purpose: Conference attendance

Award name: Conference Award Funder: Monash University School of Public Health & Preventive Medicine Year: 2014 Purpose: Conference attendance

Abbreviations

CIDI	Composite International Diagnostic Interview		
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention		
DVA	Department of Veterans' Affairs		
HSA	Health Services Australia		
IOM	Institute of Medicine		
MBS	Medicare Benefits Scheme		
MSI	Multisymptom illness		
PBS	Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme		
PRISMA	Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-		
	Analysis		
PTSD	Post-traumatic stress disorder		
RPBS	Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme		
SOP	Statement of Principles		
US	United States		
UK	United Kingdom		

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background to the 1990-1991 Gulf War

Following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1991, coalition forces were deployed to the Persian Gulf (referred to as the Gulf War). Among these were military forces from the United Kingdom (UK), United States of America (US), France, Canada, Denmark and Australia. The first deployment of the Australian military forces was in August 1990 and by the end of September 1991, most Australian troops had returned home. Compared with other wars, this war was considerably shorter as air strikes lasted for approximately six weeks while ground battle lasted for five days.

Even though the combat period was short with few fatalities and casualties, the military personnel were faced with psychological stressors such as constant fear of one's life, constant threat and fear of chemical or biological weapons attack and exposure to dead and decaying bodies. They were also exposed to environmental and medical agents before or during their deployment. Reported environmental exposures include smoke and dust, depleted uranium, smoke from oil fires and sprayed

~l~

pesticides. There were also medical exposures including multiple vaccinations, antiwarfare agents, prophylaxis (e.g. nerve agent prophylaxis) and antimalarial medication.^(1, 2) In a recent review, White et al. (2015)⁽³⁾ concluded that symptom reporting found among Gulf War veterans was linked to exposure to pesticides or Pyridostigmine bromide during the Gulf War, but the evidence for the relationship between symptomatology and other exposures was weak. Pesticide exposure was mainly associated with overall symptom severity^(1, 4), as well as gastrointestinal and neuropsychological symptoms^(5, 6). Pyridostigmine bromide was reportedly associated with overall symptom severity.⁽¹⁾ The majority of exposure information was self-reported as many of the exposures were not recorded during the period of conflict. Due to lack of objective data on deployment exposures, quantifying the majority of exposures in Gulf War veterans has not been possible, and 'deployment' to the Gulf War continues to be assessed as an important exposure *per se*.

The deployment from Australia comprised 1,871 personnel, majority of whom were from the Royal Australian Navy.⁽⁷⁾ There were a number of deployments covering three main operations; Operation Damask I, Operation Damask II and Operation Damask III. Other personnel were deployed to the clearance diving team and the Task Group Medical Support Element (deployed on an American hospital ship). Operation Damask I was the first deployment to leave Australia in August 1990 and was deployed in the Gulf of Oman. Two of the three deployed ships left the conflict region in December 1990, before the beginning of the air strikes while the other ship left the region in January 1991, after the air strikes. Personnel on these deployments

--2---

participated in frigate firing, searching of enemy ships and experienced a number of 'false' chemical and fire alarms.

Following Damask 1, Damask II deployment was released to the Gulf of Oman and the Gulf of Hormuz in December 1990. Two of the three ships on this deployment departed the Gulf region in March 1991 and the other departed in May 1991. Among other exposures, some personnel on these ships were exposed to dust storms and smoke from oil fires.

Operation Damask III involved the re-deployment of Her Majesty's Australian Ship (HMAS) Darwin, from Operation Damask I, and the ship arrived in the Gulf in June 1991. Personnel on this ship were possibly exposed to dust storms and smoke from oil wells. Throughout all deployments, there were no Australian fatalities.

1.2 Health of Gulf War veterans

After the war, veterans of the Gulf War from different countries began to report multiple symptoms across multiple body systems. Table 1 presents the most common symptoms reported in some of the large health studies of Gulf War veterans from several countries.

1.2.1 Prevalence of symptoms

Table 1 shows that although the order of the 10 most frequent symptoms varied across the different cohorts, the type of symptoms listed were fairly similar. This indicated that symptom reporting was common among Gulf War veterans, regardless of the country of origin. Furthermore, symptom reporting among Gulf War veterans was significantly higher compared with that of other military personnel not deployed to the Gulf War.^(5, 8-12)

1.2.2 Medical disorders/conditions in Gulf War veterans

Within the early years post-Gulf War, veteran health epidemiological studies were conducted to establish whether this excess symptom reporting by Gulf War veterans was a result of already known disorders/conditions or whether the symptom reporting resembled a new disease/condition/syndrome. Some of the epidemiological studies assessed the prevalence of diseases/conditions in Gulf War veterans and found that some symptom reporting could be explained by known diseases/conditions. ^(8, 10, 13-18)

Table 1: 10 most common symptoms reported by Gulf War veterans from international veterans' health epidemiological	
studies	

Australian study ⁽⁹⁾	UK study ⁽⁸⁾	US DVA study ⁽¹⁰⁾	US Kansas Veteran Study ⁽¹¹⁾	French study ⁽¹⁶⁾	Danish Peacekeepers study ⁽⁵⁾
N=1456	N=2735	N=15000	N= 2396	N=5666	N=686
Feeling unrefreshed after sleep (66%)	Feeling unrefreshed after sleep (56.1%)	Runny nose (56%)	Not feeling rested after sleep (42%)	Headaches (82.9%)	Concentration or memory difficulties (31.2%)
Fatigue (66%)	Irritability of outbursts of anger (55.2%)	Headache (54%)	Pain in joints (37%)	Sleeping difficulties (70.9%)	Abnormal feeling of fatigue (26.4%)
Headaches (61%)	Headaches (53.5%)	Unrefreshing sleep (47%)	Fatigue (36%)	Irritability (68.8%)	Awakening with a feeling of fatigue and exhaustion after a whole night's sleep (25.2%)
Sleeping difficulties (60%)	Fatigue (50.7%)	Anxiety (45%)	Problems falling or staying asleep (33%)	Backache (62.9%)	Unusual feeling of fatigue during the day (24.8%)
Irritability/outbursts of anger (57%)	Sleeping difficulties (48.0%)	Joint pain (45%)	Sinus congestion (33%)	Memory difficulties (56.0%)	Depression or sadness (22.6%)
Low back pain (52%)	Forgetfulness (44.9%)	Back pain (44%)	Problems remembering recent information (32%)	Fatigue (54.6%)	Feeling of nervousness, irritability or agitation (21.0%)
General muscular aches or pains (52%)	Joint stiffness (40.0%)	Fatigue (38%)	Feeling irritable/angry outbursts (31%)	Difficulty to find words (52.8%)	Problems sleeping all night (19.8%)
Flatulence or burping (46%)	Loss of concentration (39.7%)	Ringing in ears (37%)	Numbness or tingling in extremities (29%)	Numbness or tingling (45.3%)	Problems falling asleep (19.4%)
Forgetfulness (46%)	Flatulence and burping (34.1%)	Heartburn (37%)	Headaches (29%)	Gastralgia (42.7%)	Repeated fits of headache (19.2%)
Difficulty finding the right word (45%)	Pain without swelling or redness in several joints (32.2%)	Difficulty sleeping (37%)	Eyes very sensitive to light (25%)	Tinnitus (42.5%)	Numbness or tingling in hands or feet (14.1%)

Since 2000, the US Institute of Medicine (IOM) has produced a number of reports on Gulf War veterans' health, a series entitled 'Gulf War and Health'.⁽¹⁹⁻²⁸⁾ For each report, a committee was convened to aggregate evidence on specific topics related to Gulf War veterans' health including assessments of Gulf War exposures. Three of these reports, Volumes 4, 8 and 10,^(22, 26, 28) have been dedicated to summarising the health effects of the 1990-1991 Gulf War, particularly assessing symptom reporting and prevalence of diseases. The committees weighed the evidence and classified diseases and conditions into one of the following categories on the basis of the strength of available evidence for the association between Gulf War deployment and diseases: (i) sufficient evidence of a causal relationship; (ii) sufficient evidence of an association; (iii) limited/suggestive evidence of an association; (iv) inadequate/insufficient evidence to determine whether an association exists; and (v) limited/suggestive evidence of no association. The conditions classified in categories (i) and (ii) in the most recent IOM report -Volume 10⁽²⁸⁾, were depression, ⁽²⁹⁾ alcohol and substance abuse, ⁽³⁰⁾ chronic fatigue, ^(8,31) functional gastrointestinal symptoms $^{(32)}$ and post-traumatic stress disorder $^{(33)}$ (Figure 1).

In addition to the connections between Gulf War deployment and diseases presented by the IOM, epidemiological studies have also shown general health and wellbeing of Gulf War veterans to be worse than that of other military personnel.^(34, 35) Symptoms of pain were also reportedly more common among Gulf War veterans than other military personnel.^(36, 37)

--6---

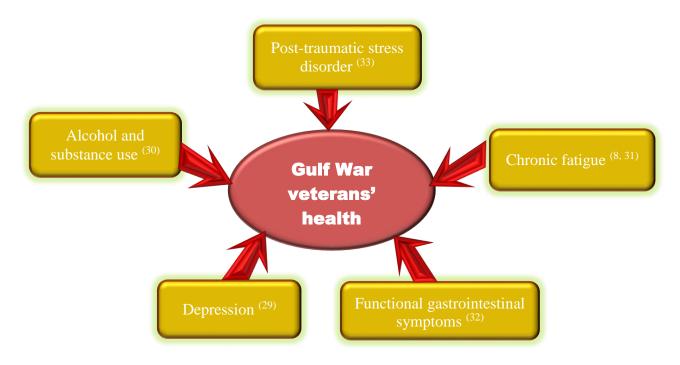


Figure 1: Diseases/conditions with sufficient evidence for a causal relationship or association with Gulf War deployment

However, even after considering known disorders and conditions such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and chronic fatigue, excess symptom reporting was still observed.^(26, 28, 38) Therefore this suggested that known diseases/conditions were inadequate in explaining excess symptom reporting. Further explorations of patterns inherent in Gulf War veterans' symptom reporting were also conducted. This research involved using medical experts' opinions and statistical methods, such as exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and latent class/cluster analysis (LCA) to establish a case definition for the multiple symptom reporting.^(4, 18, 39-45) EFA is a statistical method of grouping together correlated variables, so as to reduce a large number of symptoms to fewer symptom groups.⁽⁴⁶⁾ LCA, on the other hand, groups together subjects with

--7---

similar responses on a number of chosen variables.⁽⁴⁷⁾ For Gulf War veterans' symptom reporting, both EFA and LCA were used to assess patterns of symptom reporting thereby identifying which symptoms were reported together or which Gulf War veterans had similar symptom reporting. The findings from these studies have indicated that although Gulf War veterans reported significantly *more* symptoms compared with military personnel not deployed to the Gulf War, the *patterns* of symptom reporting were similar in Gulf War veterans and other military personnel; and it was not considered that the symptom patterns resembled one specific disease nor could the symptom reporting be defined as a new disease/condition.

1.2.3 Multisymptom illness

As there was no specific disease that could fully describe Gulf War veterans' symptom reporting, a case definition of this multiple symptom reporting was developed to assist in epidemiological assessment and aid diagnosis or treatment of veterans. A number of terms are used for this case definition, including multisymptom illness, chronic multisymptom illness, Gulf War illness or Gulf War syndrome. IOM⁽⁴⁸⁾ recommends the use of the term Gulf War illness to indicate the deployment to which the case definition was derived but our preference is to use the term multisymptom illness as the same illness is reportedly prevalent in veterans of other wars, including the Afghanistan and Iraq Wars^(38, 49).

Three main case definitions have been proposed; the Haley syndrome definitions by Haley; ⁽⁴²⁾ the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) definition established by Fukuda et al.;⁽⁴¹⁾ and the Kansas definition by Steele. ⁽¹¹⁾

The Haley syndrome definitions ⁽⁴²⁾ were the first to be published. These define multisymptom illness either mathematically using factor analysis or using a clinical definition. In the mathematical definition, veterans were grouped as cases if they had a factor score ⁽⁵⁰⁾ (a composite value that is estimated from a number of variables and represents the person's level on a latent/unmeasured variable/factor) greater than or equal to 1.5. The other definition, the clinical definition, defined MSI as the presence of five of eight signs or symptoms; namely fatigue, arthralgia or low back pain, headache, intermittent diarrhoea without bloody stools, neuropsychiatric complaints of forgetfulness, difficulty in concentrating, depression, memory loss, or easy irritability, difficulty in sleeping, low-grade fever and weight loss. In addition, cases were excluded if they had been diagnosed with medical or psychological conditions.

The CDC definition,⁽⁴¹⁾ which is the most commonly used definition, defines MSI as the presence of one or more chronic symptoms (for at least six months) from at least two of three categories namely fatigue, mood-cognition (symptoms of feeling depressed, difficulty remembering or concentrating, feeling moody, feeling anxious, trouble finding the right words or difficulty sleeping) and musculoskeletal (symptoms of joint pain, joint stiffness or muscle pain), where the two latter categories were identified in an

--9---

exploratory analysis of symptoms. This definition was compiled from a Gulf War veterans' study comprised of a cohort of US Air Force military personnel who were still serving with the Defence Force at the time of the study.

The third definition was derived from the Kansas Gulf War veterans' Health Initiative Program (US), often referred to as the Kansas cohort. As a first step in defining multisymptom illness, Steele *et al.* (2000)⁽¹¹⁾ grouped together symptoms that were highly correlated and six groups with high internal reliability were identified; fatigue and sleep problems, pain symptoms, neurologic/cognitive/mood symptoms, gastrointestinal symptoms, respiratory symptoms and skin symptoms. Multisymptom illness was defined as present if a subject reported at least one symptom of moderate severity or ≥ 2 symptoms from the same group in at least three of the six symptom groups. This cohort comprised separated or retired military personnel who had been deployed to the Gulf War between August 1990 and July 1991.

Due to the varied definitions used in epidemiological studies, the prevalence of multisymptom illness in Gulf War veterans has been varied, ranging from 14%⁽⁵¹⁾ to 62%⁽⁸⁾. Regardless of these differences, there is consensus among studies that multisymptom illness prevalence in Gulf War veterans is significantly higher than in other military personnel not deployed to the Gulf, with prevalence differences ranging from 10%^(51, 52) to 30%⁽⁴¹⁾. The IOM⁽⁴⁸⁾ recommends the use of either the CDC or Kansas definitions because they "capture the most common symptoms" among the veterans.

--10--

1.3 Longitudinal changes in Gulf War veterans' symptom reporting

Longitudinal studies assessing Gulf War veterans' changes in symptom reporting are scarce, and so little is known about the longer term consequences of high symptom reporting. A longitudinal study (with a four-year follow-up) conducted among UK Gulf War veterans reported that at follow-up, there was no significant change in total number of symptoms, although overall health of Gulf War veterans had improved, as indicated by change in other outcomes such as the 36-item Short Form (SF36) physical function subscale, prevalence of PTSD and fatigue.⁽⁵³⁾ However, Gulf War veterans' health was still worse than that of other military personnel.⁽⁵³⁾ In another study among veterans from the US Gulf War Registry, Gulf War veterans' symptom reporting was reportedly unchanged over time.⁽⁵⁴⁾ The other currently reported longitudinal studies of Gulf War veterans have not provided longitudinal comparisons of symptoms; for example US Gulf War veterans' study among veterans from Fort Devens followed participants over three assessments but have reported on different outcomes from each assessment (55-57) and a US study, the National Cohort of Gulf War and Gulf Era Veterans, followed up their cohort over three health studies but have not provided a longitudinal changes in symptom reporting for those participating at more than one study time point. ^(10, 34, 58) Therefore, because of the few studies assessing changes in symptom reporting over time, there is still a need for more research into the longer-term trajectories of symptom reporting among Gulf War veterans.

--11---

The longitudinal studies in the UK and US cohorts^(34, 53, 54, 58-60) provided an insight into changes in symptom reporting and general health of Gulf War veterans compared with other military personnel but gaps in our understanding around longitudinal changes of Gulf War veterans symptomatology remained. Such questions included whether it was likely that symptom reporting by Gulf War veterans was transient; whether there were longer term health outcomes associated with high symptom reporting; and whether the pattern of symptom reporting by Gulf War veterans had manifested into a clearer pattern which could distinguish Gulf War veterans' symptom reporting from that of other military personnel.

The health of Australian veterans of the 1990-1991 Gulf War and a military comparison group was first assessed in 2000-2002 (Wave-1) and when a follow-up study of this cohort was established in 2011 (Wave-2), this provided an opportunity to investigate longitudinal changes in Gulf War veterans' symptom reporting and the associated health effects.

1.4 Research aims, questions and thesis outline

The main aims of the research presented in this thesis were to investigate Australian Gulf War veterans' symptom reporting 20 years post-war, with emphasis on longitudinal changes in symptom reporting as well as the associations between symptom reporting and health service utilisation, chronic disease incidence, healthrelated general health and quality of life.

This thesis is presented in eight chapters. Chapter 1, within which this outline is contained, provides a background of the problem and a rationale for the research. Chapter 2 describes the Australian Gulf War veterans' study cohort, participation rates for both the first and second waves, and the overall study methodology. Chapters 3-7 are results chapters and cover five research questions of the thesis as outlined below. The specific objectives of each chapter are also presented below.

Chapter 3:

Research question:	Has Gulf War veterans' symptom reporting changed over time and
	how do these changes compare with those of other military
	personnel?
Objective:	To investigate the prevalence, incidence and persistence of Gulf
	War veterans' symptom reporting at Wave-2 and compare with
	other military personnel.
Chapter 4:	
Research question:	Have the patterns of symptom reporting by Gulf War veterans
	changed over time?

Objective:To investigate inherent patterns of Gulf War veterans' symptomreporting (i.e. as conveyed through factor analysis) at Wave-2 andcompare those patterns with patterns observed at Wave-1 orobserved in the comparison group.

Chapter 5:

- Research question: What are the longer-term health effects of Gulf War veterans' symptom reporting and how does it compare across veterans with different symptom reporting?
- Objective:to investigate whether Gulf War veterans can be grouped according
to their patterns of symptom reporting. If so, compare incidence of
chronic diseases, general health and wellbeing and prevalence of
lifestyle risk factors across groups of Gulf War veterans.

Chapter 6:

Research question:How does the prevalence of MSI compare with that among other
military personnel who were not deployed to the Gulf War?Objective:to synthesise literature on the prevalence of multisymptom illness
in Gulf War veterans deployed to the 1990-1991 Gulf War and how
it compares to that of other military personnel.

Chapter 7

Research question: How does health service usage and disability compensation among those with MSI compare with that of other military personnel?

--14---

Objective:To compare health service use and disability compensation for
military personnel with multisymptom illness (but no chronic
diseases) with that of military personnel (i) with chronic diseases
(with/without multisymptom illness); and (ii) with neither
multisymptom illness nor chronic diseases.

The last chapter of the research, Chapter 8, discusses the findings of this research and how it can be useful for veterans, policymakers and researchers.

Chapter 2: Methods

The Australian Gulf War Veterans' Health Study

The Australian Gulf War Veterans' Health Study is a longitudinal study which has had two waves, a baseline (Wave-1) conducted in 2000-2003 and a follow-up (Wave-2) conducted in 2011-2012. Although this thesis is based on data collected from both waves, only those cohort members who participated at both time points are included. Additionally, the study included both males and females but only the health of males is reported in this thesis. Females were excluded because there were only a small number of female participants (i.e. with only 30 participating at Wave-2).

2.1 Cohort description, recruitment and participation

2.1.1 Wave-1 of the Study

Description of Wave-1

In 2000, a health study was undertaken of Australian Defence Force personnel deployed to the Gulf War between August 1990 and September 1991. The main aim of this study was to investigate the health of Australian Gulf War veterans compared with that of a military comparison group. The study had multiple components, including a postal questionnaire, a comprehensive medical examination, blood work and a psychological assessment. With the exception of the postal questionnaire, participants were required to visit a Health Services Australia (HSA) Clinic in one of the ten locations across Australia. HSA was an organisation that specialised in work-related health, safety and travel; including workplace health and safety services, pre-employment assessments, medical assessments for government benefit, pension application and immigration purposes. Partial participation was permitted for those who were unable to attend the clinic for a health assessment.

Cohort description

The list of Gulf War veterans was compiled by DVA from the Gulf War Nominal Roll. All Gulf War veterans (N=1871), who were not known to be deceased, were invited to participate in the study and this comprised 1808 veterans. The majority of these veterans were from the Navy (84%) while 7% were from the Army and 9% from the Air Force.

--18---

Over three quarters (80.5%) of the veterans participated (i.e. completed all components of the study or the postal questionnaire only) and there were 6.6% refusals. Some of the non-participants were non-responders (i.e. n=3.8%; contact details were believed to be accurate but despite all contact efforts they could not be contacted) or not contactable (i.e. n=4.8%; there was evidence that suggested that the available contact details were incorrect and the veterans had not received the study invitation packages).

With the help of the researchers, DVA randomly selected the comparison group from the 26456 military personnel who were serving in the Australian Defence Force at the time of the Gulf War, and were eligible for Gulf War deployment, but were not deployed. It was postulated that participation rate in the comparison group would be low (i.e. 60%), hence more comparison group members than Gulf War veterans were selected. These military personnel were frequency matched to Gulf War veterans on age, sex, military rank and branch of service, and a sample size of 4604 was obtained. The Wave-1 participation rate in the comparison group was 56.8%. About a fifth (17.8%) refused to participate, 4.5% were non-responders and 8.9% were not contactable.

Participant recruitment process

A study invitation pack was compiled which included invitation letters from the Minister of Veterans Affairs, the study's Consultative Forum, Monash University and HSA study team; an Explanatory statement, a consent form, a questionnaire and the study team's contact details. The *Consultative Forum* was a group of veteran

--19---

representatives from several veteran groups and service bodies which was established to provide a link between the study team and the veteran and service communities. The study invitation packs were mailed out in batches and the first reminder pack, which was similar to the first invitation pack, was sent two weeks after the dispatch of the initial package. To increase recruitment rates, follow-up phone calls were made if no response was received two weeks after initial reminder. A number of strategies were employed to increase participation and these included searching multiple sources (e.g. Electoral Roll, Telstra White pages and Health Insurance Commission databases) for update-to-date contact details; country-wide media publications (e.g. television and newspaper); the inclusion of a personally addressed letter from the Minister of Veterans' Affairs; and arranging for the Department of Defence to allow serving members to participate in the study when on duty.

2.1.2 Wave-2 of the Study

Description of Wave-2

In 2011-2012, the second wave of the Gulf War Veterans' Health Study was conducted. The overall aim of this study was to assess the longer-term health sequelae of Gulf War deployment. This wave also included multiple components; a postal questionnaire, a telephone administered psychological interview and data linkages to DVA and Medicare Australia.

Cohort description

All Wave-1 study participants (i.e. those who had at least completed the questionnaire) were invited to participate at Wave-2, excluding those known to be deceased or who had refused further participation at Wave-1 or whose mailing addresses could not be verified. Participation at Wave-2 was lower than at Wave-1. On the basis of those Wave-1 participants who were presumed contactable at Wave-2, participation rate was 53.6% among Gulf War veterans and 46.6% in the comparison group. A summary of Wave-2 participation is presented in Figure 2.

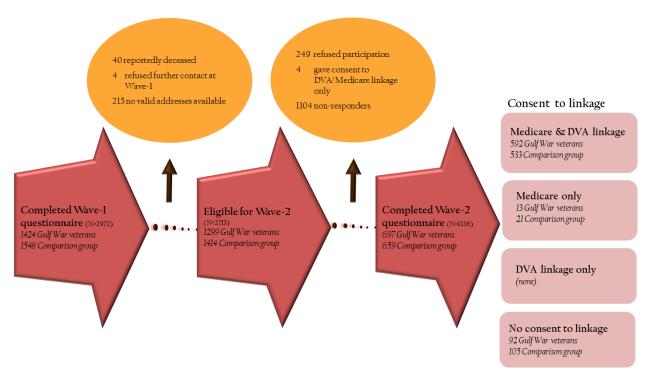


Figure 2: Summary of cohort participation at Wave-2

Participant recruitment process

A study invitation pack comprising a letter from the study's Chief Investigator, an endorsement from the Repatriation Commissioner, a letter from the study's Advisory Committee, the study's Explanatory statement, a consent form, a questionnaire, a reply paid envelope and the Australian Defence Human Research Ethics Committee's Guidelines for Volunteers was mailed to all 2713 potential participants. A reminder postcard was sent to non-responders three weeks after the dispatch of the initial invitation pack. If no response was received in three weeks, a follow-up pack was sent which contained a letter from the study's Chief Investigator, a questionnaire, the consent form, a reply paid envelope and the Explanatory statement.

Wave-2 contact details were mainly sourced from Wave-1 data. However, in 2007-2008 participants with stored blood samples from Wave-1 were contacted with regards to future storage of their samples, and 75% responded. These data provided more up-todate contact information. In addition to multiple reminders, recruitment was also maximised by checking the Electoral Roll and attempting telephone contact in order to obtain updated addresses.

2.2 Ethical considerations

Wave-1 Participant Consent and Ethics Approvals

Participants provided informed written consent (consent form attached in Appendix A). An Explanatory statement was provided, which described the aims of the study, the extent of participant's involvement, potential risks and inconveniences of participation, confidentiality and privacy, contact details of the study team and the Advisory Committee (a group appointed by DVA whose responsibilities were to provide advice on the conduct of the study, promote the study and inform their represented groups about the study). On the consent form, participants could agree to participate to all or some of the study's components.

The study received ethics approval from the following Ethics Committees:

- Australian Defence Medical Ethics Committee
- DVA Human Research Ethics Committee
- Monash University's Standing Committee on Ethics in Research Involving Humans

Wave-2 Participant Consent and Ethics Approvals

Similar to Wave-1, participants provided informed written consent (consent form attached in Appendix B). An Explanatory statement that described the study was provided to participants. It explicitly explained the benefits of the study, who was participating, what participation involved and that participation was voluntary, risks and inconveniences of participation, confidentiality and privacy, how the results would be disseminated and contact details of the Monash University research team and the Ethics Committees. Participants were given an option to consent separately to completing the postal questionnaire, the over-the-phone psychological interview and giving researchers access to their Medicare Australia records and DVA-held health data through record linkage.

The study received ethics approval from the following Ethics Committees:

- Australian Defence Human Research Ethics Committee
- DVA Human Research Ethics Committee
- Monash University Human Research Ethics Committee
- Department of Human Services External Request Evaluation Committee (Medicare)

2.3 Data collection

2.3.1 Wave-1 data collection

Postal questionnaire

The postal questionnaire administered at Wave-1 asked about demographic characteristics of participants (e.g. gender, marital status, date of birth and highest education attained), health outcomes (e.g. symptom reporting), health behaviours (e.g. smoking status), civilian occupations post-1991, military deployments post-1991 and military service exposures (during the Gulf War or elsewhere). The questionnaire is attached in Appendix C.

Medical assessment

Wave-1 included a comprehensive medical assessment. All Wave-1 participants were invited to attend a health assessment at a HSA clinic, although some health assessments were conducted off-site where mobile assessors were required. At the clinic, participants were assessed by a nurse, clinical psychologist and a medical doctor.

The clinical psychologist assessed participants for probable presence of psychological conditions including depression and PTSD. In doing so, the psychologist administered the Composite International Diagnostic Interview version 2.1 (CIDI)⁽⁶¹⁾, which is a structured interview designed for assessment of mental disorders for epidemiological, clinical and research purposes. The CIDI instrument contains 11 questionnaires/modules, for different mental conditions, which score whether a participant satisfies the diagnostic criteria for the particular condition. The diagnostic criteria are based on the 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10)⁽⁶²⁾ and the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)⁽⁶³⁾. The CIDI is useful for assessing prevalence, burden and severity of mental disorders. The interview is designed to be administered by trained clinicians and non-clinicians. Six of the eleven questionnaires/modules were administered (i.e. somatoform and dissociative

--25---

disorders, anxiety disorders including PTSD, depressive and dysthymic disorders, manic and bipolar affective disorders, and psychoactive substance use disorders).

The medical doctors conducted a medical assessment of participants including a physical examination (e.g. respiratory, neurological, musculoskeletal and skin examinations), a review of the self-reported medical conditions in the postal questionnaire and supervision of a fitness test. The doctors were blinded as to whether participants had been to the Gulf War or not.

2.3.2 Wave-2 data collection

Postal questionnaire

The Wave-2 questionnaire asked about participant characteristics, health outcomes (e.g. symptom reporting), health-behaviours (e.g. smoking status), military service and civilian employment since Wave-1. The Wave-2 postal questionnaire is attached to Appendix D.

Psychological interview

The same CIDI version as that used at Wave-1 was administered at Wave-2, and the same six modules as at Wave-1 were administered at Wave-2. The interviews were conducted over the phone by trained interviewers, who were blinded to whether participants were Gulf War veterans or not. The interview also contained additional

---26---

questions for the assessment of eating disorders, schizophrenia, psychoses and intermittent explosive anger disorder.

Data linkage with DVA and Medicare Australia

DVA and Medicare Australia data linkages were undertaken only at Wave-2 to obtain more objective data on participants' health service use. Identifying information of participants who had given consent to DVA linkage and/or Medicare linkage were submitted to the respective institutions for linkages to their health-related databases. The identifying information included names, date of birth, addresses and any previous names as well as Medicare or DVA client numbers where they were available. The linkage requested health service use data accumulated between 1st of January 2001 and 15th of August 2012.

The linkage to Medicare Australia included access to data from two of its databases, the Medicare Benefits Schedule (MBS) and the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS). Medicare Australia is an entity of the Australian Government and it provides a wide range of healthcare services to all Australian residents. The MBS is a listing of healthcare services that are subsidised by Medicare.⁽⁶⁴⁾ Data received from the MBS included details of the subsidised service (i.e. the date the health service was provided, classification of the service provided), the service provider and costs of the service. The PBS is a database of pharmaceuticals dispensed to the public at subsidised prices⁽⁶⁵⁾. Data received from the PBS included the description of the dispensed medication, date dispensed, costs of

prescription, details of the prescriber and the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) Code of the prescription.

Data linkage with DVA was targeted at health-related data that was held by the Department. The cohort was linked to six sets of data including details of disability compensation claims submitted by veterans to DVA, DVA-held MBS data, Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (RPBS; contains items on the PBS and additional pharmaceuticals that are only subsidised to approved military personnel), DVA-funded hospitalisation, DVA treatment card history (the cards that allow veterans to receive subsidised healthcare or pharmaceuticals) and data on other medical treatment subsidised by DVA. Hospitalisation data was only available for the period January 2007 to August 2012.

2.3.3 Summary of collected data relevant for this research

Listed in Table 2 are the different data collected in the two waves and were used in results Chapters 3-7 of this thesis. The main differences between Wave-1 and Wave-2 data collection techniques was the inclusion of a comprehensive face-to-face medical assessment with blood tests at Wave-1 but not Wave-2 and the inclusion of Medicare and DVA data linkages at Wave-2 but not Wave-1. In addition, the psychological interview was administered face-to-face by a psychologist at Wave-1 but at Wave-2 it was administered over the phone by trained interviewers. An important health outcome for the research presented herein was the 63-item symptom questionnaire, which included respiratory, cardiovascular, musculoskeletal, dermatological, gastrointestinal, genitourinary, neurological, neuropsychological, cognitive and psychological symptoms. Participants were asked about the occurrence of symptoms in the past month and, if symptoms were experienced, to indicate whether the symptoms were mild, moderate or severe in nature. The symptom list was based on the symptom questionnaire developed and used by the UK King's College Gulf War Illness Research Unit, which was developed from the Hopkins Symptom Checklist⁽⁶⁶⁾. It also included some symptoms used in other overseas symptom prevalence surveys. Similar symptom questionnaires and symptoms have been used in a number of overseas postal surveys investigating the health of their country's Gulf War veterans.

Data Source	Description of data collect	ed (relevant to this thesis)
	Wave-1	Wave-2
Postal questionnaire	 demographic characteristics (age, highest education level attained, marital status) Short Form 12-tem Health Survey (SF-12) version 1 ⁽⁶⁷⁾, which is a validated questionnaire for assessing general mental and physical health. (Questions G1-G7) 63-item symptom checklist (items 1-63 of Question G20) Doctor diagnosed/treated medical conditions - Participants were asked to indicate whether or not they were diagnosed or treated for each of 58 medical conditions, and if so, indicate the year they were first diagnosed and whether or not they were treated in the year preceding the study. (Question G21) Smoking history (Questions G28-G30) Alcohol use measured using the World Health Organization's Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT),⁽⁶⁸⁾ which is a screening tool used to identifying hazardous or harmful alcohol consumption. (Questions G31-G40) 	 demographic characteristics (age, education) (Questions AI-A4) Short Form 12-item Health Survey (SF-12) version 1 for general health and wellbeing. (Questions D1-D8) 63-item symptom checklist (Question D10) Doctor diagnosed/treated medical conditions - list of medical conditions that could have been treated or diagnosed between Wave-1 and Wave-2. (Question D29) Hospitalisations in the 12-months preceding Wave-2 (Question D30) Consultations with health professionals (except general practitioners and specialist medical doctors) and hospital related visits in the 12 months preceding Wave-2, excluding hospitalisations. (Question D31) Smoking history (Question H1) Alcohol use measured using the World Health Organization's Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT),⁽⁶⁸⁾ which is a screening tool used to identifying hazardous or harmful alcohol consumption. (Questions H2)Health-related quality of life which was measured using the World Health Organisation (WHOQoL-Bref)⁽⁶⁹⁾ (Question J3-J23) Self-reported measured weight, waist circumference (Section K)

Table 2: Description of sources of data from Wave-1 and Wave-2

Psychological interview using the Composite International Diagnostic Interview version 2.1 ⁽⁶¹⁾	 12-months major depression 12-month post-traumatic stress disorder. The interview was conducted face-to-face with a psychologist.	 12-months major depression 12-months post-traumatic stress disorder. The interview was conducted over the phone by trained interviewers.
Medical assessment by a registered nurse	• height, weight and waist circumference measured by a registered nurse.	N/A
Data linkage with Medicare Australia, specifically the Medicare Benefits Schedule and the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme	N/A	 general practitioner consultations specialist doctor consultations pharmaceuticals dispensed
Data linkage with the health database held by the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA)	N/A	 general practitioner consultations specialist doctor consultations pharmaceuticals dispensed through the Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (RPBS) list and details of disability compensation claims submitted to DVA, including whether or not the claims were accepted, the disability and service the claims were for.

2.4 Statistical analysis

A range of statistical methods were used to address each of the objectives and are outlined in detail in Chapters 3-7. In summary, categorical outcomes were summarised using frequencies and percentages, while continuous/interval data were summarised as means with their standard deviations or as medians (with their lower and upper quartiles) when the data were skewed.

To establish the relationship between categorical outcomes and participant characteristics and other health outcomes, a number of regression techniques were used to either estimate risk ratios or odds ratios. In Chapter 3 log-binomial regression⁽⁷⁰⁾ was used to investigate three binary outcomes; (i) the presence of symptoms reported as either present or absent; (ii) persistence of symptoms reported as either persistent (if reported both at Wave-1 and Wave-2) or not persistent; and (iii) new reporting of symptoms defined as either incident (if the symptom was not reported at Wave-1 but was reported at Wave-2) or absent. Log-binomial regression⁽⁷⁴⁾ was chosen because it is a good estimator of prevalence/risk ratios. In Chapters 5 and 7, logistic regression⁽⁷⁴⁾ was used instead to establish the relationship between binary outcomes and participants characteristics and other health outcomes to allow uniform reporting estimates because other outcomes were analysed using extensions of logistic regression (i.e. nominal and ordinal regression). Nominal regression was used for nominal outcomes (e.g. smoking status) and ordinal regression (e.g. body mass index) was used for ordinal data. ⁽⁷⁵⁾ Linear regression models⁽⁷⁶⁾ were used to establish the relationship between continuousscale items (e.g. SF-12 scores and quality of life scores in Chapter 5) and predictors (e.g. age, rank, study group). However, when the data were skewed (particularly count data e.g. number of general practitioner consultations) and summarised as medians, unadjusted robust (median) regression ⁽⁷⁷⁾ was used to compare medians across groups of categorical variables.

In Chapter 4, exploratory factor analysis⁽⁷¹⁾ was used to examine patterns of symptoms at Wave-1 and Wave-2 while Tucker's Congruence Coefficient⁽⁷²⁾ was used to compare the factor structures across study groups and time. Negative binomial regression⁽⁷³⁾ was used to compare counts of symptoms across study groups. Chapter 6 presents results of the systematic review and meta-analysis. The review was conducted following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines⁽⁷⁸⁾, while random effects models (using the method of DerSimonian and Laird)⁽⁷⁹⁾ were used to produce pooled odds ratios.

Most of the analyses were conducted using Stata Statistical Software version 13.0 (StataCorp, Texas). The other software used were MPlus V.7 (Muthén & Muthén, 1998– 2012) for exploratory factor analysis and Excel's add-in called Meta XL (Meta XL 1.3, EpiGear International Brisbane, Australia) was used to obtain pooled odds ratios in the systematic review.

Chapter 3: Longitudinal changes in symptom reporting

As reporting of multiple symptoms remains a health concern among Gulf War veterans, longitudinal assessment of symptom reporting is important in monitoring changes in health of this group of veterans. In this chapter, results from longitudinal assessment of symptom reporting are presented by comparing Gulf War veterans' symptom reporting at Wave-1 and Wave-2 with symptom reporting in the comparison group. The measures of change in symptom reporting were:

- Change in prevalence of each symptom from Wave-1 to Wave-2;
- Comparison of Wave-1 and Wave-2 *prevalence gap*. The prevalence gap was calculated for each symptom and was equal to the symptom prevalence difference between Gulf War veterans and the comparison group;
- An assessment of individual participant's change in symptom reporting, which was reported as symptom incidence (new reporting of a symptom at Wave-2) and persistence (reporting of a symptom at both Wave-1 and Wave-2).

The results from this assessment were published in the American Journal of Industrial Medicine.

Declaration for Thesis Chapter 3

Declaration by candidate

In the case of Chapter 3, the nature and extent of my contribution to the work was the following:

Nature of contribution	Extent of contribution (%)
Initiation and development of the research question; contributed to implementation of the Wave-2 study; designed the manuscript; analysed the data; drafted and finalised the manuscript.	80%

The following co-authors contributed to the work. If co-authors are students at Monash University, the extent of their contribution in percentage terms must be stated:

Name	Nature of contribution	Extent of contribution (%) for student co- authors only
Andrew B Forbes	Designed the Wave-1 and Wave-2 studies; provided statistical analysis guidance; assisted in the preparation of the manuscript and reviewed the manuscript.	
Helen L Kelsall	Designed the Wave-1 and Wave-2 study; contributed to questionnaire design; assisted in the preparation of the manuscript and reviewed the manuscript.	
Jillian F Ikin	Designed the study; contributed to questionnaire design; coordinated the study and reviewed the manuscript.	
Malcolm R Sim	Designed the Wave-1 and Wave-2 study; contributed to questionnaire design, assisted in the preparation of the manuscript and reviewed the manuscript.	

The undersigned hereby certify that the above declaration correctly reflects the nature and extent of the candidate's and co-authors' contributions to this work.

Candidate's Signature		Date 28/03/2016
Main Supervisor's Signature		Date

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE 58:1246-1254 (2015)

Increased Symptom Reporting Persists in 1990–1991 Gulf War Veterans 20 Years Post Deployment

Stella M. Gwini, MSC,^{*} Andrew B Forbes, PhD, Helen L. Kelsall, PhD, Jillian F. Ikin, PhD, and Malcolm R. Sim, PhD

Background Following the 1990–1991 Gulf War, Gulf War veterans (veterans) reported health symptoms more commonly than non-deployed groups. This article examines symptom persistence, incidence and prevalence 20 years on.

Methods In 2000–2003 and 2011–2012, a 63-item symptom checklist was administered to 697 veterans and 659 comparison group. Symptomatology was compared using logbinomial regression.

Results Both veterans and comparison group reported significantly increased prevalence (3–52%) over time in more than half the symptoms, with a similar overall rate of increase. Half the symptoms had higher incidence (risk-ratios ranged 1.43–1.50) and a quarter were more persistent (risk-ratios ranged 1.12–1.20) in veterans than the comparison group.

Conclusions Symptomatology increased in both groups over time, but persisted to a similar extent and had higher incidence among veterans than the comparison group. The gap in symptom prevalence between the two groups remained unchanged. These findings suggest enduring health consequences of Gulf War service. Am. J. Ind. Med. 58:1246–1254, 2015. © 2015 Commonwealth of Australia. American Journal of Industrial Medicine © 2015 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

KEY WORDS: Gulf War; symptoms; incidence; longitudinal study; persistence; veterans

INTRODUCTION

In the first decade following the 1990-1991 Gulf War, veteran health research studies conducted in several coalition countries including the United States, United Kingdom, Australia, France, and Canada investigated the patterns and predictors of illness among Gulf War veterans. A consistent finding was that Gulf War veterans had higher than expected rates of multiple physical and psychological symptoms when compared to non-Gulf deployed military comparison groups [Gilroy 1998; Unwin et al., 1999; Cherry et al., 2001; Barrett et al., 2002b; Kelsall et al., 2009]. Now, approximately 20 years after the Gulf War little is known about the longer term health of Gulf War veterans and whether this increased symptom burden, relative to comparable military groups, persists.

The majority of Gulf War veteran health studies to date have been cross-sectional studies, whereas longitudinal studies are needed to consider long-term sequelae of increased symptom reporting post deployment. The few longitudinal studies that have been undertaken have found that the prevalence of symptoms and other health outcomes

© 2015 Commonwealth of Australia. American Journal of Industrial Medicine © 2015 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, School of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Contract grant sponsor: Australian Department of Veterans' Affairs; Contract grant number: ARP0907; Contract grant sponsor: Australian Postgraduate; Contract grant number: 120636.

^{*}Correspondence to: Stella Gwini, MSc, Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, Monash University, The Alfred Centre, Commercial Road, Melbourne, Victoria 3004, Australia. E-mail: stella.gwini@monash.edu

Accepted 22 May 2015

D0I10.1002/ajim.22490. Published online 26 October 2015 in Wiley Online Library (wileyonlinelibrary.com).

(such as medical conditions, functional impairment and posttraumatic stress disorder) remains higher among Gulf War veterans indicating poorer health than other military comparison groups [Hotopf et al., 2003; Kang et al., 2009; Li et al., 2011]. A study among United Kingdom (UK) Gulf War veterans in 2000-2001 showed that the higher prevalence of symptoms, compared with non-Gulf deployed comparison groups, was due to both higher incidence (new reporting of symptoms at follow-up) and greater persistence of symptoms over the 3-4 year period since the cohort was first assessed in 1997 [Hotopf et al., 2003]. The prevalence gap between Gulf War veterans and comparison groups across several health outcomes had narrowed slightly but Gulf War veterans continued to experience poorer health than the military comparison groups. A study with a 10-year follow-up from baseline in 1995 to a follow-up in 2005 found that United States (US) Gulf War veterans were more likely to report increased somatic symptoms than a comparison group [Kang et al., 2009], and persistent poorer health and incident conditions based on several measures than the comparison group, but somatic symptom count was not assessed longitudinally. These longitudinal studies among Gulf War veterans have given some insight into symptom reporting in Gulf War veterans compared with other military groups since the 1990-1991 Gulf War. Among other outcomes, increased symptom reporting in Gulf War veterans is one of the indicators of poorer health in this group that is therefore important to monitor into the future. However, little is understood as to whether the difference in symptom reporting between Gulf War veterans and military comparison groups is greater now than it was in the first decade after the war, which will be addressed in this paper.

The aim of this article is to assess the current prevalence and longitudinal change in symptomatology among Australian veterans of the 1990–1991 Gulf War by comparing symptom data from two waves of the Australian Gulf War Veterans' Health Study; conducted in 2000–2003 (Wave-1) [Kelsal1 et al., 2004] and in 2011–2012 (Wave-2). The hypotheses are that (i) symptom prevalence in Gulf War veterans is higher at Wave-2 compared with Wave-1; (ii) the gap in symptom prevalence between Gulf War veterans and a military comparison group is wider at Wave-2 than it was 10 years earlier; (iii) the increase in symptom prevalence over time is a synergy of symptom persistence (i.e., repeated reporting of symptoms at Wave-1 and Wave-2) and incidence (i.e., new symptom onset at Wave-2).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Population and Recruitment

Participants in the first wave, sometimes referred to as "baseline study," were invited to take part in a follow-up

Symptomatology in Gulf War Veterans Over Time 1247

study (Wave-2). A detailed description of the Wave-1 study recruitment has been reported previously [Kelsall et al., 2004; Sim and Kelsall, 2006]. At Wave-1, Gulf War veterans (n = 1,808) who were not known to be residing permanently overseas or to be deceased were invited to participate, and 81% participated. A comparison group of 2,796 randomly selected Australian Defence Force (ADF) personnel who were in operational units at the time of the Gulf War, but who were not deployed to that conflict, were frequency matched to Gulf War veterans by age, gender, rank and branch of service, and 57% participated.

The Wave-2 eligible cohort included all surviving Wave-1 participants, excluding those who declined further follow-up or whose last known postal addresses were invalid. Up to four attempts at postal contact were made, followed by telephone/e-mail contact attempt. Fifty-four percent of Gulf War veterans and 47% of the comparison group agreed to participate. This article presents symptom reporting among male participants only, as the number of female subjects (n = 30) was too small for meaningful analysis.

Data Collection

Data used in this article were derived from a selfreported questionnaire which contained a 63-item general health symptom checklist that was developed from a symptom list used in a survey among UK. Gulf War veterans [Unwin et al., 1999]. The symptom checklist included symptoms that spanned multiple body systems to include respiratory, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, neurological, sexual functioning, and psychological symptoms. The checklist was administered at both the first and second waves. Participants were asked to report whether or not the symptoms had occurred in the past month. The questionnaire also contained the 12-item Short-Form Health Survey (SF-12), World Health Organization's Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) tool and questions pertaining to marital status, highest education level attained and smoking status. The SF-12 is a validated tool and contains at least one question on eight health concepts including physical functioning, role limitations due to physical health or emotional problems, general health, bodily pain, vitality, social functioning, psychological distress and psychological well being [Ware et al., 1996]. The 12 questions were scored on two domains, the mental and physical health components, to give scores between 0 and 100 for each domain, with lower scores indicating poorer health [Ware et al., 1995]. The AUDIT was developed by the World Health Organisation for use in screening persons with excessive alcohol consumption [Saunders et al., 1993], and AUDIT caseness was defined by scores ≥10 [McKenzie et al., 2006]. In addition, version 2.1 of the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI) [WHO Collaborating Centre for Mental Health and

1248 Gwini et al.

Substance Abuse, 1997] was used to define psychiatric diagnosis according to DSM-IV criteria including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in the past 12 months.

Statistical Analysis

Data were analysed using Stata version 13.0 (StataCorp, Texas). χ^2 Method of association were used to determine the relationship between categorical variables, t tests to compare continuous variables, while Wilcoxon rank sum test was used to compare medians of skewed continuous variables. Prevalence of each symptom was calculated as the fraction of total number of participants who reported the symptom as present. Negative-binomial regression was used to compare the average number of prevalent symptoms reported by Gulf War veterans and the comparison group. Prevalence of each symptom was then modelled using log-binomial regression to obtain risk ratios (RR) [Wacholder, 1986] comparing symptom prevalence among Gulf War veterans and comparison group, adjusting for age, rank and branch of service in August 1990. Log-binomial regression was chosen over logistic regression as it provides direct estimates of risk ratios. In instances where the log-binomial failed to converge, log-normal distribution with robust variance estimator was used as suggested by Cummings [2009]. Possible confounding of covariates of interest was examined by adding each covariate one at a time to the negative binomial and log-binomial regression models of study group on total number of symptoms. Effect modification was also assessed by including in the model an interaction between the covariate of interest and study group variable. Covariates of interest were age, branch of service, military rank in August 1990, marital status, highest level of education, PTSD caseness, smoking status, and AUDIT caseness.

Assessment of variation in symptom reporting over time involved three distinct components. The first component was a between-study-group comparison that compared longitudinal change in symptom prevalence between Gulf War veterans and the comparison group. This was assessed using an interaction term (i.e., between study group and time) in the log-binomial regression, with the repeated measures of individuals accommodated using a robust (sandwich) variance estimator. The other two components assessed symptom prevalence in subsets of individuals based on their symptomatology at Wave-1. The first, defined as symptom persistence, assessed whether participants who reported a symptom as present at Wave-1 also reported the same symptom at Wave-2. This was analysed using log-binomial regression among participants who reported the symptom as present at Wave-1. The second, defined as symptom incidence, assessed whether participants who had reported a symptom as absent at Wave-1 had reported it as present at the second wave. This was analysed using log-binomial

regression among participants who reported the symptom as absent at Wave-1. Adjustment in these models was made for age, rank and branch of service in August 1990.

Ethics Approval

Ethics approval for the study was received from Monash University Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC), Australian Department of Veterans' Affairs HREC, and the Australian Defence Forces HREC. Participants provided written consent.

RESULTS

Comparison of Wave-2 Participants and Non-Participants

There were 697 Gulf War veterans and 659 comparison group participants at Wave-2. Military service characteristics and Wave-1 health outcomes (SF-12 median scores and number of symptoms) of Wave-2 participants versus nonparticipants are presented in Table I. In both study groups, Wave-2 participants were on average older than nonparticipants (P < 0.001). Officers were more likely to participate (P < 0.001). SF-12 physical health component scores were similar for participants and non-participants while mental health component scores for Wave-2 nonparticipants were significantly lower than for participants. Overall, reporting of the 63 symptoms among the two study groups at Wave-1 was similar for Wave-2 participants and non-participants, as indicated by the median scores in Table I.

Characteristics of Wave-2 Participants

Table I also shows that the age, branch of service and rank distribution among Wave-2 participants was significantly different for the two study groups with more Gulf War veterans in the younger age group. There were more Navy personnel and lower ranked personnel in the veterans' group compared with comparison group.

Symptom Prevalence Summary

Figure 1 compares the symptom prevalence between the two study groups (top left and bottom right quadrants) and over the two waves (top right and bottom left quadrants) for each study group. Looking first at the top left quadrant which shows a plot of Wave-1 symptom prevalence for the two study groups, the crosses (representing prevalence of each of the 63 symptoms) are above the dashed diagonal line (which represents equal symptom prevalence for Gulf War veterans

Symptomatology in Gulf War Veterans Over Time 1249

TABLE I. Characteristics of Wave-2 participants and Non-Participants

	Gulf War veterans		Comparison group	
	Non-participants ^a ,	Participants,	Non-participants ² ,	Participants,
Characteristic	n = 702	n = 697	n = 874	n = 659
Age, years (as of 1 January 2012)**: n (%)				
<45	305 (43.5)	201 (28.8)	315 (36.0)	129 (19.6)
45-54	315 (44.9)	373 (53.5)	425 (48.6)	368 (55.8)
≥55	82 (11.6)	123 (17.7)	134 (15.4)	162 (24.6)
Branch of service in August 1990 ^e : n (%)				
Navy	614 (87.5)	599 (85.9)	663 (75.9)	449 (68.2)
Army	38 (5.4)	46 (6.6)	97 (11.1)	72 (10.9)
Air force	50 (7.1)	52 (7.5)	114 (13.0)	138 (20.9)
Rank in August 1990°: n (%)				
Officer	111 (15.8)	148 (21.2)	187 (21.4)	202 (30.6)
Other ranks— supervisory	320 (45.7)	355 (50.9)	397 (45.4)	334 (50.7)
Other ranks—nonsupervisory	270 (38.5)	194 (27.9)	290 (33.2)	123 (18.7)
Wave-1 SF-12 median scores: median (Q25; Q75)				
Mental health component ^{b,c}	50.6 (38.5; 56.0)	51.4 (41.1; 56.6)	53.8 (45.8; 57.5)	55.0 (47.6; 57.8)
Physical health component ^c	52.2 (44.4; 55.5)	52.2 (45.1; 55.6)	53.1 (46.2;55.9)	53.5 (46.9; 55.9)
Number of symptoms at Wave-1°: median (025; 075)	13 (6; 21)	12 (6; 19)	9 (4; 16)	9 (4; 15)

SF-12, 12-item short form health survey; Q25, lower quartile; Q75, upper quartile.

*Includes all Wave-1 participants who did not participate at Wave-2, with the exception of those known to be deceased.

^bNon-participants differ from participants (*p* value < 0.05).

^cDistribution of Wave-2 participants differed between study groups (p value < 0.05).</p>

and the comparison group); hence, demonstrating higher prevalence among Gulf War veterans than the comparison group at Wave-1 for most symptoms. A similar contrast of the two study groups in the bottom right quadrant shows that the prevalence of symptoms was also highest among Gulf War veterans than the comparison group at Wave-2. The top right quadrant shows that symptom prevalence at Wave-2 in Gulf War veterans was higher than at Wave-1 for most symptoms. Prevalence of some symptoms in the comparison group was higher at Wave-2 than at Wave-1, although the proportion of symptoms with higher prevalence at Wave-2 than at Wave-1 in the comparison group was less than that observed in Gulf War veterans.

Symptom Prevalence at Wave-2

The mean number of symptoms reported at Wave-2 was significantly higher among Gulf War veterans than the comparison group (mean: 16.9; sd = 11.8 vs. 12.5; sd = 10.0, ratio of means: 1.36, 95%CI 1.24–1.48). The relationship between study group and total number of symptoms was not confounded by age or military rank or branch of service in August 1990, PTSD diagnosis at Wave-1, marital status, highest level of education, smoking status and AUDIT

caseness; although the ratio of mean number of symptoms reported by Gulf War veterans versus the comparison group differed by participants' age in August 1990 (see Supplementary Figure S1 and Table S1, "Supporting Information. pdf"). Symptom reporting in Gulf War veterans relative to the comparison group was greatest in those aged less than 20 years at deployment (ratio of mean number of symptoms = 2.09; 95%CI 1.49-2.93) and this difference lessened with increasing age in August 1990 (ratio of mean number of symptoms = 1.43, 1.24, 1.36 for 20-24, 25-34 and \geq 35 years, respectively; *p* value for trend = 0.033).

The prevalence of symptoms at Wave-2 ranged from 1% to 71% among Gulf War veterans and 1% to 60% among comparison group (Fig. 1, top right and bottom left quadrants, respectively). The prevalence of 43 of the 63 symptoms was significantly higher in Gulf War veterans than in the comparison group. The largest differences were observed for the following symptoms with more than twice as many Gulf War veterans as comparison group reporting the symptom; skin ulcers (RR 2.54 95%CI 1.36–4.72), skin infections (RR 2.14 95%CI 1.57–3.32) and feeling disoriented (RR 2.14 95%CI 1.42–3.21). Fifty per cent or more Gulf War veterans than comparison group reported symptoms of loss of control over bladder or bowels, stomach cramps, diarrhea, increased sensitivity to smell or light,

1250 Gwini et al.

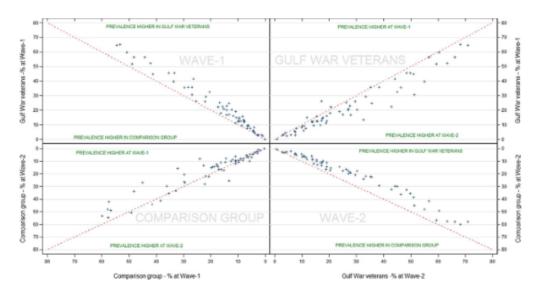


FIGURE1. Comparison of symptom prevalence between study groups and between longitudinal waves. Top left quadrant: comparison of Wave-1 symptom prevalence between Gulf War veterans and comparison group. Bottom right quadrant: comparison of Wave-2 symptom prevalence between Gulf War veterans and comparison group. Top right quadrant: comparison of Wave-1 and Wave-2 symptom tom prevalence in the Gulf War veterans. Bottom left quadrant: comparison of Wave-1 and Wave-2 symptom son group.

feeling feverish, shaking, alcohol intolerance, night sweats, distressing dreams, and rash or skin irritation. In addition, the 15 most commonly reported symptoms among Gulf War veterans at Wave-2 were similar to those observed at Wave-1, with the exception of two symptoms. A Supplementary table (see Supplementary Table S2, "Supporting Information. pdf") is provided which presents the prevalence of all 63 symptoms at Wave-2.

Change in Symptom Prevalence Since Wave-1

Table II presents the change in prevalence from Wave-1 to Wave-2, persistence and incidence for the 15 most commonly reported symptoms at Wave-2 amongst Gulf War veterans. A significant increase in symptom prevalence from Wave-1 to Wave-2 was observed for 9/15 symptoms in Gulf War veterans and 8/15 symptoms in the comparison group. A comparison of prevalence change over time in Gulf War veterans versus comparison group revealed that for 13 of 15 symptoms there was no evidence for a difference between the two study groups in the Wave-1 to Wave-2 prevalence change. Overall, a significant increase in symptom prevalence from Wave-1 to Wave-2 was observed for 34/63 (54%) symptoms among Gulf War veterans and 25/63 (40%) among comparison group, with only 5/63 symptoms showing significant differences in prevalence change between Gulf War veterans and comparison group. (see Supplementary Table S3, "Supporting Information.pdf," for the results of change in prevalence for all 63 symptoms.)

Persistence and Incidence of Symptoms Since Wave-1

Figure 2 illustrates persistence and incidence of symptoms in Gulf War veterans and the comparison group. The figure shows that Gulf War veterans had higher symptom persistence than the comparison group for the majority of symptoms, even though this difference was not statistically significant for 11/15 most common symptoms (Table II) and for 49/63 symptoms overall (Supplementary Table S4, "Supporting Information.pdf"). Incidence of symptoms, on the other hand, was significantly higher among Gulf War veterans than comparison group for 7/15 most common symptoms (Table II) and for more than half (n = 34) of all 63 symptoms overall (Supplementary Table S4, "Supporting Information.pdf").

To assess whether the relationship between symptom persistence and Gulf War deployment was confounded or modified by PTSD, age or rank or branch of service in August 1990, or smoking status or AUDIT caseness; we adjusted for these factors and their interaction with

	from	from Wave-1 to Wave-2			emovémie				
Symptoms	Gult War veterans (1), RR ^d (95%CI)	Comparison group (2), RR ^d (95%CI)	(1) vs. (2) ^a , <i>p</i> value	Gulf War veterans, n/N ^b (%)	Comparison group, n/N ^b (%)	Guit War vs. comparison group, RR ^d (95%Cl)	Gulf War veterans, n/N ⁶ (%)	Compartson group, n/N ^e (%)	Guff War vs. Comparison group, RR ^d (95%CI)
Feeling unrefreshed	1.09 (1.03, 1.15)	1.06 (0.98, 1.14)	0.565	380/448 (84)	269/357 (75)	1.12 (1.04, 1.20)	110/245 (45)	107/295 (36)	1.17 (0.94, 1.45)
after sleep									
Fatigue	1.05 (0.99, 1.12)	1.12 (1.04, 1.21)	0.188	358/450 (79)	261/349 (74)	1.05 (0.97, 1.14)	113/242 (47)	130/305 (43)	1.10 (0.91, 1.33)
Sleeping difficulties	1.18 (1.10, 1.26)	1.20 (1.11, 1.31)	0.725	316/388 (81)	237/312 (76)	1.06 (0.97, 1.16)	139/302 (46)	139/337 (41)	1.11 (0.93, 1.32)
General muscle aches	1.22 (1.13, 1.31)	1.37 (1.25, 1.51)	0.048	285/361 (78)	208/274 (75)	1.00 (0.92, 1.09)	153/331 (46)	165/377 (44)	1.04 (0.89, 1.22)
or pains									
Headaches	1.02 (0.95, 1.10)	0.98 (0.90, 1.06)	0.426	296/413 (71)	226/331 (68)	1.05 (0.95, 1.15)	121/280 (43)	94/322 (29)	1.44 (1.14, 1.82)
Low back pain	1.15 (1.07, 1.23)	1.16 (1.07, 1.25)	0.860	282/357 (79)	249/318 (78)	1.01 (0.93, 1.10)	128/334 (38)	118/331 (36)	1.10 (0.90, 1.34)
rritability/outbursts of anger	1.01 (0.94, 1.09)	0.94 (0.86, 1.04)	0.277	285/392 (72)	181/286 (63)	1.10 (0.98, 1.22)	107/301 (36)	89/363 (25)	1.43 (1.12, 1.84)
Stiffness in several joints	1.40 (1.28, 1.53)	1.42 (1.27, 1.57)	0.794	215/273 (78)	165/219 (75)	1.07 (0.97, 1.18)	165/420 (39)	148/432 (34)	1.08 (0.90, 1.29)
Ringing in the ears	1.69 (1.52, 1.87)	1.66 (1.48, 1.87)	0.981	183/213 (85)	146/175 (83)	1.03 (0.94, 1.12)	172/482 (36)	147/478 (31)	1.14 (0.96, 1.36)
Flatulence or burping	1.14 (1.05, 1.25)	0.95 (0.85, 1.05)	0.006	223/311 (71)	168/270 (62)	1.13 (1.00, 1.27)	131/384 (34)	83/383 (22)	1.50 (1.19, 1.90)
Difficulty finding the	1.08 (1.00, 1.18)	1.01 (0.91, 1.13)	0.351	232/317 (73)	145/230 (63)	1.16 (1.03, 1.31)	111/375 (30)	87/422 (21)	1.43 (1.11, 1.85)
right word									
Forgetfulness	1.07 (0.98, 1.17)	0.99 (0.88, 1.11)	0.259	224/314 (71)	129/216 (59)	1.16 (1.02, 1.33)	109/377 (29)	85/436 (20)	1.47 (1.14, 1.90)
Pain, without swelling	1.30 (1.17, 1.44)	1.21 (1.06, 1.38)	0.419	171/247 (69)	114/194 (58)	1.20 (1.03, 1.39)	149/447 (33)	122/458 (27)	1.21 (0.99, 1.49)
or redness.									
in several joints									
Avoiding doing things or	1.38 (1.24, 1.54)	1.46 (1.26, 1.69)	0.541	167/226 (73)	88/131 (67)	1.12 (0.96, 1.30)	144/467 (31)	106/518 (21)	1.47 (1.18, 1.83)
situations									
Loss of concentration	1.08 (0.98, 1.19)	1.13 (0.99, 1.29)	0.632	196/288 (68)	103/172 (59)	1.16 (0.99, 1.36)	110/407 (27)	92/481 (19)	1.34 (1.05, 1.72)



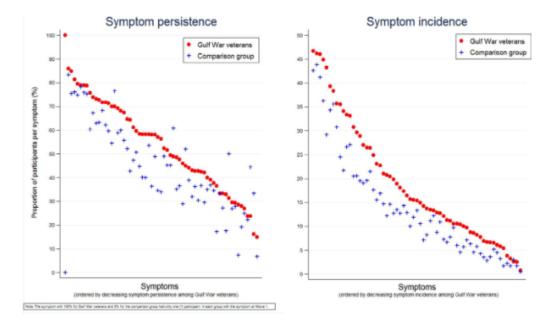


FIGURE 2. Symptom persistence and incidence for Gulf War veterans and non-Gulf War veterans.

deployment. These further analyses revealed no confounding effect by any of the factors but that symptom persistence in Gulf War veterans and comparison group differed for participants with/without PTSD at Wave-1, with a higher risk ratio among those with PTSD. Due to low prevalence of PTSD at Wave-1, sub-group analyses were only conducted among those without PTSD at Wave-1 and these analyses showed that symptom persistence among Gulf War veterans and comparison group were similar for about three-quarters of symptoms, which was consistent with results observed in the whole cohort (Results not shown). No effect modification was observed for the other factors.

DISCUSSION

This longitudinal study, approximately 20 years after the 1990–1991 Gulf War and 10 years after our baseline study of this cohort, has found the prevalence of symptoms among Australian Gulf War veterans to be higher than it was 10 years ago, and is still higher than the military comparison group for most symptoms. However, the change in prevalence was similar for Gulf War veterans and the comparison group over the 10-year period. One-quarter of symptoms were more persistent and around half the symptoms had higher incidence in Gulf War veterans than the comparison group, but the changes were not large enough to increase the prevalence gap between Gulf War veterans and the comparison group. Estimates of the relationship between deployment and symptom persistence were not confounded or modified by age at deployment, military rank, branch of service, smoking status, and alcohol consumption but for most symptoms, the difference in symptom persistence among Gulf War veterans and the comparison group was larger in PTSD cases than in non-PTSD cases.

The differences between Wave-2 symptomatology in Gulf War veterans and the comparison group highlights that ill-health continues to be significantly in excess among Gulf War veterans compared with other military personnel, and these differences cannot be explained by veteran characteristics. Similar continued excess symptom reporting in Gulf War veterans was observed in a cohort of UK Gulf War veterans [Hotopf et al., 2003]. Other previous studies have shown high morbidity among veterans of the Vietnam War, Korean War, and World War II even at 50 years post-war [Eisen et al., 1991; Hunt and Robbins, 2001; Ikin et al., 2007], suggesting that the health effects of war on veterans, are rather long term than transient.

Some psychological health disorders such as PTSD have been associated with high symptom reporting [Baker et al., 1997; Engel et al., 2000; Barrett et al., 2002a]. However, even after accounting for PTSD in our study, symptomatology remained significantly higher in Gulf War veterans than the comparison group indicating that PTSD could only partially explain the differences between the groups.

It is common for symptomatology to increase with time. However, our study's finding of higher prevalence at Wave-2

Symptomatology in Gulf War Veterans Over Time 1253

than at Wave-1 for more than half of the symptoms among Gulf War veterans is in contrast with findings of the UK Gulf War veterans' study [Hotopf et al., 2003] where decreased symptom prevalence (as measured by total number of symptoms) was observed. While the design of the UK study and our study are reasonably similar, our follow up period is around twice as long, 20 years post deployment and 10 years since baseline assessment (compared with 3–4 years of follow-up), thereby demonstrating continual symptom reporting over a longer period of time.

Change in symptom prevalence over time can be expressed as a combination of symptom persistence and incidence and these two measures can significantly impact the prevalence gap between two groups at two time points. In our study, overall symptom persistence was fairly similar between Gulf War veterans and the comparison group (significantly higher in Gulf War veterans for 14 of 63 symptoms), even after adjusting for confounding by factors such as PTSD, age, smoking status, and alcohol consumption. On the other hand, symptom incidence was higher among Gulf War veterans than the comparison group for more than half of the symptoms suggesting that the difference in symptom prevalence observed in our study at Wave-2 is probably a result of increases in new symptom manifestation in Gulf War veterans at a higher rate than in the comparison group. Although symptom prevalence was not reported in a Gulf War veterans' study conducted in the United States, a similar pattern of persistence and incidence was observed in chronic diseases reported by Gulf War veterans followed up from 1995 to 2005 [Li et al., 2011].

Hotopf et al. [2003] reported that the prevalence gap between Gulf War veterans and their comparison group had slightly narrowed over a 3-4 year follow-up period in 2001, while Li et al. [2011] in a US study reported an increased gap between Gulf War veterans and the comparison group in 2005. These findings contrast with our findings of a similar prevalence gap between Australian Gulf War veterans and the comparison group at 10 year follow-up in 2010-2012, which is the longest follow up of Gulf War veterans. Another study of a different group of US Gulf War veterans by Ozakinci et al. [2006] found that there was no significant change in symptom reporting between their studies conducted in 1995 and 2000. This study had no comparison group and this limited its utility for comparative purposes. The differences between the findings of our study and the UK and US studies could be attributed to several factors, such as the longer length of time between first and second study, differences in the comparison groups, and variations in the healthcare systems across countries.

The strengths of our study include the longitudinal nature of the study design, use of the same 63-item pastmonth symptom questionnaire at Wave-1 and Wave-2 that provided an opportunity to compare data from two time points, inclusion of a randomly sampled matched military comparison group, longer term follow up and first time reporting of symptom outcomes for Gulf War veterans more than 20 years after the 1991 Gulf War. This length of time enabled longer-term effects of Gulf War deployment on symptomatology to be assessed than has been undertaken previously.

Participation rates at the second wave were moderate despite a dedicated contact and recruitment strategy. An assessment of participation bias was conducted and the selfreported health status, as measured by Wave-1 SF-12 scores, of Wave-2 participants versus non-participants was found to be reasonably similar. Furthermore, a comprehensive evaluation conducted at Wave-1 showed that the study results were robust to any possible participation bias as a result of some differences in demographic profiles of the two study groups [Kelsal1 et al., 2004].

In summary, Australian Gulf War veterans are still reporting more symptoms than the military comparison group after a 10-year period and more than 20 years since the 1990-1991 Gulf War, but the difference in persistence and incidence between the two groups was not great enough to result in a significantly widened prevalence gap between Gulf War veterans and the military comparison group. In addition, the difference in symptom reporting could not be explained by confounding due to age, rank, branch of service, smoking status, alcohol consumption, or PTSD caseness. The increased burden of symptom reporting in Gulf War veterans persists 20 years after the 1990-1991 Gulf War. Important, however, is the need to consider the relationship between this persistent increased symptom reporting burden and long term morbidity, especially as veterans age, and this will be the topic of further research. Any such relationships are important to better understand the impacts of symptomatology on veterans, their families, and the community. These findings can assist health care providers, care givers and service providers better understand and address health care needs of Gulf War veterans.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors thank Mr Anthony Del Monaco for his assistance with data management for this study. This study was supported by funding from Australian Department of Veterans' Affairs (ARP0907) and Australian Postgraduate Award (120636).

DISCLAIMER

The views expressed in the Article do not necessarily represent the views of the Minister for Veterans' Affairs or the Department of Veterans' Affairs. The Commonwealth of Australia does not give any warranty nor accept any liability in relation to the contents of the Article. 1254 Gwini et al.

REFERENCES

Baker DG, Mendenhall CL, Simbartl LA, Magan LK, Steinberg JL. 1997. Relationship between posttraumatic stress disorder and selfreported physical symptoms in Persian Gulf War veterans. Arch Intern Med 157(18):2076-2078.

Barrett DH, Doebbeling CC, Schwartz DA, Voelker MD, Falter KH, Woolson RF, Doebbeling BN. 2002a. Posttraumatic stress disorder and self-reported physical health status among U.S. military personnel serving during the Gulf War period: A population-based study. Psychosomatics 43(3):195-205.

Barrett DH, Gray GC, Doebbeling BN, Clauw DJ, Reeves WC. 2002b. Prevalence of symptoms and symptom-based conditions among Gulf War veterans: Current status of research findings. Epidemiol Rev 24(2):218-227.

Cherry N, Creed F, Silman A, Dunn G, Baxter D, Smedley J, Taylor S, Macfarlane GJ. 2001. Health and exposures of United Kingdom Gulf War veterans. Part I: The pattern and extent of ill health. Occup Environ Med 58(5):291–298.

Cummings P. 2009. Methods for estimating adjusted risk ratios. Stata J 9(2):175–196.

Eisen SA, Goldberg J, True WR, Henderson WG. 1991. A co-twin control study of the effects of the Vietnam War on the self-reported physical health of veterans. Am J Epidemiol 134(1):49-58.

Engel CCJ, Liu X, McCarthy BD, Miller RF, Ursano R. 2000. Relationship of physical symptoms to posttraumatic stress disorder among veterans seeking care for Gulf War-related health concerns. Psychosom Med 62(6):739-745.

Gilroy G. 1998. Health study of Canadian Forces Personnel involved in the 1991 conflict in the Persian Gulf. Ottawa, ON: Goss Gilroy Inc report prepared for the Gulf War Illness Advisory Committee, Department of National Defence.

Hotopf M, David AS, Hull L, Nikalaou V, Unwin C, Wessely S. 2003. Gulf war illness-better, worse, or just the same? A cohort study. BMJ 327(7428):1370.

Hunt N, Robbins I. 2001. The long-term consequences of war: The experience of World War II. Aging Ment Health 5(2):183-190.

Bein JF, Sim MR, McKenzie DP, Horsley KW, Wilson EJ, Moore MR, Jelfs P, Harrex WK, Henderson S. 2007. Anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder and depression in Korean War veterans 50 years after the war. Br J Psychiatry 190:475–483.

Kang HK, Li B, Mahan CM, Eisen SA, Engel CC. 2009. Health of US veterans of 1991 Gulf War: A follow-up survey in 10 years. J Occup Environ Med 51(4):401-410.

Kelsall HL, McKenzie DP, Sim MR, Leder K, Forbes AB, Dwyer T. 2009. Physical, psychological, and functional comorbidities of multisymptom illness in Australian male veterans of the 1991 Gulf War. Am J Epidemiol 170(8):1048-1056. Kelsall HL, Sim MR, Forbes AB, Glass DC, McKenzie DP, Ikin JF, Abramson MJ, Blizzard L, Ittak P. 2004. Symptoms and medical conditions in Australian veterans of the 1991 Gulf War: Relation to immunisations and other Gulf War exposures. Occup Environ Med 61(12):1006-1013.

Li B, Mahan CM, Kang HK, Eisen SA, Engel CC. 2011. Longitudinal health study of US 1991 Gulf War veterans: Changes in health status at 10-year follow-up. Am J Epidemiol 174(7):761-768.

McKenzie D, McFarlane A, Creamer M, Ikin JF, Forbes A, Kelsall H, Clarke D, Glass D, Ittak P, Sim M. 2006. Hazardous or harmful alcohol use in Royal Australian Navy veterans of the 1991 Gulf War: Identification of high risk subgroups. Addict Behav 31-(9):1683-1694.

Ozakinci G, Hallman WK, Kipen HM. 2006. Persistence of symptoms in veterans of the First Gulf War: 5-Year follow-up. Environ Health Perspect 114(10):1553-1557.

Saunders JB, Aasland OG, Babor TF, de la Fuente JR, Grant M. 1993. Development of the alcohol use disorders identification test (AUDIT): WHO collaborative project on early detection of persons with harmful alcohol consumption-II. Addiction 88(6):791–804.

Sim M, Kelsall H. 2006. Gulf War illness: A view from Australia. Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci 361(1468):619-626.

Unwin C, Blatchley N, Coker W, Ferry S, Hotopf M, Hull L, Ismail K, Palmer I, David A, Wessely S. 1999. Health of UK servicemen who served in Persian Gulf War. Lancet 353(9148):169-178.

Wacholder S. 1986. Binomial regression in GLIM: Estimating risk ratios and risk differences. Am J Epidemiol 123(1):174-184.

Ware JE, Kosinski M, Keller SD. 1995. SF-12: How to score the SF-12 physical and mental health summary scales: Health Institute, New England Medical Center.

Ware JJ, Kosinski M, Keller SD. 1996. A 12-item short-form health survey: Construction of scales and preliminary tests of reliability and validity. Med Care 34(3):220–233.

WHO Collaborating Centre for Mental Health and Substance Abuse 1997. Composite international diagnostic interview: CIDI-Auto 2.1— Administrator's guide and reference. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information may be found in the online version of this article at the publisher's web-site.

Conflict of interest: None declared.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Increased symptom reporting in 1990-1991 Gulf War veterans 20 years post deployment

Authors: Stella M Gwini, Andrew B Forbes, Helen L Kelsall, Jillian F Ikin and Malcolm R Sim

Table of Contents

Figure 1: Total number of symptoms reported at Wave-2 by age group and study group	2
Table S1: Relationship between deployment and total number of reported symptoms, adjusting for	
possible confounders and/or effect modifiers	.3
Table S2: Comparison of symptom prevalence at Wave-2	.4
Table S3: Change in symptom prevalence from Wave-1 to Wave-2	.6
Table S4: Persistence and incidence of symptoms	. 8

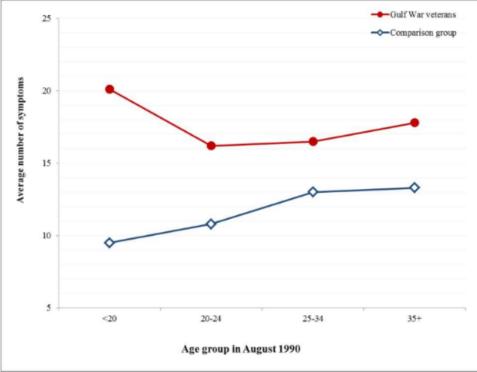


Figure S1: Total number of symptoms reported at Wave-2 by age group and study group

Table S1: Relationship between deployment and total number of reported symptoms, adjusting for possible confounders and/or effect modifiers

	Test for confounding	Test for effect
	(Gulf War veterans vs. Comparison group)	modification
	RoM (95% CI)	p-value
Unadjusted effect estimate	1.36 (1.24, 1.48)	
Possible confounders		
Characteristics at deployment (August 1990)		
Age group (years)	1.37 (1.25, 1.50)	0.012
Branch of service	1.33 (1.21, 1.45)	0.57
Military rank	1.32 (1.21, 1.44)	0.10
Wave-1 psychological health		
Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	1.31 (1.20, 1.43)	0.93
Wave-2 characteristics		
Marital status	1.35 (1.24, 1.48)	0.65
Highest level of education level	1.35 (1.24, 1.47)	0.55
Smoking status	1.33 (1.22, 1.45)	0.27
Audit caseness	1.31 (1.21, 1.43)	0.98

Abbreviations: RoM- ratio of means

Symptom	Gulf War veterans: n(%) N=697	Comparison group: n(%) N=659	RRsdj (95% CI
Feeling unrefreshed after sleep	493 (70.8)	377 (57.7)	1.19 (1.10 , 1.29
Fatigue	473 (68.2)	392 (59.9)	1.12 (1.03 , 1.21
Sleeping difficulties	457 (66.0)	377 (57.8)	1.12 (1.03 , 1.21
General muscle aches or pains	440 (63.3)	375 (57.4)	1.07 (0.98 , 1.16
Headaches	418 (60.2)	322 (49.2)	1.18 (1.07 , 1.31
Low back pain	412 (59.4)	371 (56.7)	1.05 (0.96 , 1.15
Irritability/outbursts of anger	393 (56.5)	271 (41.6)	1.30 (1.16 , 1.46
Stiffness in several joints	381 (54.9)	315 (48.2)	1.11 (1.00 , 1.23
Ringing in the ears	356 (51.1)	295 (45.0)	1.12 (1.00 , 1.24
Flatulence or burping	354 (50.9)	252 (38.5)	1.28 (1.13 , 1.44
Difficulty finding the right word	345 (49.6)	232 (35.5)	1.37 (1.21 , 1.56
Forgetfulness	334 (48.3)	214 (32.8)	1.43 (1.25 , 1.63
Pain, without swelling or redness, in several joints	321 (46.2)	236 (36.1)	1.26 (1.11 , 1.44
Avoiding doing things or situations	312 (44.9)	194 (29.9)	1.46 (1.26 , 1.69
Loss of concentration	307 (44.1)	195 (29.8)	1.43 (1.24 , 1.65
Loss of interest in sex	298 (42.8)	211 (32.2)	1.32 (1.15 , 1.53
Itchy or painful eyes	266 (38.2)	193 (29.5)	1.27 (1.09, 1.48
Feeling distant or cut-off from others	247 (35.5)	148 (22.7)	1.49 (1.25 , 1.78
Rash or skin irritation	245 (35.3)	146 (22.3)	1.54 (1.28, 1.84
Shortness of breath	233 (33.5)	144 (22.0)	1.46 (1.22 , 1.75
Problems with sexual functioning	226 (32.5)	157 (24.0)	1.36 (1.14 , 1.62
Distressing dreams	208 (30.1)	117 (17.8)	1.61 (1.31 , 1.97
Indigestion	206 (29.6)	136 (20.8)	1.38 (1.13 , 1.67
Increased sensitivity to noise	194 (27.9)	126 (19.3)	1.38 (1.13 , 1.69
Feeling jumpy/easily startled	191 (27.5)	122 (18.7)	1.41 (1.15 , 1.73
Tingling or burning sensation in hands/feet	188 (27.1)	130 (19.8)	1.31 (1.08 , 1.59
Rapid or pounding heart beat	186 (26.9)	114 (17.4)	1.45 (1.17 , 1.79
Diarrhoea	183 (26.3)	106 (16.2)	1.53 (1.23 , 1.90
Dry mouth	174 (25.1)	115 (17.6)	1.37 (1.11 , 1.70
Night sweats	166 (23.9)	96 (14.7)	1.56 (1.25 , 1.96
Chest pain	143 (20.6)	100 (15.3)	1.25 (0.99 , 1.58
Persistent cough	142 (20.4)	112 (17.1)	1.17 (0.93 , 1.48
Loss of sensation in hands/feet	133 (19.2)	94 (14.4)	1.27 (1.00 , 1.62
Stomach cramps	133 (19.1)	71 (10.8)	1.66 (1.27 , 2.19
Passing urine more often	131 (18.9)	107 (16.4)	1.19 (0.94 , 1.49
Increased sensitivity to light	123 (17.7)	64 (9.8)	1.68 (1.27 , 2.22
Wheezing	121 (17.5)	71 (10.9)	1.47 (1.11, 1.93
Sore throat	120 (17.2)	87 (13.3)	1.28 (0.98 , 1.66
Unintended weight gain > 4kg	119 (17.1)	72 (11.0)	1.45 (1.09 , 1.91
Loss of balance or coordination	117 (16.8)	72 (11.0)	1.44 (1.10 , 1.90

Table S2: Comparison of symptom prevalence at Wave-2

4 | Page

Symptom	Gulf War veterans: n(%) N=697	Comparison group: n(%) N=659	RRsdj (95% CI)
Toothache	109 (15.7)	83 (12.7)	1.20 (0.92 , 1.57)
Alcohol intolerance	107 (15.5)	59 (9.0)	1.61 (1.18 , 2.18)
Loss of or decrease in appetite	106 (15.3)	65 (9.9)	1.49 (1.11 – 2.00)
Constipation	100 (14.4)	78 (11.9)	1.20 (0.91 , 1.58)
Dizziness or blackouts	97 (13.9)	59 (9.0)	1.42 (1.04 , 1.92)
Shaking	96 (13.9)	52 (7.9)	1.60 (1.16 , 2.19)
Skin infections	94 (13.5)	38 (5.8)	2.28 (1.57 , 3.32)
Mouth ulcers	82 (11.8)	54 (8.2)	1.46 (1.04 , 2.05)
Double vision	79 (11.4)	45 (6.9)	1.47 (1.04 , 2.09)
Feeling feverish	76 (11.0)	41 (6.3)	1.67 (1.15 , 2.41)
Increased sensitivity to smell	74 (10.6)	37 (5.7)	1.71 (1.17 , 2.49)
Nausea	71 (10.2)	43 (6.6)	1.44 (1.00 , 2.07)
Feeling disorientated	69 (9.9)	30 (4.6)	2.14 (1.42 , 3.21)
Tender/painful swelling of lymph glands	56 (8.1)	33 (5.0)	1.42 (0.94 , 2.14)
Loss of control over bladder or bowels	53 (7.6)	25 (3.8)	1.89 (1.19 – 3.00)
Lump in throat	52 (7.5)	30 (4.6)	1.52 (0.99 , 2.34)
Difficulty speaking	51 (7.3)	30 (4.6)	1.48 (0.96 , 2.29)
Skin ulcers	41 (5.9)	13 (2.0)	2.54 (1.36 , 4.72)
Burning sensation in sex organs	31 (4.5)	17 (2.6)	1.50 (0.85 , 2.62)
Vomiting	27 (3.9)	19 (2.9)	1.16 (0.63 , 2.12)
Pain on passing urine	22 (3.2)	19 (2.9)	1.06 (0.58 , 1.93)
Unintended weight loss >4kg	20 (2.9)	20 (3.1)	0.87 (0.47 , 1.61)
Seizures or convulsions	6 (0.9)	3 (0.5)	1.35 (0.32 , 5.69)

Symptom	Gulf War veterans N=697	Comparison group N=659	Comparison of prevalence change between the two groups
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	p-value
Feeling unrefreshed after sleep	1.09 (1.03 , 1.15)	1.06 (0.98 , 1.14)	0.565
Fatigue	1.05 (0.99 , 1.12)	1.12 (1.04 , 1.21)	0.188
Sleeping difficulties	1.18 (1.10 , 1.26)	1.20 (1.11 , 1.31)	0.725
General muscle aches or pains	1.22 (1.13 , 1.31)	1.37 (1.25 , 1.51)	0.048
Headaches	1.02 (0.95 , 1.10)	0.98 (0.90 , 1.06)	0.426
Low back pain	1.15 (1.07 , 1.23)	1.16 (1.07, 1.25)	0.860
Irritability/outbursts of anger	1.01 (0.94 , 1.09)	0.94 (0.86 , 1.04)	0.277
Stiffness in several joints	1.40 (1.28 , 1.53)	1.42 (1.27 , 1.57)	0.794
Ringing in the ears	1.69 (1.52 , 1.87)	1.66 (1.48 , 1.87)	0.981
Flatulence or burping	1.14 (1.05 , 1.25)	0.95 (0.85 , 1.05)	0.006
Difficulty finding the right word	1.08 (1.00 , 1.18)	1.01 (0.91 , 1.13)	0.351
Forgetfulness	1.07 (0.98 , 1.17)	0.99 (0.88 , 1.11)	0.259
Pain, without swelling or redness, in several joints	1.30 (1.17 , 1.44)	1.21 (1.06 , 1.38)	0.419
Avoiding doing things or situations	1.38 (1.24 , 1.54)	1.46 (1.26 , 1.69)	0.541
Loss of concentration	1.08 (0.98 , 1.19)	1.13 (0.99 , 1.29)	0.632
Loss of interest in sex	1.89 (1.65 , 2.17)	2.06 (1.72 , 2.48)	0.414
Itchy or painful eyes	1.08 (0.96 , 1.21)	1.09 (0.94 , 1.26)	0.832
Feeling distant or cut-off from others	1.46 (1.28 , 1.67)	1.70 (1.39 , 2.08)	0.224
Rash or skin irritation	0.98 (0.87 , 1.10)	0.79 (0.67 , 0.93)	0.033
Shortness of breath	1.15 (1.01 , 1.30)	1.01 (0.85 , 1.20)	0.232
Problems with sexual functioning	2.40 (1.99 , 2.89)	2.99 (2.32 , 3.84)	0.122
Distressing dreams	1.46 (1.27 , 1.69)	1.46 (1.18 , 1.81)	0.989
Indigestion	1.14 (1.01 , 1.30)	0.94 (0.79 , 1.12)	0.071
Increased sensitivity to noise	1.67 (1.41 , 1.98)	1.33 (1.08 , 1.64)	0.109
Feeling jumpy/easily startled	1.20 (1.05 , 1.37)	1.34 (1.10 , 1.63)	0.405
Tingling or burning sensation in hands/feet	1.30 (1.11 , 1.53)	1.31 (1.08 , 1.60)	0.874
Rapid or pounding heart beat	1.35 (1.16 , 1.58)	1.24 (1.00 , 1.55)	0.528
Diarrhoea	1.04 (0.89 , 1.22)	0.97 (0.78 , 1.20)	0.587
Dry mouth	1.51 (1.27 , 1.79)	1.34 (1.08 , 1.65)	0.404
Night sweats	1.26 (1.07 , 1.48)	1.38 (1.10 , 1.73)	0.530
Chest pain	0.91 (0.78 , 1.07)	0.89 (0.72 , 1.10)	0.832
Persistent cough	1.14 (0.95 , 1.37)	1.07 (0.86 , 1.32)	0.591
Loss of sensation in hands/feet	1.52 (1.23 , 1.88)	1.85 (1.43 , 2.40)	0.231
Stomach cramps	1.19 (0.98 , 1.45)	0.91 (0.71 , 1.17)	0.088
Passing urine more often	1.72 (1.36 , 2.17)	1.51 (1.20 , 1.89)	0.408
Increased sensitivity to light	1.19 (0.99 , 1.42)	0.92 (0.72 , 1.20)	0.111

Table S3: Change in symptom prevalence from Wave-1 to Wave-2

6 | Page

Symptom	Gulf War veterans N=697	Comparison group N=659	Comparison of prevalence change between the two groups
	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	p-value
Wheezing	1.23 (1.01 , 1.51)	1.14 (0.88 , 1.48)	0.641
Sore throat	0.68 (0.56 , 0.82)	0.52 (0.42 , 0.66)	0.108
Unintended weight gain > 4kg	1.36 (1.08 , 1.70)	1.12 (0.85 , 1.46)	0.298
Loss of balance or coordination	1.71 (1.35 , 2.17)	1.74 (1.28 , 2.38)	0.920
Toothache	1.26 (0.99 , 1.60)	1.28 (0.95 , 1.73)	0.934
Alcohol intolerance	0.99 (0.80 , 1.23)	1.08 (0.80 , 1.46)	0.636
Loss of or decrease in appetite	1.19 (0.96 , 1.49)	1.10 (0.82 , 1.47)	0.586
Constipation	1.50 (1.17 , 1.91)	1.39 (1.04 , 1.86)	0.701
Dizziness or blackouts	1.12 (0.90 , 1.41)	1.21 (0.87, 1.66)	0.789
Shaking	1.18 (0.96 , 1.45)	1.04 (0.76 , 1.42)	0.474
Skin infections	1.10 (0.87 , 1.40)	0.59 (0.41 , 0.84)	0.004
Mouth ulcers	0.79 (0.62 , 1.00)	0.86 (0.63 , 1.17)	0.675
Double vision	1.52 (1.11 , 2.06)	1.28 (0.88 , 1.88)	0.498
Feeling feverish	1.20 (0.90 , 1.58)	0.95 (0.66 , 1.36)	0.300
Increased sensitivity to smell	1.77 (1.32 , 2.36)	1.27 (0.85 , 1.92)	0.219
Nausea	1.13 (0.88 , 1.46)	1.07 (0.74 , 1.54)	0.791
Feeling disorientated	1.21 (0.92 , 1.60)	1.11 (0.72 , 1.73)	0.735
Tender/painful swelling of lymph glands	1.09 (0.78 , 1.51)	0.76 (0.52 , 1.11)	0.163
Loss of control over bladder or bowels	2.64 (1.68 , 4.16)	1.27 (0.77 , 2.09)	0.036
Lump in throat	1.49 (1.03 , 2.17)	1.12 (0.68 , 1.85)	0.371
Difficulty speaking	1.30 (0.92 , 1.85)	1.04 (0.68 , 1.60)	0.391
Skin ulcers	1.95 (1.20 , 3.16)	1.44 (0.66 , 3.16)	0.541
Burning sensation in sex organs	1.94 (1.13 , 3.32)	2.87 (1.29 , 6.38)	0.433
Vomiting	0.87 (0.54 , 1.39)	0.77 (0.48 , 1.24)	0.713
Pain on passing urine	1.05 (0.62 , 1.79)	1.07 (0.65 , 1.75)	0.978
Unintended weight loss >4kg	1.02 (0.58 , 1.82)	1.28 (0.67 , 2.43)	0.613
Seizures or convulsions	6.00 (0.99 , 36.30)	2.98 (0.30, 30.02)	0.648

	-	Persistence of symptoms	ptoms		Incidence of symptoms	smo
Symptoms	Gulf War veterans	Comparison group	Gulf War vs. Comparison group	Gulf War veterans	Comparison group	Gulf War vs. Comparison group
	n/N² (%)	n/N ^a (%)	RR (95% CI)	n/N ⁶ (%)	n/N ⁶ (%)	RR (95% CI)
Feeling unrefreshed after sleep	380/448 (84)	269/357 (75)	1.12 (1.04, 1.20)	110/245 (45)	107/295 (36)	1.17 (0.94 , 1.45)
Fatigue	358/450 (79)	261/349 (74)	1.05 (0.97, 1.14)	113/242 (47)	130/305 (43)	1.10 (0.91, 1.33)
Sleeping difficulties	316/388 (81)	237/312 (76)	1.06 (0.97, 1.16)	139/302 (46)	139/337 (41)	1.11 (0.93, 1.32)
General muscle aches or pains	285/361 (78)	208/274 (75)	1.00 (0.92, 1.09)	153/331 (46)	165/377 (44)	1.04 (0.89, 1.22)
Headaches	296/413 (71)	226/331 (68)	1.05 (0.95, 1.15)	121/280 (43)	94/322 (29)	1.44 (1.14, 1.82)
Low back pain	282/357 (79)	249/318 (78)	1.01 (0.93, 1.10)	128/334 (38)	118/331 (36)	1.10(0.90, 1.34)
Irritability/outbursts of anger	285/392 (72)	181/286 (63)	1.10 (0.98, 1.22)	107/301 (36)	89/363 (25)	1.43 (1.12, 1.84)
Stiffness in several joints	215/273 (78)	165/219 (75)	1.07 (0.97, 1.18)	165/420 (39)	148/432 (34)	1.08 (0.90, 1.29)
Ringing in the ears	183/213 (85)	146/175 (83)	1.03 (0.94, 1.12)	172/482 (36)	147/478 (31)	1.14 (0.96, 1.36)
Flatulence or burping	223/311 (71)	168/270 (62)	1.13 (1.00, 1.27)	131/384 (34)	83/383 (22)	1.50 (1.19, 1.90)
Difficulty finding the right word	232/317 (73)	145/230 (63)	1.16 (1.03, 1.31)	111/375 (30)	87/422 (21)	1.43 (1.11, 1.85)
Forgetfulness	224/314 (71)	129/216 (59)	1.16 (1.02, 1.33)	109/377 (29)	85/436 (20)	1.47 (1.14, 1.90)
Pain, without swelling or redness, in several joints	171/247 (69)	114/194 (58)	1.20 (1.03, 1.39)	149/447 (33)	122/458 (27)	1.21 (0.99 , 1.49)
Avoiding doing things or situations	167/226 (73)	88/131 (67)	1.12 (0.96, 1.30)	144/467 (31)	106/518 (21)	1.47 (1.18, 1.83)
Loss of concentration	196/288 (68)	103/172 (59)	1.16(0.99, 1.36)	110/407 (27)	92/481 (19)	1.34 (1.05, 1.72)
Loss of interest in sex	119/157 (76)	61/101 (60)	1.23 (1.00, 1.53)	178/538 (33)	150/553 (27)	1.25 (1.03, 1.51)
Itchy or painful eyes	148/248 (60)	88/174 (51)	1.20 (0.99, 1.44)	117/444 (26)	103/47 8 (22)	1.16 (0.92, 1.45)
Feeling distant or cut-off from others	116/172 (67)	49/88 (56)	1.14(0.90, 1.44)	130/522 (25)	99/563 (18)	1.37 (1.08, 1.73)
Rash or skin irritation	144/248 (58)	67/184 (36)	1.57 (1.25, 1.97)	101/445 (23)	79/468 (17)	1.32 (1.00, 1.73)
Shortness of breath	118/202 (58)	64/143 (45)	1.20 (0.95, 1.51)	114/493 (23)	79/511 (16)	1.48 (1.14, 1.92)
Problems with sexual functioning	65/93 (70)	39/51 (77)	0.99 (0.82, 1.21)	159/600 (27)	118/601 (20)	1.36 (1.09 , 1.69)

Table S4: Persistence and incidence of symptoms

8 Page

		Persistence of symptoms	ptoms		Incidence of symptoms	toms
Symptoms	Gulf War veterans	Comparison group	Gulf War vs. Comparison group	Gulf War veterans	Comparison group	Gulf War vs. Comparison group
	n/N ^a (%)	n/N ^a (%)	RR (95% CI)	n/N ⁵ (%)	n/N° (%)	RR (95% CI)
Distressing dreams	98/140 (70)	43/79 (54)	1.25 (0.98, 1.58)	109/550 (20)	73/575 (13)	1.49 (1.13, 1.97)
Indigestion	116/180 (64)	62/145 (43)	1.41 (1.13, 1.78)	89/514 (17)	73/509 (14)	1.17 (0.88, 1.57)
Increased sensitivity to noise	71/116 (61)	44/93 (47)	1.32 (1.00, 1.73)	121/576 (21)	82/559 (15)	1.37 (1.05, 1.77)
Feeling jumpy/casily startled	102/158 (65)	48/92 (52)	1.27 (1.01, 1.59)	88/536 (16)	72/560 (13)	1.23 (0.91, 1.65)
Tingling or burning sensation in hands/feet	75/143 (52)	49/100 (49)	1.11 (0.86, 1.44)	112/550 (20)	81/554 (15)	1.33 (1.03, 1.73)
Rapid or pounding heartbeat	81/139 (58)	37/92 (40)	1.52 (1.14, 2.03)	104/550 (19)	76/561 (14)	1.33 (1.00, 1.76)
Diarrhoea	75/177 (42)	40/109 (37)	1.12 (0.84, 1.50)	107/518 (21)	66/543 (12)	1.68 (1.26, 2.25)
Dry mouth	68/117 (58)	42/86 (49)	1.08 (0.81, 1.42)	104/575 (18)	72/565 (13)	1.39 (1.06, 1.84)
Night sweats	77/132 (58)	38/71 (54)	1.13 (0.86, 1.48)	88/562 (16)	58/582 (10)	1.54 (1.12, 2.11)
Chest pain	73/153 (48)	41/112 (37)	1.29 (0.95, 1.73)	68/536 (13)	59/539 (11)	1.07 (0.76, 1.49)
Persistent cough	53/124 (43)	38/105 (36)	1.13 (0.81, 1.56)	88/570 (15)	73/547 (13)	1.13 (0.84, 1.53)
Loss of sensation in hands/feet	42/86 (49)	31/51 (61)	0.75 (0.55, 1.02)	90/604 (15)	63/601 (11)	1.38 (1.01, 1.87)
Stomach cramps	49/111 (44)	30/77 (39)	1.10 (0.77, 1.58)	83/584 (14)	41/577 (7)	1.93 (1.33, 2.79)
Passing urine more often	35/78 (45)	37/71 (52)	$0.89\ (0.64\ ,\ 1.24)$	95/613 (16)	69/581 (12)	1.35 (1.01, 1.81)
Increased sensitivity to light	60/103 (58)	28/70 (40)	1.42 (1.02, 1.97)	62/591 (11)	35/583 (6)	1.65 (1.11, 2.46)
Wheezing	48/97 (50)	28/62 (45)	1.02 (0.71, 1.46)	72/593 (12)	43/589 (7)	1.56 (1.08, 2.25)
Sore throat	51/182 (28)	32/167 (19)	1.34 (0.85, 2.12)	69/513 (14)	54/488 (11)	1.17 (0.84, 1.64)
Unintended weight gain > 4kg	34/87 (39)	24/65 (37)	1.09 (0.66, 1.82)	83/604 (14)	48/586 (8)	1.54 (1.10, 2.17)
Loss of balance or coordination	35/68 (52)	19/42 (45)	1.01 (0.68, 1.5)	81/626(13)	53/611 (9)	1.43 (1.03, 1.99)
Toothache	28/85 (33)	11/63 (18)	1.80 (0.97, 3.37)	81/607 (13)	72/591 (12)	1.04(0.77, 1.40)
Alcohol intolerance	40/106 (38)	19/55 (35)	1.09(0.69, 1.74)	66/582 (11)	40/597 (7)	1.56 (1.06, 2.30)
Loss of or decrease in appetite	38/89 (43)	18/59 (31)	1.71 (1.08, 2.69)	67/605 (11)	46/594 (8)	1.38(0.96 - 2.00)
Constipation	32/66 (49)	20/57 (35)	1.29 (0.81, 2.06)	66/626 (11)	58/597 (10)	1.07 (0.77, 1.51)

		Persistence of symptoms	ptoms		Incidence of symptoms	oms
Symptoms	Gulf War veterans	Comparison group	Gulf War vs. Comparison group	Gulf War veterans	Comparison group	Gulf War vs. Comparison group
	n/N ^a (%)	n/N ^a (%)	RR (95% CI)	n/N° (%)	n/N ⁶ (%)	RR (95% CI)
Dizziness or blackouts	37/86 (43)	16/50 (32)	1.31 (0.78, 2.21)	59/609 (10)	43/603 (7)	1.28 (0.88, 1.86)
Shaking	45/80 (56)	17/50 (34)	1.81 (1.12, 2.91)	50/610 (8)	35/603 (6)	1.38 (0.91, 2.09)
Skin infections	31/85 (37)	11/64 (17)	1.96 (1.05, 3.63)	63/608 (10)	27/590 (5)	2.25 (1.41, 3.59)
Mouth ulcers	31/105 (30)	17/63 (27)	1.23 (0.74, 2.04)	51/588 (9)	37/591 (6)	1.29 (0.85, 1.96)
Double vision	15/51 (29)	10/36 (28)	0.86(0.44, 1.69)	64/641 (10)	35/618 (6)	1.58 (1.06, 2.35)
Feeling feverish	21/63 (33)	12/44 (27)	1.17 (0.59, 2.33)	54/630 (9)	28/608 (5)	1.80 (1.14, 2.84)
Increased sensitivity to smell	24/42 (57)	10/29 (35)	1.87 (1.03, 3.37)	50/653 (8)	27/624 (4)	1.58 (1.01, 2.47)
Nausea	29/63 (46)	11/38 (29)	1.79 (1.02, 3.16)	41/631 (7)	32/614 (5)	1.14 (0.73, 1.77)
Feeling disorientated	24/57 (42)	8/27 (30)	1.57 (0.76 , 3.25)	44/638 (7)	22/627 (4)	1.99 (1.21, 3.25)
Tender/painful swelling of lymph glands	14/52 (27)	11/44 (25)	1.04 (0.52, 2.04)	42/641 (7)	22/609 (4)	1.57 (0.95 , 2.59)
Loss of control over bladder or bowels	8/20 (40)	7/20 (35)	1.05 (0.43 , 2.56)	45/675 (7)	18/633 (3)	2.22 (1.29, 3.82)
Lump in throat	10/35 (29)	2/27 (7)	2.76 (0.26, 29.9)	40/658 (6)	28/627 (5)	1.32 (0.82, 2.11)
Difficulty speaking	13/39 (33)	10/30 (33)	0.80(0.41, 1.56)	38/656 (6)	20/621 (3)	1.70 (1.01, 2.87)
Skin ulcers	5/21 (24)	2/9 (22)	1.07 (0.25, 4.64)**	36/672 (5)	11/645 (2)	2.72 (1.38, 5.37)
Burning sensation in sex organs	5/16 (31)	3/6 (50)	0.30(0.07, 1.23)	26/679 (4)	14/648 (2)	1.52 (0.82, 2.83)
Vomiting	5/31 (16)	8/24 (33)	0.40 (0.06, 2.63)	21/663 (3)	11/629 (2)	1.64 (0.78, 3.44)
Pain on passing urine	5/21 (24)	8/18 (44)	0.57(0.22, 1.43)	17/672 (3)	11/636 (2)	1.46(0.69, 3.08)
Unintended weight loss >4kg	3/20 (15)	1/15 (7)	1.75 (0.18, 17.25)	17/659 (3)	19/624 (3)	0.79(0.41, 1.52)
Seizures or convulsions	1/1 (100)	0/1 (0)	***	5/694 (1)	3/652 (1)	1.15 (0.26, 5.17)
^a The denominator for the percentages, 'N', is the number of participants who reported the symptom as present at Wave-L	r of participants who repo	rted the symptom as pre-	sent at Wave-L.			

⁴ The denominator for the percentages, 'Y, is the number of participants who reported the symptom as present at Wave-1. ^bThe denominator for percentages, 'N', is the number of participants who did not report the symptom as present at Wave-1. ** Unadjusted due to small numbers and distribution across covariates – all seven participants were Navy at deployment and none were Officers.

^{10 |} Page

Chapter 4: Changes in patterns of symptom reporting

In Chapter 3 we found that overall symptom persistence was similar for Gulf War veterans and the comparison group but symptom incidence was higher in Gulf War veterans for half the symptoms. However, the differences between the two groups were not large enough to increase the prevalence gap. An important question related to these findings was whether there were specific symptomatology patterns among Gulf War veterans at Wave-2, and if patterns were present, a further question was related to comparability of Wave-1 and Wave-2 patterns. At Wave-1, Forbes et al. ⁽⁴⁰⁾ carried out exploratory factor analysis on 62 of the 63 symptoms (excluding one symptom with very low prevalence) and showed that the patterns of symptoms; one group with symptoms reflecting psychophysiological distress, and the other two groups reflected cognitive distress and arthro-neuromuscular distress. In addition, these patterns were also present in the comparison group. Therefore in this chapter, the main aim was to compare Wave-1 and Wave-2 symptom patterns through factor analysis so as to establish whether the

~57~

patterns of symptoms had changed over time. If the symptom patterns were found to be stable, a secondary objective was to compare levels of symptom reporting for each identified factor. This Chapter used data from the Wave-1 and Wave-2 postal questionnaires.

The manuscript from the assessment of symptom patterns presented in this Chapter was published in *Occupational and Environmental Medicine* journal.

Declaration for Thesis Chapter 4

Declaration by candidate

In the case of Chapter 4, the nature and extent of my contribution to the work was the following:

Nature of contribution	Extent of contribution (%)
Contributed to implementation of the Wave-2 study; initiated and developed the research questions; designed the manuscript; analysed the data; drafted and finalised the manuscript.	80%

The following co-authors contributed to the work. If co-authors are students at Monash University, the extent of their contribution in percentage terms must be stated:

Name	Nature of contribution	Extent of contribution (%) for student co- authors only
Helen L Kelsall	Contributed to the conception and design of the study; assisted in the preparation of the manuscript and reviewed the manuscript.	
Malcolm R Sim	Contributed to conception and design of the study, assisted in the preparation of the manuscript and reviewed the manuscript.	
Jillian F Ikin	Contributed to conception and design of the study; coordinated the study and reviewed the manuscript.	
Alexander C MacFarlane	Contributed to development of key ideas for the chapter; and reviewed the manuscript.	
Andrew B Forbes	Contributed to conception and design of the study; provided statistical analysis guidance; assisted in the preparation of the manuscript and reviewed the manuscript.	

The undersigned hereby certify that the above declaration correctly reflects the nature and extent of the candidate's and co-authors' contributions to this work.

Candidate's Signature		Date 28/03/2016
Main Supervisor's Signature		Date



Stability of symptom patterns in Australian Gulf War veterans: 10-year longitudinal study

S M Gwini, H L Kelsall, M R Sim, J F Ikin, A C McFarlane and A B Forbes

Occup Environ Med 2016 73: 195-198 originally published online January 6, 2016 doi: 10.1136/oemed-2015-103169

Updated information and services can be found at: http://oem.bmj.com/content/73/3/195

These include:

Supplementary Material	Supplementary material can be found at: http://oem.bmj.com/content/suppl/2016/01/06/oemed-2015-103169.D C1.html
References	This article cites 11 articles, 5 of which you can access for free at: http://oem.bmj.com/content/73/3/195#BIBL
Email alerting service	Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Notes

To request permissions go to: http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to: http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to: http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/

Workplace

SHORT REPORT

Stability of symptom patterns in Australian Gulf War veterans: 10-year longitudinal study

S M Gwini,¹ H L Kelsall,¹ M R Sim,¹ J F Ikin,¹ A C McFarlane,² A B Forbes¹

ABSTRACT

 Additional material is published online only. To view please visit the journal online (http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/ oemed-2015-103169).

¹School of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia ²Centre for Traumatic Stress

Centre for Traumatic Stress Studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia

Correspondence to

Ms SM Gwini, Monash University, Department of Epidemiology & Preventive Medicine, The Alfred Centre, 99 Commercial Road, Melbourne 3004, Vic, Australia; stella.gwini@ monash.edu

Received 6 July 2015 Revised 18 November 2015 Accepted 30 November 2015 Published Online First 6 January 2016 Objectives Previously we established that symptoms reported by 1990–1991 Gulf War veterans were correlated and exhibited a pattern with 3 factors (psychophysiological distress, somatic distress and arthroneuromuscular distress), and this pattern was similar to that observed in a military comparison group. In this follow-up study, we examined whether the patterns of symptomatology have changed over time. Methods Using data on 56 symptoms that was collected in 2000–2003 (wave 1) and 2011–2012 (wave 2) from an Australian cohort of Gulf War veterans (veterans) and a military comparison group, exploratory factor analysis was conducted and Tucker's Congruence Coefficient (TCC) was used to determine factor structure similarity across study groups and waves.

Results The results showed that the 3 factors observed at wave 1 were still present at wave 2, and factor structures across study groups and study waves were fairly similar, with TCC ranging 0.86-0.92. Veterans consistently reported more symptoms across all 3 factors. Veterans' symptomatology specific to psychophysiological distress increased between waves 1 and 2 (ratio of means 1.15; 95% CI 1.07 to 1.25) but psychophysiological distress symptomatology was constant in the comparison group (ratio of means 0.97; 95% CI 0.89 to 1.06). Somatic and arthroneuromuscular distress symptomatology significantly increased over time for both study groups, although at a similar rate. Conclusions While the symptom groupings (measured by the 3 factors) remained unchanged at 10 years of follow-up, and remained comparable between Gulf War and comparison group, symptomatology continued to be elevated in Gulf War veterans than in the comparison group, and was most evident for psychophysiological distress

INTRODUCTION

Increased reporting of multiple symptoms across body systems, usually in excess of that reported by military comparison groups, is a consistent finding in studies of veterans of the 1990–1991 Gulf War from the UK, USA, France, Canada and Australia.¹ Factor analysis is a statistical technique that has been used in Gulf War veterans' health research to investigate whether the pattern of symptom reporting in Gulf War veterans is similar or different to that in a military comparison group, for which different symptom patterns may have represented symptoms of an illness specific to Gulf War veterans. In factor analysis using data from crosssectional studies,^{2–6} researchers have shown high

What this paper adds

- Several studies conducted after the 1990–1991 Gulf War revealed that symptoms reported by Gulf War veterans were correlated and could be grouped into three or more factors.
- Among Australian Gulf War veterans, three factors were identified, namely psychophysiological distress, somatic distress and arthroneuromuscular distress but these factors were similar to those observed in a military comparison group.
- The current study showed that the previously observed patterns of symptom reporting still hold 10 years after first assessment and more than 20 years post-Gulf War and are still replicable in other military personnel.
- Gulf War veterans' psychophysiological distress symptomatology significantly increased over time while no changes were observed among other military personnel.
- Twenty years post-Gulf War, this study's findings do not show the emergence of an underlying pattern of symptoms which differs from that of other military personnel, but increased psychophysiological distress and overall excess symptomatology suggests ongoing poorer health in Gulf War veterans.

correlations between reported symptoms, with three or more symptom groupings. In most studies, these groupings did not represent a distinctive pattern among Gulf War veterans as these groupings could be replicated in other military personnel not deployed to the Gulf War.

In 2000–2003, a study was conducted among Australian Gulf War veterans and three indicative factors (or symptom groupings), namely psychophysiological distress, somatic distress and arthroneuromuscular distress, were identified with similar symptom patterns observed in the military comparison group.³ The conclusions from the Australian cohort were consistent with several studies of USA and UK Gulf War veterans that included a comparison group.^{2 5} However, what is not known is whether the pattern of symptomatology has changed over time and whether there is the emergence of a new pattern of underlying symptoms in Gulf War veterans.

In this paper, we examine whether symptomatology reported by Gulf War veterans in a follow-up



To cite: Gwini SM, Kelsall HL, Sim MR, et al. Occup Environ Med 2016;73:195–198.



Workplace

study exhibited the same symptom patterns (ie, factor structure) as previously observed in 2000–2003 or as observed in a military comparison group. Longitudinal changes in factor-specific symptomatology were also assessed with the aim of identifying whether changes in symptom reporting were similar across factors and study groups.

METHODS Study population

In 2000–2003 (wave 1) a cohort of male veterans of the 1990– 1991 Gulf War and a military comparison group were studied, and in 2011–2012 (wave 2), wave 1 study participants (not known to be deceased) were followed up. Details of the wave 1 study recruitment process were presented previously.⁷ The comparison group, frequency matched on age, gender, military rank and branch of service to Gulf War veterans, comprised of military personnel who were serving in the Australian Defence Force in 1990–1991 but were not deployed to the Gulf War. As of wave 1, a third of the comparison group had been on at least one active deployment. Of the 1456 Gulf War veterans and 1588 comparison group wave 1 participants, 697 (54%) and 659 (47%), respectively, participated at wave 2.

Data collection

Postal questionnaires containing the same 63-item checklist of multisystem symptoms were administered at waves 1 and 2. Each symptom was reported as absent or present (mild or moderate or severe). Symptoms with a prevalence <5% (combined mild/moderate/severe) were excluded from analyses so as to stabilise the estimation process, and this process dropped 7 of the 63 symptoms. Participants with two or more symptom responses missing were excluded from analyses, leaving 680 (98%) Gulf War veterans and 645 (98%) in the comparison group.

Statistical analysis

To establish whether the symptom patterns at waves 1 and 2 were similar, exploratory factor analysis (EFA), with Promax rotation, was conducted in MPlus V7 (Muthén & Muthén, 1998–2012) using a three-factor solution on four separate datasets; Gulf War veterans' waves 1 and 2 symptomatology, and comparison group's waves 1 and 2 symptomatology. The threefactor solution was prespecified from the initial factor analysis carried out in the same cohort at wave 1.³ Even though the number of factors was predefined, the scree plot was checked to validate this choice. The adequacy of the four models was assessed using the root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) and the standardised root mean squared residual (SRMR).

The observed factor loadings were compared using Tucker's Congruence Coefficient (TCC), which is a correlation coefficient used to compare factor structures when confirmatory factor analysis might be computationally unreliable or inefficient, as it may be here with 56 symptoms involved. TCCs were computed for each factor in each of the following four comparisons: wave 1 vs 2 for each of Gulf War and comparison groups; Gulf War veterans' group versus comparison group at each time point. Factor similarity was judged as TCC ≥ 0.95 = equal factor structures and $0.85 \leq$ TCC ≤ 0.94 =fairly similar factor structures.⁸

Stata Statistical Software Release V.13 (StataCorp LP, Station College, Texas, USA) was used for the rest of the analyses. Study group characteristics were compared using the χ^2 statistics for categorical data and either the t tests or non-parametric

equivalents for continuous/interval data. Wave 1 symptomatology and factor scores for wave 2 participants and nonparticipants were examined to establish if there were any inherent differences between the groups. Wave 1 factor scores were calculated on the basis of the iterative factor scoring method that is implemented in Mplus.⁹

To compare changes in factor-specific symptomatology over time, for each factor we counted the number of symptoms endorsed by each participant at waves 1 and 2. The list of symptoms for each factor were based on the EFA conducted at wave 1 by Forbes et al.3 In the EFA, a factor loading cut-off of 0.40 was used for interpreting the factor structure and distinguishing which symptoms were associated with which factor(s). The same rule was applied to the data presented in this paper, whereby any symptom with a factor loading greater than 0.40 was assigned to be moderately/highly associated with that factor and were listed as belonging to that factor. This resulted in 16, 20 and 6 symptoms being listed under the psychophysiological distress, somatic distress and arthroneuromuscular distress factors, respectively. At wave 1, there was strong correlation between factor scores and total symptom counts (ie, ranged 0.7-0.8); hence, for this report, we chose to use total symptom counts, instead of factor scores, to compare factor-specific changes because symptom counts are easy to interpret and contextualise within symptomatology and are valid measures for between-group comparisons.

Random-intercept negative binomial regression models were used to compare the average number of symptoms across study groups, time and factors, adjusting for age, rank and branch of service in August 1990 (time of first Australian Gulf War deployment). Random effect terms for each individual were used to account for the correlation between the repeated assessments on each individual. Relative measures were reported as ratio of means with 95% CIs.

RESULTS

More than half (57%) of Gulf War veterans and 46% of the comparison group were aged 50 years and above at wave 2. There were 22% and 31% Gulf War veterans and comparison group members, respectively, ranked as Officers in August 1990. Over three-quarters of Gulf War veterans were in the Navy (85% vs 7% Army and 8% Air Force) in August 1990, while the distribution was slightly different for the comparison group (69% Navy vs 11% Army and 20% Air Force). One-third (33.6%) of the comparison group had been on an active deployment since the Gulf War, while there were 38.8% Gulf War veterans who had other active deployments besides since the Gulf War.

The wave 2 participants were also compared with nonparticipants to investigate the likelihood of participation bias at wave 2. The number of symptoms reported at wave 1 by Gulf War veterans who participated at waves 1 and 2 was comparable to that reported by Gulf War veterans who participated at wave 1 only (median: 12 vs 13; p=0.187). Similarly, no significant differences were observed in the comparison group (both participants and non-participants had a median of nine symptoms). Additional comparisons of the wave-1 factor scores calculated from the factor structure established by Forbes *et al*³ at wave 1 revealed no statistically significant differences between scores among Gulf War veterans or comparison group members who participated at wave 2 and those who only participated at wave 1 (p>0.05 for all comparisons).

The scree plots from all four factor analyses supported the three-factor solution, with one dominant factor and minor

Workplace

contributions from a further two to four factors. The percentage of total variance explained by all three factors was 47.9% and 54.8% for Gulf War veterans' waves 1 and 2 symptomatology, respectively. In the comparison group, the percentage was 46.1% (wave 1) and 49.9% (wave 2). The models showed adequate goodness of fit, with RMSEA<0.05 and SRMR<0.08 (see online supplementary file, table S1). We also visually inspected the factor scores for each symptom in each factor solution to ensure that the list of symptoms loading onto each of the factors (ie, with a factor loading >0.4) was the same as that observed at wave 1. Overall, the list of symptoms was as observed at wave 1 (see online supplementary file, tables S2.1–2.3) and the factor labels chosen to describe the factors presented in this paper.

Table 1A presents the TCCs of factor loadings observed in Gulf War veterans and the comparison group at each time point. The overall structure coefficients (right hand column) indicate that the factor structures at waves 1 and 2 were at least fairly similar since TCC was above 0.85. Comparisons between study groups or study periods showed good correlation of factor loadings within the psychophysiological distress and somatic distress factors, which was indicated by the high TCC ranging from 0.81 to 0.95. However, comparisons of the arthroneuromuscular distress' factor loadings were comparatively lower.

To complement the comparison of factor structures, table 1B–C presents study group comparisons of changes in symptom counts from wave 1 to 2 by factor. For all three factors and at both waves, Gulf War veterans had a higher average number of symptoms than the comparison group. The average number of factor 1 symptoms reported by Gulf War veterans increased significantly from wave 1 to 2, while there was no change in average number of symptoms reported by the comparison group (p<0.05). The increase in factors 2 and 3 symptom reporting was similar for the two study groups (p=0.57 and p=0.51, respectively).

DISCUSSION

Our findings have shown that the overall pattern of symptomatology among Australian Gulf War veterans remained unchanged 10 years after initial assessment, with three factors representing psychophysiological distress, somatic distress and arthroneuromuscular distress. Furthermore, the symptom pattern (ie, factor structure) in Gulf War veterans and the military comparison group remain similar. The stability of symptom patterns indicates that the patterns observed at wave 1 remain. Twenty years post-Gulf War, this study's findings do not show the emergence of an underlying pattern of symptoms which differs from that of other military personnel.

Even though the overall pattern of symptomatology was unchanged, symptom reporting under each factor and time point was more frequent in Gulf War veterans compared with the comparison group. There is a scarcity of information on longitudinal changes in patterns of Gulf War veterans' symptomatology with which to compare our findings; however, our findings of a similar factor structure in Gulf War veterans and comparison groups but increased symptom reporting in Gulf War veterans are broadly consistent with most cross-sectional studies.^{2 § 10} The continued excess in multisystem symptomatology across all factors is suggestive of persistent poorer health in Australian Gulf War veterans. Longitudinal studies of US and UK Gulf War veterans have reported persistent poorer health (eg, increased chronic fatigue and post-traumatic stress disorder) among Gulf War veterans.¹¹ 12

In our study, the level of somatic distress and arthroneuromuscular distress symptomatology increased comparably for Gulf War veterans and the comparison group while psychophysiological distress symptomatology increased only for Gulf War veterans. Our finding of differential changes in psychophysiological distress symptomatology may suggest a difference in the relationship between psychological/physiological stressors and symptoms in Gulf War veterans and the military comparison group. These findings may be explained by the occurrence of delayed onset post-traumatic stress disorder

	Psychophysiological distress (factor 1)	Somatic distress (factor 2)	Arthroneuromuscular distress (factor 3)	Overall (all factors combined)
1A. Comparison of factor similarity using TCC				
Wave 1: Gulf war veterans vs comparison group	0.88	0.95	0.78	0.88
Wave 2: Gulf war veterans vs comparison group	0.91	0.95	0.86	0.92
Gulf War veterans: wave 1 vs 2	0.92	0.94	0.89	0.92
Comparison group: wave 1 vs 2	0.81	0.95	0.73	0.86
 Symptom counts at each wave* 				
Wave 1: Gulf War veterans; mean (SD)	2.7 (2.9)	5.1 (4.4)	2.1 (1.9)	10.0 (8.0)
Wave 1: comparison group; mean (SD)	2.2 (2.4)	3.7 (3.8)	1.8 (1.7)	7.7 (6.6)
Wave 1: GW veterans vs comparison group; RoM1 (95% CI)	1.19 (1.05 to 1.35)	1.41 (1.26 to 1.59)	1.19 (1.07 to 1.32)	1.28 (1.16 to 1.42)
Wave 2: Gulf War veterans; mean (SD)	3.1 (3.2)	6.4 (4.9)	2.7 (1.9)	12.2 (8.8)
Wave 2: comparison group; mean (SD)	2.2 (2.6)	4.6 (4.3)	2.3 (1.8)	9.1 (7.5)
Wave 2: GW veterans vs comparison group; RoM† (95% CI)	1.42 (1.25 to 1.60)	1.45 (1.30 to 1.62)	1.15 (1.04 to 1.26)	1.36 (1.24 to 1.50)
 Changes in symptom reporting from wave 1 to 2 				
Gulf War veterans; RoM1 (95% CI)	1.15 (1.07 to 1.25)	1.26 (1.19 to 1.34)	1.27 (1.19 to 1.36)	1.25 (1.19 to 1.31)
Comparison group; RoM1 (95% CI)	0.97 (0.89 to 1.06)	1.23 (1.15 to 1.32)	1.32 (1.22 to 1.42)	1.18 (1.11 to 1.27)
Gulf War veterans vs comparison group: p value	0.005	0.57	0.51	0.12

RoM, ratio of means; TCC, Tucker Congruence Coefficient; GW, Gulf War.

Gwini SM, et al. Occup Environ Med 2016;73:195-198. doi:10.1136/oemed-2015-103169

Workplace

(PTSD) in this population, where PTSD symptoms become more apparent in the years after exposure to the stress.13 This form of PTSD has been reported in a previous US study of Gulf War veterans which identified an increase in PTSD prevalence over time.¹¹ Moreover, the Gulf War deployment was reportedly different from other war deployments; in conflict duration and predeployment service/postdeployment service/support¹⁴ which could further explain the disparities between Gulf War veterans' symptomatology and that of other military personnel.

Strengths of this study included the longer term follow-up and the first time study of longitudinal symptom pattern changes. A limitation of the study was the lower wave 2 participation rates; however, this is unlikely to bias our findings because comparisons of wave 2 participants' and nonparticipants' wave 1 general health, symptom reporting and factor scores revealed reasonably similar health status.

In summary, our findings have shown that symptomatology continued to be elevated in Gulf War veterans, and this was more marked for psychophysiological distress, at a 10-year follow-up. The stability of symptom factor patterns does not suggest the emergence of a different underlying pattern of symptoms to the previously observed pattern, nor is the pattern different to that observed in a comparison group. Future research among Gulf War veterans could explore explanations for increased psychophysiological symptom reporting and its relationship to other health outcomes observed among Gulf War veterans.

Acknowledgements The authors would like to thank study participants for their input in the study, as well as Mr Anthony Del Monaco for his invaluable assistance with managing the study's database.

Contributors SMG contributed to the design of the short report; contributed to acquisition of data; designed the manuscript; analysed and interpreted data; drafted and finalised the manuscript. HLK contributed to the conception and design of the study; contributed to acquisition of data; contributed to the design of the manuscript; assisted in the interpretation of data; revised and approved the final manuscript. MRS contributed to the conception and design of the study; contributed to acquisition of data; revised and approved the final manuscript. JFI contributed to the conception and design of the study; acquisition of data; revised and approved the final manuscript. ACM contributed to the conception and design of the study; revised and approved the final manuscript. ABF contributed to the conception and design of the study; provided guidance for data analysis; assisted in the interpretation of data and preparation of the manuscript; revised and approved the final manuscript.

Funding This study was funded by Australian Department of Veterans' Affairs (grant ARP0907) and an Australian Postgraduate Award (grant 120636).

Disclaimer The views expressed in the article do not necessarily represent the views of the Minister for Veterans' Affairs or the Department of Veterans' Affairs. The Commonwealth of Australia does not give any warranty nor accept any liability in relation to the contents of the Article.

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent Obtained.

Ethics approval The study received ethics approval from the Monash University Human Research Ethics Committee, Department of Veterans' Affairs Human Research Ethics Committee and the Australian Defence Human Research Ethics Committee

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

REFERENCES

- Institute of Medicine Committee on the Development of a Consensus Case Definition for Chronic Multisymptom Illness in 1990–1991 Gulf War Veterans. Chronic multisymptom illness in Gulf War veterans: case definitions reexamined. Washington DC, 2014,
- Doebbeling BN, Clarke WR, Watson D, et al. Is there a Persian Gulf War syndrome? 2 Evidence from a large population-based survey of veterans and nondeployed controls. Am J Med 2000;108:695–704.
- Forbes AB, McKenzie DP, Mackinnon AJ, et al. The health of Australian veterans of the 1991 Gulf War: factor analysis of self-reported symptoms, Occup Environ Med 2004;61:1014-20.
- Haley RW, Kurt TL, Hom J. Is there a Gulf War Syndrome? Searching for syndromes 4 by factor analysis of symptoms. JAMA 1997;277:215-22.
- Ismail K, Everitt B, Blatchley N, et al. Is there a Gulf War Syndrome? Lancet 5 1999;353:179-82.
- 6 Kang HK, Mahan CM, Lee KY, et al. Evidence for a deployment-related Gulf War syndrome by factor analysis, Arch Environ Health 2002;57:61-8.
- Sim M, Kelsall H. Gulf War illness: a view from Australia. Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci 2006;361:619-26.
- Lorenzo-Seva U, ten Berge JM. Tucker's Congruence Coefficient as a meaningful index of factor similarity. *Methodology* 2006;2:57–64. 8
- 9 Muthén BO. Mplus technical appendices. Los Angelea, CA: Muthén & Muthén, 1998-2004.
- 10 Cherry N, Creed F, Silman A, et al. Health and exposures of United Kingdom Gulf War veterans. Part I; the pattern and extent of ill health. Occup Envir 2001:58:291-8.
- Li B, Mahan CM, Kang HK, et al. Longitudinal health study of US 1991 Gulf War 11 veterans; changes in health status at 10-year follow-up. Am J Epic 2011;174:761-8
- Hotopf M, David AS, Hull L, et al. Gulf War illness-better, worse, or just the 12 same? A cohort study, BMJ 2003;327:1370,
- McFarlane AC. The long-term costs of traumatic stress: intertwined physical and 13
- psychological consequences. World Psychiatry 2010;9:3–10. Gulf War and Health: Volume 6. Physiologic, psychologic, and psychosocial effects of deployment-related stress. Washington DC: The National Academies Press, 2008. 14

Online Supplementary file

1.0 Factor solution

Table 1: Model results of the exploratory factor analyses, with Promax rotation

	Gulf War veterar	s' factor analyses	Comparison groups' factor analysis		
Measure	Wave-1 symptomatology	Wave-2 symptomatology	Wave-1 symptomatology	Wave-2 symptomatology	
% variance explained in	model				
Psychophysiological distress (F1)	20.8	23.2	18.0	18.2	
Somatic distress (F2)	18.1	23.3	20.2	23.0	
Arthro-neuromuscular distress (F3)	9.0	8.3	7.9	8.7	
Inter-factor correlation in	n final model				
F1 vs F2	0.701	0.681	0.654	0.616	
F1 vs F3	0.712	0.609	0.513	0.582	
F2 vs F3	0.633	0.567	0.513	0.592	
Final model goodness of f	ĩt				
RMSEA	0.028	0.035	0.020	0.026	
SRMR	0.062	0.056	0.075	0.074	

Abbreviations: CFI=comparative fit index; RMSEA=root mean squared error of approximation; SRMR=standardised root mean squared residual; TLI=Tucker-Lewis Index

2.0 Promax factor loadings

Table 2.1-2.3 present the factor loadings for each symptom and on each of the three factors for both Wave-1 and Wave-2. The factor loadings are all calculated using data from Wave-2 participants only. The second column in the tables (i.e. 'Listed under this factor') indicates symptoms that had a factor loading greater than 0.4 in the original factor analysis (with all Wave-1 participants) published by Forbes et al.¹; and these symptoms were used to interpret and name that factors at Wave-1. In each of the four exploratory factor analyses, factor loadings greater than 0.4 are highlighted.

	Listed	Wa	Wave-1		Wave-2	
Symptoms	under this factor *	GW	CG	GW	CG	
Wheezing	1	1.064	0.627	0.807	0.768	
Shortness of breath	1	0.95	0.429	0.534	0.531	
Persistent cough	~	0.844	0.611	0.769	0.582	
Swelling of lymph glands	~	0.668	0.569	0.654	0.557	
Dry Mouth	~	0.643	0.491	0.522	0.632	
Feeling feverish	~	0.638	0.982	0.533	0.592	
Nausea	1	0.629	0.81	0.642	0.763	
Difficulty speaking	~	0.567	0.501	0.49	0.227	
Rapid or ponding heartbeat		0.562	0.417	0.361	0.395	
Chest Pain		0.548	0.362	0.439	0.441	
Loss of or decrease in appetite	1	0.544	0.52	0.452	0.294	
Increased sensitivity to smell		0.508	0.241	0.449	0.13	
Indigestion	1	0.503	0.335	0.578	0.62	
Toothache		0.489	0.202	0.327	0.189	
Sore Throat	~	0.468	0.525	0.713	0.702	
Stomach cramps	✓	0.456	0.475	0.782	0.665	
Increased sensitivity to light		0.453	0.422	0.497	0.215	
Diarrhoea	1	0.437	0.591	0.689	0.655	
Skin infections		0.417	0.095	0.461	0.302	

Table 2.1: Promax rotation loadings for the psychophysiological distress factor, by study group and period

¹ Forbes AB, McKenzie DP, Mackinnon AJ et al. The health of Australian veterans of the 1991 Gulf War: factor analysis of self-reported symptoms. *Occup Environ Med* 2004;61:1014-20.

-	Listed	Wa	ve-1	Wave-2	
Symptoms	under this factor *	GW	CG	GW	CG
Dizziness, fainting or blackouts	✓	0.415	0.476	0.523	0.262
Loss of balance or coordination	~	0.412	0.657	0.57	0.109
Unintended weight gain >4kg		0.41	0.116	0.194	0.203
Constipation	1	0.387	0.28	0.697	0.478
Feeling jumpy/easily startled		0.378	0.189	0.122	0.162
Increased sensitivity to noise		0.373	0.267	0.34	0.001
Tingling or burning sensation in hands/feet		0.349	0.532	0.425	0.176
Itchy or painful eyes		0.331	0.263	0.491	0.493
Double vision		0.327	0.51	0.528	0.415
Shaking		0.325	0.409	0.452	0.28
Night sweats		0.289	0.438	0.394	0.405
Ringing ears		0.282	0.22	0.187	0.033
Headaches		0.274	0.235	0.347	0.465
Rash or skin irritation		0.27	0.19	0.389	0.346
Loss of sensation in hands/feet		0.259	0.648	0.446	0.206
Mouth ulcers		0.246	0.056	0.349	0.219
Passing urine more often		0.206	0.336	0.501	0.509
Alcohol intolerance		0.189	0.397	0.291	0.311
Flatulence or burping	✓	0.189	0.246	0.587	0.536
Avoiding doing things or situations		0.172	-0.01	0.098	-0.075
Feeling distant or cut-off from others		0.17	0.058	0.073	-0.006
Distressing dreams		0.159	0.174	0.195	0.074
Sleeping difficulties		0.157	-0.24	-0.034	0.369
Irritability/Outbursts of anger		0.138	0.019	0.087	0.134
Fatigue		0.132	-0.148	-0.035	0.413
Muscle aches or pains		0.084	0.061	0.06	0.09
Low back pain		0.078	0.072	0.085	0.144
Difficulty finding the right word		0.059	0.034	0.287	0.136
Unrefreshed after sleep		0.05	-0.267	-0.078	0.41
Loss of interest in sex		-0.067	0.231	0.015	-0.214
Problems with sexual functioning		-0.084	0.283	0.051	-0.227
Loss Of concentration		-0.1	-0.068	0.214	0.024
Forgetfulness		-0.107	-0.089	0.286	0.028
Pain in several joints (no swelling or redness)		-0.177	-0.051	-0.021	-0.039
Stiffness in several joints		-0.225	-0.027	-0.132	0.028

Abbreviations: CG=comparison group; GW=Gulf War veterans
* The lists are based on the exploratory factor analysis conducted among Gulf War veterans at Wave-1 and is reported by Forbes AB, McKenzie DP, Mackinnon AJ, Kelsall HL, McFarlane AC, Ikin JF, Glass DC and Sim MR. The health of Australian veterans of the 1991 Gulf War: factor analysis of self-reported symptoms. Occup Environ Med 2004; 61:1014-1020.

	Listed		ve-1	dy group and perio Wave-2	
Symptoms	under this factor *	GW	CG	GW	CG
Loss of concentration	1	0.891	0.872	0.762	0.815
Feeling distant from others	~	0.829	0.792	0.788	0.864
Unrefreshed after sleep	1	0.825	0.823	0.865	0.654
Forgetfulness	~	0.792	0.813	0.622	0.732
Loss of interest in sex	1	0.755	0.575	0.685	0.776
Problems with sexual functioning	1	0.745	0.447	0.553	0.736
Sleeping difficulties	1	0.719	0.757	0.779	0.602
Avoiding doing things or situations	~	0.698	0.764	0.761	0.845
Fatigue	~	0.682	0.675	0.786	0.563
Irritability/Outbursts of anger	~	0.672	0.682	0.708	0.743
Distressing dreams	~	0.657	0.594	0.626	0.586
Feeling jumpy/easily startled	~	0.601	0.666	0.784	0.689
Difficulty finding the right word	1	0.587	0.698	0.549	0.618
Increased sensitivity to noise	~	0.38	0.499	0.462	0.561
Alcohol intolerance		0.322	0.318	0.324	0.23
Passing urine more often		0.305	0.332	-0.053	0.148
Shaking	~	0.3	0.321	0.411	0.64
Difficulty speaking	~	0.284	0.455	0.298	0.622
Night sweats		0.28	0.273	0.243	0.237
Increased sensitivity to smell	1	0.274	0.42	0.417	0.503
Loss of or decrease in appetite	~	0.25	0.317	0.442	0.613
Headaches		0.232	0.213	0.184	0.186
Dizziness or blackouts		0.205	0.332	0.139	0.367
Increased sensitivity to light	1	0.204	0.341	0.308	0.339
Loss of balance or coordination		0.188	0.309	0.146	0.468
Ringing ears		0.168	0.142	0.288	0.251
Flatulence or burping		0.139	0.122	-0.005	-0.017
Itchy or painful eyes		0.127	0.285	0.026	0.149
Double vision		0.12	0.37	0.145	0.199
Loss of sensation in hands/feet		0.106	-0.194	-0.165	0.174
Constipation		0.097	0.138	-0.047	0.029
Persistent cough		0.093	-0.139	0.019	-0.218
Unintended weight gain >4kg		0.089	0.371	0.345	0.33
Rapid or ponding heartbeat		0.083	0.279	0.507	0.474
Tingling or burning sensation in hands/feet		0.069	-0.082	-0.067	0.145
Dry Mouth		0.067	0.208	0.126	0.197
Pain in several joints (no swelling or redness)		0.049	0.06	0.106	-0.023

Table 2.2: Promax Rotation Loadings for the somatic distress factor, by study group and period

4

	Listed	Wa	ve-1	Wa	ve-2
Symptoms	under this factor *	GW	CG	GW	CG
Rash or skin irritation		0.038	0.162	0.018	0.083
Diarrhoea		0.03	-0.046	-0.04	-0.077
Low back pain		0.025	0.027	0.16	0.074
Skin infections		0.023	0.19	0.018	0.097
Mouth ulcers		0.015	0.145	-0.036	0.026
Chest Pain		-0.011	0.128	0.125	0.063
Toothache		-0.015	0.223	-0.013	0.005
Stomach cramps		-0.015	0.003	-0.07	0.03
Nausea		-0.018	-0.095	0.218	0.134
Stiffness in several joints		-0.029	-0.06	0.064	-0.096
Indigestion		-0.043	0.059	0.026	-0.014
Muscle aches or pains		-0.059	0.081	0.109	0.014
Wheezing		-0.062	-0.128	0.088	-0.182
Feeling feverish		-0.063	-0.159	0.277	0.255
Tender/Painful swelling of lymph glands		-0.074	0.058	-0.055	-0.02
Shortness of breath		-0.094	0.142	0.208	0.203
Sore Throat		-0.099	-0.157	-0.139	-0.285

Abbreviations: CG=comparison group; GW=Gulf War veterans * The lists are based on the exploratory factor analysis conducted among Gulf War veterans at Wave-1 and is reported by Forbes AB, McKenzie DP, Mackinnon AJ, Kelsall HL, McFarlane AC, Ikin JF, Glass DC and Sim MR. The health of Australian veterans of the 1991 Gulf War: factor analysis of self-reported symptoms. *Occup Environ Med* 2004; **61**:1014-1020.

under this factor? GW CG GW CG Stiffness in several joints (no swelling or redness) • 0.987 0.863 0.806 0.97 General muscle aches or pains • 0.785 0.655 0.707 0.71 Low back pain • 0.785 0.557 0.484 0.53 Loss of sensation in hands/feet • 0.404 0.301 0.544 0.484 Loss of balance or coordination 1115 0.267 0.444 0.53 0.444 0.55 Flatulence or burping 0.3 0.224 0.012 0.111 0.07 0.088 Foeling feverish 0.247 -0.241 0.07 0.088 0.003 0.223 0.139 0.066 Alcohol intolerance 0.196 0.023 0.123 0.144 0.05 Constipation 0.192 0.066 0.063 0.099 0.066 Alcohol intolerance 0.192 0.066 0.063 0.099 Alcobal intolerance 0.115 <td< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>Wa</th><th>ve-1</th><th>Wa</th><th>ve-2</th></td<>			Wa	ve-1	Wa	ve-2
Anima in several joints (no swelling or redness) Into 0.087 0.085 0.806 0.99 General muscle aches or pains 0.785 0.655 0.707 0.711 Low back pain 0.575 0.557 0.484 0.53 Loss of sensation in hands/feet 0.404 0.301 0.544 0.484 Loss of balance or coordination 0.347 -0.047 0.135 0.262 Fingling or burning sensation in hands/feet 0.30 0.224 0.012 0.11 Double vision 0.274 -0.241 0.07 0.088 Feeling feverish 0.247 -0.045 0.19 -0.02 Rash or skin irritation 0.239 0.123 0.19 -0.02 Rash or skin irritation 0.192 0.066 0.063 0.09 Indigestion 0.182 0.229 0.028 0.00 Passing urine more often 0.172 -0.022 0.145 0.00 Nusea 0.177 -0.045 -0.066 -0.18 Difficulty finding the right word 0.162 -0.017 -0.005 0.023 <tr< th=""><th>Symptoms</th><th>under this</th><th colspan="2">GW CG</th><th>GW</th><th>CG</th></tr<>	Symptoms	under this	GW CG		GW	CG
Andread Press Andrea Press Andread Press Andread P	Stiffness in several joints	✓	1.107	0.953	1.01	0.977
Action lateries paine Image: Construction paine <thimage: construction="" paine<="" th=""> Image:</thimage:>	Pain in several joints (no swelling or redness)	✓	0.987	0.863	0.806	0.91
Alter pair. Alter	General muscle aches or pains	✓	0.785	0.65	0.707	0.718
Costs of balance or coordination 0.144 0.135 0.244 0.135 0.261 Loss of balance or coordination 0.347 -0.047 0.135 0.26 Fingling or burning sensation in hands/feet ✓ 0.305 0.323 0.444 0.50 Flatulence or burping 0.3 0.224 0.012 0.11 0.008 Double vision 0.274 -0.035 0.048 0.00 Stomach cramps 0.243 0.267 0.019 -0.03 Rash or skin irritation 0.239 0.123 0.139 0.066 Alcohol intolerance 0.196 0.023 -0.045 0.11 Constipation 0.182 0.229 0.028 0.00 Passing urine more often 0.172 -0.022 0.145 0.00 Nausea 0.17 -0.045 -0.066 -0.18 Difficulty finding the right word 0.162 -0.017 -0.035 0.00 Mouth ulcers 0.147 0.155 0.078 0.115 -0.03	Low back pain	~	0.575	0.557	0.484	0.539
Fingling or burning sensation in hands/feet ✓ 0.305 0.323 0.444 0.50 Flatulence or burping 0.3 0.224 0.012 0.11 Double vision 0.274 -0.241 0.07 0.08 Feeling feverish 0.247 -0.035 0.048 0.00 Stomach cramps 0.243 0.267 0.019 -0.02 Rash or skin irritation 0.239 0.123 0.139 0.066 Alcohol intolerance 0.196 0.023 -0.045 0.115 Constipation 0.182 0.229 0.028 0.00 Passing urine more often 0.172 -0.022 0.145 0.00 Nausea 0.17 -0.045 -0.066 -0.18 Difficulty finding the right word 0.162 -0.017 -0.005 0.00 ttothy or painful eyes 0.155 0.078 0.115 -0.03 Mouth ulcers 0.147 0.156 0.139 0.16 Ringing ears 0.147 0.156 0.139 0.15 Sore Throat 0.108 0.056 <	Loss of sensation in hands/feet	✓	0.404	0.301	0.544	0.485
Flatulence or burping 0.3 0.224 0.012 0.11 Double vision 0.274 -0.241 0.07 0.08 Feeling feverish 0.247 -0.035 0.048 0.00 Stomach cramps 0.243 0.267 0.019 -0.03 Rash or skin irritation 0.239 0.123 0.139 0.066 Alcohol intolerance 0.196 0.023 -0.045 0.113 Constipation 0.182 0.229 0.028 0.00 Passing urine more often 0.172 -0.022 0.145 0.00 Nausea 0.17 -0.045 -0.066 -0.18 Difficulty finding the right word 0.162 -0.017 -0.005 0.00 Kuchy or painful eyes 0.155 0.078 0.115 -0.03 Mouth ulcers 0.147 0.156 0.139 0.16 Ringing ears 0.14 0.178 0.126 0.37 Night sweats 0.135 0.077 0.114 0.13 Forgetfulness 0.128 0.077 -0.03 0.07 <	Loss of balance or coordination		0.347	-0.047	0.135	0.263
Double vision 0.274 -0.241 0.07 0.08 Feeling feverish 0.247 -0.035 0.048 0.00 Stomach cramps 0.243 0.267 0.019 -0.03 Rash or skin irritation 0.239 0.123 0.139 0.066 Alcohol intolerance 0.196 0.023 -0.045 0.19 Constipation 0.192 0.066 0.063 0.09 Indigestion 0.182 0.229 0.028 0.00 Passing urine more often 0.172 -0.022 0.145 0.00 Nausea 0.17 -0.045 -0.066 -0.18 Difficulty finding the right word 0.162 -0.017 -0.005 0.00 Nausea 0.147 0.156 0.139 0.16 Ringing ears 0.147 0.156 0.139 0.16 Ringing ears 0.128 0.077 -0.03 0.07 Dizziness or blackouts 0.12 0.013 0.057 0.11	Tingling or burning sensation in hands/feet	✓	0.305	0.323	0.444	0.50
Feeling feverish 0.247 -0.035 0.048 0.00 Stomach cramps 0.243 0.267 0.019 -0.02 Rash or skin irritation 0.239 0.123 0.139 0.06 Alcohol intolerance 0.196 0.023 -0.045 0.13 Constipation 0.192 0.066 0.063 0.09 Indigestion 0.182 0.229 0.028 0.00 Passing urine more often 0.172 -0.022 0.145 0.00 Nausea 0.17 -0.045 -0.066 -0.18 Difficulty finding the right word 0.162 -0.017 -0.005 0.00 Ktey or painful eyes 0.155 0.078 0.115 -0.02 Mouth ulcers 0.147 0.156 0.139 0.16 Ringing ears 0.147 0.156 0.172 0.02 Night sweats 0.128 0.077 -0.03 0.07 Dizziness or blackouts 0.12 0.013 0.057 0.13	Flatulence or burping		0.3	0.224	0.012	0.119
Sturach cramps 0.243 0.267 0.019 -0.02 Rash or skin irritation 0.239 0.123 0.139 0.066 Alcohol intolerance 0.196 0.023 -0.045 0.112 Constipation 0.192 0.066 0.063 0.099 Indigestion 0.182 0.229 0.028 0.00 Passing urine more often 0.172 -0.022 0.145 0.00 Nausea 0.17 -0.045 -0.066 -0.18 Difficulty finding the right word 0.162 -0.017 -0.005 0.00 Ktey painful eyes 0.155 0.078 0.115 -0.03 Mouth ulcers 0.147 0.156 0.139 0.16 Ringing ears 0.128 0.077 -0.114 0.13 Forgetfulness 0.122 0.013 0.057 0.15 Dizziness or blackouts 0.12 0.013 0.057 0.15 Sore Throat 0.106 0.338 0.075 0.01	Double vision		0.274	-0.241	0.07	0.087
Rash or skin irritation 0.239 0.123 0.139 0.06 Alcohol intolerance 0.196 0.023 -0.045 0.19 Constipation 0.192 0.066 0.063 0.09 Indigestion 0.182 0.229 0.028 0.00 Passing urine more often 0.172 -0.022 0.145 0.00 Nausea 0.17 -0.045 -0.066 -0.18 Difficulty finding the right word 0.162 -0.017 -0.005 0.00 Itchy or painful eyes 0.155 0.078 0.115 -0.03 Mouth ulcers 0.147 0.156 0.139 0.16 Ringing cars 0.14 0.178 0.126 0.37 Night sweats 0.135 0.077 0.114 0.13 Forgetfulness 0.128 0.077 -0.03 0.07 Dizziness or blackouts 0.12 0.013 0.057 0.11 Chest Pain 0.106 0.338 0.075 0.01	Feeling feverish		0.247	-0.035	0.048	0.008
Alcohol intolerance 0.196 0.023 -0.045 0.113 Constipation 0.192 0.066 0.063 0.099 Indigestion 0.182 0.229 0.028 0.000 Passing urine more often 0.172 -0.022 0.145 0.000 Nausea 0.17 -0.045 -0.066 -0.18 Difficulty finding the right word 0.162 -0.017 -0.005 0.00 Itchy or painful eyes 0.155 0.078 0.115 -0.03 Mouth ulcers 0.147 0.156 0.139 0.16 Ringing cars 0.14 0.178 0.126 0.37 Night sweats 0.135 0.077 0.114 0.13 Forgetfulness 0.128 0.077 -0.03 0.07 Dizziness or blackouts 0.12 0.013 0.057 0.11 Chest Pain 0.106 0.338 0.075 0.01 Direcased sensitivity to light 0.088 -0.065 0.074 0.24 Loss Of concentration 0.086 0.061 -0.055 0.03 <	Stomach cramps		0.243	0.267	0.019	-0.02
Constipation 0.192 0.066 0.063 0.09 Indigestion 0.182 0.229 0.028 0.00 Passing urine more often 0.17 -0.022 0.145 0.00 Nausea 0.17 -0.045 -0.066 -0.18 Difficulty finding the right word 0.162 -0.017 -0.005 0.00 Itchy or painful eyes 0.155 0.078 0.115 -0.03 Mouth ulcers 0.147 0.156 0.139 0.16 Ringing ears 0.14 0.178 0.126 0.37 Night sweats 0.135 0.077 0.114 0.13 Forgetfulness 0.12 0.013 0.057 0.11 Dizzness or blackouts 0.12 0.013 0.057 0.11 Sore Throat 0.106 0.338 0.075 0.01 Chest Pain 0.106 0.338 0.075 0.01 Increased sensitivity to light 0.086 0.061 -0.055 0.02	Rash or skin irritation		0.239	0.123	0.139	0.064
Indigestion 0.182 0.229 0.028 0.00 Passing urine more often 0.172 -0.022 0.145 0.00 Nausea 0.17 -0.045 -0.066 -0.18 Difficulty finding the right word 0.162 -0.017 -0.005 0.00 Itchy or painful eyes 0.155 0.078 0.115 -0.03 Mouth ulcers 0.147 0.156 0.139 0.16 Ringing ears 0.147 0.156 0.37 0.114 0.13 Night sweats 0.135 0.077 0.114 0.13 Forgetfulness 0.128 0.077 -0.03 0.07 Dizzness or blackouts 0.122 0.013 0.057 0.11 Chest Pain 0.106 0.338 0.075 0.01 Chest Pain 0.106 0.338 0.075 0.01 Chest Pain 0.103 0.194 0.087 0.08 Problems with sexual functioning 0.086 0.061 -0.055 0.02 </td <td>Alcohol intolerance</td> <td></td> <td>0.196</td> <td>0.023</td> <td>-0.045</td> <td>0.15</td>	Alcohol intolerance		0.196	0.023	-0.045	0.15
Number of ten 0.172 -0.022 0.145 0.00 Nausea 0.17 -0.045 -0.066 -0.18 Difficulty finding the right word 0.162 -0.017 -0.005 0.00 Itchy or painful eyes 0.155 0.078 0.115 -0.03 Mouth ulcers 0.147 0.156 0.139 0.16 Ringing ears 0.14 0.178 0.126 0.37 Night sweats 0.135 0.077 0.114 0.13 Forgetfulness 0.128 0.077 -0.03 0.07 Dizziness or blackouts 0.12 0.013 0.057 0.12 Fender/Painful swelling of lymph glands 0.115 0.095 0.231 0.13 Sore Throat 0.106 0.338 0.075 0.01 Chest Pain 0.103 0.194 0.087 0.08 Problems with sexual functioning 0.086 0.061 -0.055 0.02 Increased sensitivity to light 0.086 0.061 -0.055	Constipation		0.192	0.066	0.063	0.09
Nausea 0.17 -0.045 -0.066 -0.18 Difficulty finding the right word 0.162 -0.017 -0.005 0.000 Itchy or painful eyes 0.155 0.078 0.115 -0.03 Mouth ulcers 0.147 0.156 0.139 0.16 Ringing ears 0.14 0.178 0.126 0.37 Night sweats 0.135 0.077 0.114 0.13 Forgetfulness 0.128 0.077 -0.03 0.07 Dizziness or blackouts 0.12 0.013 0.057 0.11 Forgetfulness 0.108 0.056 -0.072 0.06 Skin infections 0.106 0.338 0.075 0.01 Chest Pain 0.103 0.194 0.087 0.08 Problems with sexual functioning 0.089 -0.015 0.016 0.19 Increased sensitivity to light 0.086 0.061 -0.055 0.02 Shaking 0.085 0.019 -0.045 -0.12 <	Indigestion		0.182	0.229	0.028	0.00
Difficulty finding the right word 0.162 -0.017 -0.005 0.000 Itchy or painful eyes 0.155 0.078 0.115 -0.03 Mouth ulcers 0.147 0.156 0.139 0.16 Ringing ears 0.14 0.178 0.126 0.37 Night sweats 0.135 0.077 0.114 0.13 Forgetfulness 0.128 0.077 -0.03 0.07 Dizziness or blackouts 0.12 0.013 0.057 0.11 Fender/Painful swelling of lymph glands 0.115 0.095 0.231 0.13 Sore Throat 0.106 0.338 0.075 0.01 Chest Pain 0.103 0.194 0.087 0.08 Problems with sexual functioning 0.088 -0.065 0.074 0.24 Loss Of concentration 0.086 0.061 -0.055 0.01 Shaking 0.085 0.019 -0.045 -0.12 Dry Mouth 0.084 -0.023 0.064 0.00	Passing urine more often		0.172	-0.022	0.145	0.00
Itchy or painful eyes 0.155 0.078 0.115 -0.03 Mouth ulcers 0.147 0.156 0.139 0.16 Ringing ears 0.14 0.178 0.126 0.37 Night sweats 0.135 0.077 0.114 0.13 Forgetfulness 0.128 0.077 -0.03 0.07 Dizziness or blackouts 0.12 0.013 0.057 0.13 Fender/Painful swelling of lymph glands 0.115 0.095 0.231 0.13 Sore Throat 0.106 0.338 0.075 0.01 Chest Pain 0.103 0.194 0.087 0.08 Problems with sexual functioning 0.088 -0.065 0.074 0.24 Loss Of concentration 0.086 0.061 -0.055 0.01 Shaking 0.084 -0.023 0.064 0.00 Diarrhoea 0.083 0.026 -0.056 -0.04	Nausea		0.17	-0.045	-0.066	-0.18
Mouth ulcers 0.147 0.156 0.139 0.16 Ringing ears 0.14 0.178 0.126 0.37 Night sweats 0.135 0.077 0.114 0.13 Forgetfulness 0.128 0.077 -0.03 0.07 Dizziness or blackouts 0.12 0.013 0.057 0.11 Fender/Painful swelling of lymph glands 0.115 0.095 0.231 0.13 Sore Throat 0.108 0.056 -0.072 0.066 Skin infections 0.106 0.338 0.075 0.01 Chest Pain 0.103 0.194 0.087 0.08 Problems with sexual functioning 0.088 -0.065 0.074 0.24 Loss Of concentration 0.086 0.061 -0.055 0.05 Shaking 0.085 0.019 -0.045 -0.12 Dry Mouth 0.084 -0.023 0.064 0.004 Diarrhoea 0.077 -0.016 0.19 0.18	Difficulty finding the right word		0.162	-0.017	-0.005	0.00
Ringing ears 0.14 0.178 0.126 0.37 Night sweats 0.135 0.077 0.114 0.135 Forgetfulness 0.128 0.077 -0.03 0.07 Dizziness or blackouts 0.12 0.013 0.057 0.15 Cender/Painful swelling of lymph glands 0.115 0.095 0.231 0.13 Sore Throat 0.108 0.056 -0.072 0.066 Skin infections 0.106 0.338 0.075 0.01 Chest Pain 0.103 0.194 0.087 0.08 Problems with sexual functioning 0.088 -0.065 0.074 0.24 Loss Of concentration 0.086 0.061 -0.055 0.05 Shaking 0.084 -0.023 0.064 0.00 Diarrhoea 0.083 0.026 -0.056 -0.04 Notache 0.077 -0.016 0.19 0.18	Itchy or painful eyes		0.155	0.078	0.115	-0.03
Night sweats 0.135 0.077 0.114 0.135 Forgetfulness 0.128 0.077 -0.03 0.07 Dizziness or blackouts 0.12 0.013 0.057 0.11 Tender/Painful swelling of lymph glands 0.115 0.095 0.231 0.13 Sore Throat 0.108 0.056 -0.072 0.066 Skin infections 0.106 0.338 0.075 0.01 Chest Pain 0.103 0.194 0.087 0.088 Problems with sexual functioning 0.088 -0.065 0.074 0.24 Loss Of concentration 0.086 0.061 -0.055 0.07 Shaking 0.085 0.019 -0.045 -0.12 Dry Mouth 0.084 -0.023 0.064 0.000 Diarrhoea 0.077 -0.016 0.19 0.18	Mouth ulcers		0.147	0.156	0.139	0.16
Forgetfulness 0.128 0.077 -0.03 0.07 Dizziness or blackouts 0.12 0.013 0.057 0.13 Fender/Painful swelling of lymph glands 0.115 0.095 0.231 0.13 Sore Throat 0.108 0.056 -0.072 0.066 Skin infections 0.106 0.338 0.075 0.01 Chest Pain 0.103 0.194 0.087 0.08 Problems with sexual functioning 0.088 -0.065 0.074 0.24 Loss Of concentration 0.086 0.061 -0.055 0.07 Shaking 0.085 0.019 -0.045 -0.12 Dry Mouth 0.084 -0.023 0.064 0.004 Diarrhoea 0.077 -0.016 0.19 0.18	Ringing ears		0.14	0.178	0.126	0.37
Dizziness or blackouts 0.12 0.013 0.057 0.15 Fender/Painful swelling of lymph glands 0.115 0.095 0.231 0.13 Sore Throat 0.108 0.056 -0.072 0.066 Skin infections 0.106 0.338 0.075 0.01 Chest Pain 0.103 0.194 0.087 0.08 Problems with sexual functioning 0.089 -0.015 0.016 0.19 Increased sensitivity to light 0.088 -0.065 0.074 0.24 Loss Of concentration 0.086 0.061 -0.055 0.09 Shaking 0.084 -0.023 0.064 0.00 Diarrhoea 0.083 0.026 -0.056 -0.04	Night sweats		0.135	0.077	0.114	0.136
Tender/Painful swelling of lymph glands 0.115 0.095 0.231 0.13 Sore Throat 0.108 0.056 -0.072 0.066 Skin infections 0.106 0.338 0.075 0.01 Chest Pain 0.103 0.194 0.087 0.08 Problems with sexual functioning 0.089 -0.015 0.016 0.19 Increased sensitivity to light 0.086 0.061 -0.055 0.02 Loss Of concentration 0.086 0.019 -0.045 -0.12 Dry Mouth 0.084 -0.023 0.064 0.00 Diarrhoea 0.077 -0.016 0.19 0.18	Forgetfulness		0.128	0.077	-0.03	0.077
Sore Throat 0.108 0.056 -0.072 0.066 Skin infections 0.106 0.338 0.075 0.01 Chest Pain 0.103 0.194 0.087 0.08 Problems with sexual functioning 0.089 -0.015 0.016 0.19 Increased sensitivity to light 0.088 -0.065 0.074 0.24 Loss Of concentration 0.086 0.061 -0.055 0.01 Shaking 0.084 -0.023 0.064 0.00 Dry Mouth 0.083 0.026 -0.056 -0.04 Toothache 0.077 -0.016 0.19 0.18	Dizziness or blackouts		0.12	0.013	0.057	0.15
Skin infections 0.106 0.338 0.075 0.01 Chest Pain 0.103 0.194 0.087 0.08 Problems with sexual functioning 0.089 -0.015 0.016 0.19 Increased sensitivity to light 0.088 -0.065 0.074 0.24 Loss Of concentration 0.086 0.061 -0.055 0.05 Shaking 0.085 0.019 -0.045 -0.12 Dry Mouth 0.084 -0.023 0.064 0.00 Diarrhoea 0.077 -0.016 0.19 0.18	Tender/Painful swelling of lymph glands		0.115	0.095	0.231	0.13
Chest Pain 0.103 0.194 0.087 0.08 Problems with sexual functioning 0.089 -0.015 0.016 0.19 Increased sensitivity to light 0.088 -0.065 0.074 0.24 Loss Of concentration 0.086 0.061 -0.055 0.09 Shaking 0.085 0.019 -0.045 -0.12 Dry Mouth 0.083 0.026 -0.056 -0.04 Diarrhoea 0.077 -0.016 0.19 0.18	Sore Throat		0.108	0.056	-0.072	0.06
Problems with sexual functioning 0.089 -0.015 0.016 0.19 Increased sensitivity to light 0.088 -0.065 0.074 0.24 Loss Of concentration 0.086 0.061 -0.055 0.05 Shaking 0.085 0.019 -0.045 -0.12 Dry Mouth 0.084 -0.023 0.064 0.00 Diarrhoea 0.083 0.026 -0.056 -0.04 Toothache 0.077 -0.016 0.19 0.18	Skin infections		0.106	0.338	0.075	0.017
Increased sensitivity to light 0.088 -0.065 0.074 0.24 Loss Of concentration 0.086 0.061 -0.055 0.05 Shaking 0.085 0.019 -0.045 -0.12 Dry Mouth 0.083 0.026 -0.056 -0.04 Diarrhoea 0.083 0.026 -0.056 -0.04 Toothache 0.077 -0.016 0.19 0.18	Chest Pain		0.103	0.194	0.087	0.08
Loss Of concentration 0.086 0.061 -0.055 0.09 Shaking 0.085 0.019 -0.045 -0.12 Dry Mouth 0.084 -0.023 0.064 0.00 Diarrhoea 0.083 0.026 -0.056 -0.04 Toothache 0.077 -0.016 0.19 0.18	Problems with sexual functioning		0.089	-0.015	0.016	0.192
Shaking 0.085 0.019 -0.045 -0.12 Dry Mouth 0.084 -0.023 0.064 0.00 Diarrhoea 0.083 0.026 -0.056 -0.04 Foothache 0.077 -0.016 0.19 0.18	Increased sensitivity to light		0.088	-0.065	0.074	0.24
Dry Mouth 0.084 -0.023 0.064 0.00 Diarrhoea 0.083 0.026 -0.056 -0.04 Foothache 0.077 -0.016 0.19 0.18	Loss Of concentration		0.086	0.061	-0.055	0.05
Diarrhoea 0.083 0.026 -0.056 -0.04 Foothache 0.077 -0.016 0.19 0.18	Shaking		0.085	0.019	-0.045	-0.12
Toothache 0.077 -0.016 0.19 0.18	Dry Mouth		0.084	-0.023	0.064	0.00
	Diarrhoea		0.083	0.026	-0.056	-0.04
Headaches 0.075 0.23 0.052 0.05	Toothache		0.077	-0.016	0.19	0.186
	Headaches		0.075	0.23	0.052	0.05

Table 2.3: Promax Rotation Loadings for arthro-neuromuscular distress factor, by study group and period

6

		Wa	ve-1	Wave-2	
Symptoms	Listed under this factor*	GW	CG	GW	CG
Loss of interest in sex		0.063	-0.164	-0.032	0.125
Rapid or ponding heartbeat		0.062	0.012	-0.079	-0.201
Fatigue		0.056	0.303	0.175	-0.105
Difficulty speaking		0.046	-0.267	0.078	-0.078
Distressing dreams		0.024	-0.022	0.022	0.163
Avoiding doing things or situations		-0.005	0.059	0.007	0.116
Increased sensitivity to smell		-0.006	-0.005	0.036	0.194
Unrefreshed after sleep		-0.006	0.32	0.125	-0.182
Loss of or decrease in appetite		-0.007	-0.106	-0.097	-0.176
Unintended weight gain >4kg		-0.007	0.085	0.075	0.196
Increased sensitivity to noise		-0.043	-0.01	0.043	0.23
Sleeping difficulties		-0.069	0.274	0.121	-0.13
Irritability/Outbursts of anger		-0.072	0.076	0.034	-0.058
Feeling jumpy/easily startled		-0.092	-0.07	0.029	0.024
Shortness of breath		-0.147	0.074	0.055	0.033
Feeling distant or cut-off from others		-0.19	-0.059	-0.031	-0.058
Wheezing		-0.366	-0.042	-0.241	0.032
Persistent cough		-0.395	-0.014	-0.346	0.102

Abbreviations: CG=comparison group; GW=Gulf War veterans * The lists are based on the exploratory factor analysis conducted among Gulf War veterans at Wave-1 and is reported by Forbes AB, McKenzie DP, Mackinnon AJ, Kelsall HL, McFarlane AC, Ikin JF, Glass DC and Sim MR. The health of Australian veterans of the 1991 Gulf War: factor analysis of self-reported symptoms. *Occup Environ Med* 2004; **61**:1014-1020.

Chapter 5: Incidence of chronic diseases at follow-up

This Chapter explores the longer term health outcomes of high symptom reporting, which are particularly important as Chapter 3 showed that symptom reporting increased over time and the results from Chapter 4 indicated an increase in psychophysiological distress.

Previous international research on the prevalence of symptoms has indicated that symptom reporting is prevalent only among a proportion of Gulf War veterans, with at least 35% unaffected veterans. ^(12, 15, 18, 80, 81) Hence the first objective of this Chapter was to group Gulf War veterans according to their symptom reporting. Unlike in Chapter 4 where we examined groupings of correlated *symptoms* through factor analysis, in this Chapter we sought to group *participants* with similar symptom reporting. It was hypothesised that groups of Australian Gulf War veterans with different symptom reporting existed; where symptom reporting patterns across groups could differ by

~73~

types of symptoms reported e.g. anatomically or physiologically related symptoms, or symptom reporting could differ by the number of symptoms reported. Therefore latent class analysis was used to identify these groups of veterans, and no assumptions about the groups were made.

After the identification of groups of veterans, the second objective was to compare longer term incidence of chronic diseases and prevalence of lifestyle risk factors across these groups.

The results from this research were accepted for publication in the *Journal of*

Occupational and Environmental Medicine.

Declaration for Thesis Chapter 5

Declaration by candidate

In the case of Chapter 5, the nature and extent of my contribution to the work was the following:

Nature of contribution	Extent of contribution (%)
Contributed to the implementation of the study; initiated and developed the research questions; designed the manuscript; analysed the data; drafted and finalised the manuscript.	80%

The following co-authors contributed to the work. If co-authors are students at Monash University, the extent of their contribution in percentage terms must be stated:

Name Nature of contribution	Extent of contribution (%) for student co- authors only
-----------------------------	--

Helen L Kelsall	Contributed to the conception and design of the study; assisted in the preparation of the manuscript and reviewed the manuscript.	
Malcolm R Sim	Contributed to conception and design of the study, assisted in the preparation of the manuscript and reviewed the manuscript.	
Jillian F Ikin	Contributed to conception and design of the study; coordinated the study and reviewed the manuscript.	
Alexander C MacFarlane	Contributed to development of key ideas for the chapter; and reviewed the manuscript.	
Andrew B Forbes	Contributed to conception and design of the study; provided statistical analysis guidance; assisted in the preparation of the manuscript and reviewed the manuscript.	

The undersigned hereby certify that the above declaration correctly reflects the nature and extent of the candidate's and co-authors' contributions to this work.

Candidate's Signature			Date 28/03/2016
Main Supervisor's Signature		<u> </u>	Date

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

New Onset of Chronic Diseases and Changes in Lifestyle Risk Factors Among Gulf War Veterans

A Longitudinal Comparison of High and Low Symptom Reporters

Stella M. Gwini, MSc, Helen L. Kelsall, PhD, Jil F. Ikin, PhD, Malcolm R. Sim, PhD, Alexander C. McFarlane, PhD, and Andrew B. Forbes, PhD

Objective: The aim of this study was to compare new chronic diseases onset and longitudinal changes in lifestyle risk factors between Gulf War veterans with different symptom reporting. Methods: Data were collected from Gulf War veterans over two periods, and participants were grouped according to baseline symptom reporting. Logistic, nominal, and ordinal regressions were used for between-group comparisons. **Results:** The veterans comprised low, moderate, and high symptom reporters. New onset of sleep apnea [odds ratio (OR) = 9.49: 95% confidence interval (CI) = 3.48 to 25.86l, musculoskeletal (OR = 8.70; 95% CI = 4.17 to 18.17), psychological (OR = 5.36; 95% CI = 2.46 to 11.70), and cardiovascular (OR = 3.86; 95% CI = 1.33 to 11.23) conditions was elevated in high versus low symptom reporters. Although odds of obesity and alcohol use increased over time and smoking halved, the changes were similar across groups. Conclusions: These find-ings show increasing obesity and alcohol use, and indicate that high symptomatology among veterans may predict future disease onset.

eporting of multiple symptoms, with no specific etiology, in R eporting of multiple symptoms, with no specific components of total number of symptoms or a combination of several symptoms that span several body systems that been more common among veterans of the 1990 to 1991 Gulf War than among other military groups.^{1–5} As the Gulf War veterans age, it is important to understand the likelihood of high symptomatology manifesting in other ways in the longer term, for example, in chronic diseases. A longitudinal study conducted in 2005 among United States (US) Gulf War veterans showed that new onset of arthritis, hypertension, and coronary heart disease at follow-up was higher among Gulf War veterans than among other military personnel.⁶ Even though the study did not report on longitudinal relationships between symptomatology and chronic disease, the findings suggested an increasing burden of ill-health among Gulf War veterans. Hence, it is important to examine the longer-term changes or emergence of chronic diseases among Gulf War veterans, especially among those with high levels of symptomatology.

It is insufficient to assess prevalence of chronic diseases without considering their risk factors, as many chronic diseases are

- From the Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, School of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, Victoria (Ms Gwini, Drs Kelsall, Ikin, Sim, Forbes); and Centre for Traumatic Stress Studies, University of Adelaide, South Australia (Dr McFarlanc).
 This study was funded by the Australian Department of Veterans' Affairs (grant ARP0907) and an Australian Postgraduate Award (grant 120636).
 The views expressed in the Article do not necessarily represent the views of the Minister for Veterans' Affairs or the Department of Veterans' Affairs. The Commonwealth of Australia does not give any warranty nor accept any liability in relation to the contents of the work.
 The authors have no conflicts of interest.
 Supplemental digital contents are available for this article. Direct URL citation appears in the printed text and is provided in the HTML and PDF versions of this article on the journal's Web site (www.joem.org).
 Address correspondence to: Stella M. Gwini, MSc, Monash University, Department of Epidemiology & Preventive Medicine, The Alfred Centre, 99 Commercial Road, Melbourne, VIC 3004, Australia (stella.gwini@monash.edu).
 Copyright © Commonwealth of Australia 2016 DOI: 10.1097/JOM.0000000000000799

strongly associated with lifestyle factors such as smoking, obesity, and high alcohol consumption.⁷ Cross-sectional studies have shown that Gulf War veterans have increased chronic fatigue, joint and muscle pain, depression, and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) than other military groups.^{8–11} Many of these conditions are directly associated with lifestyle risk factors; for example, musculoskeletal pain is reportedly higher among smokers and ex-smokers than among nonsmokers.¹² Hence, for Gulf War veterans, an understanding of current prevalence as well as changes in prevalence of risk factors that might exacerbate existing health problems or increase symptomatology or result in increased incidence of chronic diseases is important.

There is scarce information from longitudinal studies on how symptomatology among Gulf War veterans is associated with the prevalence of lifestyle factors and new onset of chronic diseases. The aim of this paper was to classify Australian veterans of the 1990 to 1991 Gulf War into groups on the basis of their symptom reporting and compare new onset of chronic diseases and changes in lifestyle risk factors (smoking, alcohol use, and obesity) across these veteran groups.

METHODS

Study Population

In 2000 to 2002 (Wave-1), a cohort of all 1871 Australian veterans of the 1990 to 1991 Gulf War was assembled. They were predominantly male (98%) and the majority had served with the Navy (84%). Eighty-one percent (n = 1456) of the eligible Gulf War veterans participated at Wave-1; a more detailed description of Wave-1 study recruitment was previously described in detail.¹³ Wave-1 participants, who were not known to be deceased, were invited to participate at Wave 2 in 2011 to 2012. Due to the small proportion of women who participated in this survey, this paper only reports on male study participants. The participation rate at Wave-2 among males was 54% (n = 697).

Data Collection

Information on date of birth, military rank, and branch of service in August 1990 (timing of the first Australian Gulf War deployment) was collected from the Department of Veterans' Affairs at Wave-1. At both Wave-1 and Wave-2, postal questionnaires were administered to collect information on marital status; highest educational level attained; employment status; smoking status; alcohol use; waist circumference; symptomatology; self-reported, doctor-diagnosed, or treated medical conditions; physical and mental health; and chronic fatigue (defined as presence of extreme tiredness or fatigue following normal activities and occurring for 6 or more months in the preceding year).¹⁴ The Wave-2 questionnaire also collected information on health-related quality of life.

Height, weight, and waist circumference were measured at Wave-1 during a physical examination, while at Wave-2 participants were given instructions on measuring and self-reporting weight and waist circumference. Height and weight measurements were then

JOEM • Volume 58, Number 8, August 2016

Lifestyle Risk Factors Among Gulf War Veterans

used to calculate body mass index (BMI), which was categorized as normal weight (18.5 to 24.99 kg/m²), overweight (25 to 29.99 kg/m²), and obese (\geq 30.0 kg/m²).¹⁵ Waist circumference, a measure of abdominal or central adiposity that predicts obesity-related disorders, was used as an indicator of cardiovascular risk, categorized as indicating low (\leq 94 cm), moderate (95 to 102 cm), or high risk (>102 cm) of cardiovascular disease.¹⁶

High alcohol consumption, referred to as hazardous/harmful alcohol use, was defined using the World Health Organization's Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) and participants with hazardous/harmful alcohol use were those with an AUDIT score greater than or equal to 10.¹⁷

The Study Short Forn 12 Health Survey (SF-12) version-1¹⁸ was used to assess mental and physical health at Wave-1 and Wave-2. Item scores were transformed and aggregated into Mental and Physical Component Summary Scores (MCS and PCS, respectively). Health-related quality of life was measured using 24 items of the abbreviated World Health Organization Quality of Life questionnaire (WHOQoL-Bref) (excluding the first two items), which were scored onto the physical, psychological, social relationships, and environmental domains.¹⁹

Symptomatology was assessed using a 63-item symptom checklist with symptoms spanning multiple body systems, including respiratory, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, neurological, sexual functioning, and psychological. The list of symptoms and their prevalence at Wave-1 and Wave-2 is presented elsewhere.²⁰ Participants were asked to indicate whether or not each of the listed symptoms was present in the month preceding study participation. Responses to these 63 symptoms were used to stratify Gulf War veterans into groups as well as to identify veterans with multisymptom illness. Multisymptom illness was defined as the presence of one or more moderate to severe symptom/s in the past month from at least three of four categories (fatigue, psycho-physiological, cognitive, and arthro-neuromuscular), where the three latter categories comprised three factors identified using factor analysis conducted in this cohort at Wave-1.^{21,22} This was a modified version of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's multisymptom illness definition.

At Wave-1 and Wave-2, participants were also asked to indicate whether or not a doctor had diagnosed them with diabetes, depression, anxiety, PTSD, hypertension, asthma, sleep apnea, stomach/duodenal ulcers, or colitis/Crohn disease and when they had been diagnosed. Medical conditions only assessed at Wave-2 were heart attack, heart failure and angina, osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, polyps in the bowel, or functional dyspepsia.

Statistical Analysis

Latent Class Analysis, conducted in MPlus version 7 (Muthén and Muthén 2012, Los Angeles, CA), was used to group Gulf War veterans into unobserved categories (latents) depending on their symptomatology at Wave-1. This grouping method ensured that veterans within a group had similar symptomatology (eg, reporting same symptoms or similar magnitude of symptom reporting), but veterans in different groups had different symptom reporting. No prior assumptions on patterns of grouping were made. Symptoms with prevalence less than 5% were excluded to ensure stability of the latent class model estimation process, leaving 56 symptoms. In addition, only Wave-1 participants who had also participated at Wave-2 and had responses for at least 55 of the 56 symptoms were included for analyses. This inclusion criterion resulted in 680 (98%) Gulf War veterans remaining for analyses. Bayesian Information Criteria (BIC), log-likelihood, entropy, and Lo-Mendell-Rubin adjusted log-likelihood (absolute value) are model goodness of fit measures, and the best model has the lowest value.²⁴ Entropy is a measure of classification certainty and it ranges

© Commonwealth of Australia 2016

from 0 (no certainty) to 1 (truly certain)²⁵; therefore, better models have higher entropy. LMR-aLT tests the hypothesis that the model with one less class is parsimonious.²⁶ After determining the groups of veterans, the incidence of diseases/conditions and the prevalence changes in lifestyle risk factors were compared across veteran groups. In this paper, incident cases were participants self-reporting a disease/ condition diagnosis at Wave-2 but not at Wave-1 (ie, new cases diagnosed between 2001 and 2011). Disease incidence was only assessed among those who had not been diagnosed with the disease/ condition at Wave-1.

The remainder of the analysis was conducted using Stata 13 (StataCorp 2013, College Station, TX). Count data and interval data were summarized as means and standard deviations (SDs), while categorical data were summarized as frequencies and percentages. The association between categorical outcome variables was established using Chi-square and Kendall rank correlation tau statistics. Univariate linear regression with robust sandwich variance estimators were used to compare means across veteran groups. Further relationships between variables were determined using logistic regression for binary outcomes, nominal regression for nominal outcomes, and generalized ordered logit proportional odds regression²⁷ for ordinal outcomes with robust sandwich variance estimators for cross-sectional data and with clustered sandwich variance estimator for repeated measures. Where the proportional odds assumption was not violated in logistic regression for ordered data, only one model coefficient was reported. Unless otherwise specified, regression models were adjusted for age (<20, 20 to 24, 25 to 34, and ≥35 years), rank (officer and nonofficer), and branch of service (Navy, Army, and Air Force) at deployment in August 1990, and smoking status, alcohol use, BMI, and highest edu-cational level attained as at Wave-1. Quality of life scores were adjusted for age, rank, branch of service, smoking status, alcohol use, and SF-12 scores.

RESULTS

Latent Class Analysis of Gulf War Veterans' Wave-1 Symptomatology

After fitting the latent class analysis model to Wave-1 symptom reporting, a BIC of 37,136.0 was obtained for a one-class model, which declined to 32,724.1 for a two-class model, 31,560.0 for a three-class model, and 31,243.3 for a four-class model, while the log-likelihood was -18,474.3, -16,173.0, -15,495.5, and -15,241.8, respectively. Entropy for the two-class model was 0.932, three-class model was 0.923, and the four-class model was a parsimonious compared with the four-class model (P = 0.76). On the basis of the model statistics and examination of class probabilities, a three-class model was selected as the best model.

bilities, a three-class model was selected as the best model. In order to determine the actual differences between the three classes (which we refer to as groups from this point forward), we examined each group's symptomatology using the probabilities that were estimated from the latent class model, with the aim of identifying whether symptom reporting across groups differed by type of symptoms reported by each group or by number of symptoms. (See Web Figure 1, http://links.lww.com/JOM/A293). The estimated probabilities represented the likelihood that a veteran in the group would report a symptom. This process indicated that the differences in symptom reporting across the three groups were based on the number of reported symptoms rather than the types of reported symptoms. Hence, the groups were described as containing veterans with high, moderate, and low symptom counts with 80 (11.8%), 328 (48.2%), and 272 (40.0%) participants in each group, respectively. The average number of symptoms reported by veterans with high symptomatology was 34 (SD 7.7) and this decreased to 16 (SD 4.5) among veterans with moderate symptomatology and five (SD 2.9) among those with

771

Gwini et al

unte (Tabla 2). Of the doctor discussed medical condition

low symptomatology. In addition, the Wave-1 prevalence of each symptom for each group is presented in the Web file, Web File Table 1 (http://links.lww.com/JOM/A293). The most common symptoms in the group with highest symptom reporting were sleeping difficulties, unrefreshed after sleep, fatigue, loss of concentration, forgetfulness, difficulty finding the right word, avoiding doing things or situations, muscle aches or pains, and irritability/outbursts of anger and stiffness in several joints. This list of 10 most prevalent symptoms was fairly similar across the groups.

Deployment and Participant Characteristics

Table 1 presents the distribution of deployment characteristics, demographic characteristics, and prevalence of lifestyle factors at Wave-1. The table summarizes that veterans with highest symptom counts were more likely to be nonofficers, smokers, or have high waist circumference, harmful/hazardous alcohol use or lower levels of education than those with moderate or low symptom counts.

Incidence of Diseases/Conditions

The prevalence of diabetes, asthma, sleep apnea, hypertension, psychological disorders, multisymptom illness, and chronic fatigue at Wave-1 was highest among those with high symptom counts compared with groups with moderate and low symptom counts (Table 2). Of the doctor-diagnosed medical conditions presented, the most common conditions among veterans with high symptom counts were multisymptom illness and psychological conditions, while the most common among those with low symptom counts were asthma and hypertension, respectively. The incidence of musculoskeletal conditions, psychological

The incidence of musculoskeletal conditions, psychological conditions, sleep apnea, and multisymptom illness was significantly higher among veterans with moderate and high symptom counts relative to those with low symptom counts. The incidence of cardiovascular conditions was four times higher among veterans reporting high versus low number of symptoms in the 10 years that had elapsed, but there was no significant difference between groups with moderate and low number of symptoms. Incidence of diabetes and gastrointestinal conditions increased with increasing symptom counts, but the differences were not statistically significant.

General Physical and Mental Health/Well-Being

Figure 1 shows the variations in physical and mental health by magnitude of symptom reporting. The bar chart (lower chart) represents SF-12 scores at Wave-1, while the upper chart represents the adjusted change in SF-12 scores from Wave-1 to Wave-2. At Wave-1, PCS and MCS were lowest among veterans with the highest number of symptoms (P < 0.001 for both PCS and

TABLE 1. Deployment and Participant Characteristics by Veteran Grouping

	Ma	gnitude of Symptom Report	ing	
	Low N = 272	Moderate $N = 328$	High $N = 80$	Test of Association
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	Р
Age at Gulf War deployment, yrs				
<20	18 (6.6)	32 (9.8)	8 (10.0)	0.928
20-24	71 (26.1)	76 (23.2)	18 (22.5)	
25-34	144 (52.9)	175 (53.4)	40 (50.0)	
≥35	39 (14.4)	45 (13.6)	14 (17.5)	
Rank at deployment				
Nonofficer	196 (72.1)	263 (80.4)	72 (90.0)	0.001
Officer	76 (27.9)	64 (19.6)	8 (10.0)	
Branch of service at deployment				
Navy	235 (86.4)	277 (84.5)	71 (88.8)	0.636
Army	17 (6.2)	22 (6.7)	6 (7.4)	
Air force	20 (7.4)	29 (8.8)	3 (3.8)	
Marital status at Wave-1				
Single/never married	34 (12.5)	34 (10.5)	13 (16.5)	0.174
Married/De facto	217 (80.1)	255 (78.5)	55 (69.6)	
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	20 (7.4)	36 (11.0)	11 (13.9)	
Highest education level attained at Wave-1				
Secondary	87 (32.7)	112 (35.1)	34 (42.5)	0.027
Certificate/Diploma	128 (48.1)	161 (50.5)	40 (50.0)	
Tertiary degree	51 (19.2)	46 (14.4)	6 (7.5)	
Body mass index at Wave-1				
Normal weight	61 (23.0)	64 (19.6)	19 (24.6)	0.199
Overweight	147 (55.5)	178 (54.6)	35 (45.5)	
Obese	57 (21.5)	84 (25.8)	23 (29.9)	
Smoking status at Wave-1				
Never	136 (50.2)	129 (39.5)	30 (37.5)	0.015
Ex-smoker	86 (31.7)	111 (33.9)	24 (30.0)	
Current	49 (18.1)	87 (26.6)	26 (32.5)	
Alcohol use at Wave-1				
AUDIT <10	237 (87.1)	240 (73.2)	47 (59.5)	< 0.001
Harmful/hazardous drinking (AUDIT ≥10)	35 (12.9)	88 (26.8)	32 (40.5)	
Waist circumference for CVD-risk at Wave-1				
Low	112 (42.4)	113 (34.7)	25 (32.4)	0.028
Moderate	83 (31.4)	110 (33.7)	26 (33.8)	
High	69 (26.2)	103 (31.6)	26 (33.8)	

AUDIT, Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test; CVD, cardiovascular risk

© Commonwealth of Australia 2016

Incident Cases Between 2001 and 2011 (the Denominator for Incidence Equals Total Number of Wave-I Cases)Arevalence at Wave-IAnother at Wave-IIncident Cases Between ModerateLow $N = 238$ High $N = 89$ LowModerateHigh and LowHigh and LowDifferenceLow $N = 238$ High $N = 89$ LowModerateHigh and LowHigh and LowDifferenceDistribution <th< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></th<>									
Intervalence at Mare-I of Participants in That Group Minus Number of Ware-I Cas Low N = 272 Moderate Itigh N = 80 Low Moderate Difference n (%) <th></th> <th>*</th> <th>ļ</th> <th></th> <th>Incident Ca</th> <th>ases Between 2001</th> <th>and 2011 (the I</th> <th>Jenominator for Incidence</th> <th>Equals Total Number</th>		*	ļ		Incident Ca	ases Between 2001	and 2011 (the I	Jenominator for Incidence	Equals Total Number
Difference I.ow $N = 272$ Moderate High $N = 80$ Low $N = 272$ No derate Between Moderate n (%)		Pre	evalence at Wave			of Participant	s in That Group	Minus Number of Wave-	I Cases)
Low N = 272 N = 338 High N = 800 Low Moderate High N = 80 Low n (%) n (%) n (%) n (%) n (%) n (%) 0 (%) <			Moderate					Difference Between Moderate	Difference Between
n (%) n (%) <		Low $N = 272$	N = 328	High $N = 80$	Low	Moderate	High	and Low	High and Low
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		n (%)	u (%)	n (%)	n (%*)	n (% [*])	и (%)	OR [†] (95% CI)	OR^{\dagger} (95% CI)
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Doctor-diagnosed or confirmed me	dical conditions							
16 (6.1) 45 (13.9) 11 (14.3) 7 (2.7) 3 (1.1) 3 (4.4) 0.51 (0.12-2.10) 1 (0.4) 11 (5.4) 11 (13.9) 9 (5.4) 24 (7.7) 14 (2.12) 2.63 (1.17-5.88) 2 (0.4) 2 (7.9) 13 (16.5) 38 (15.6) 29 (19.7) 14 (2.12) 2.63 (1.17-5.88) M NM NM 7 (2.6) 9 (2.3) 16 (3.2) 2.63 (1.17-5.88) M NM NM NM 7 (2.6) 9 (2.3) 16 (3.2) 2.63 (1.17-5.88) M NM NM NM 7 (2.6) 9 (2.3) 7 (2.6) 2.63 (1.17-5.84) M NM NM NM 24 (1.1) 7 (2.6) 2 (4.2) 1.24 (0.78-2.00) M NM NM NM 23 (1.1) 7 (2.5) 3 (1.10-3.77) M NM NM NM 23 (16.2) 11 (17.5) 1.24 (17.5-4.13) M NM NM NM 23 (16.2) 12 (17.5) 1.24 (17.5-5.1.4) M NM	Diabetes [†]	0 (0.0)	1(0.3)	2 (2.5)	7 (2.6)	16 (5.0)	5 (6.6)	1.86 (0.76-4.62)	1.52 (0.38-6.01)
1 10.4 11 (3.4) 24 (7.7) 14 (21.2) 2.63 (1.17-5.88) 2 53 (3.4) 24 (7.7) 14 (21.2) 2.63 (1.17-5.88) all NM NM NM 7 (2.6) 9 (3.7) 10 (3.1-207) all NM NM NM 7 (2.6) 9 (2.8) 7 (9.2) 0.84 (0.28-2.50) all NM NM NM 7 (2.6) 9 (2.8) 7 (9.2) 0.84 (0.28-2.50) all NM NM NM 24 (1.1) 70 (2.6) 2 (4.9) 53 (1.6) 23 (1.6) 7 (1.1) 7 (2.4) 23 (1.1) 7 (2.3) 11 (1.15-5) 1.24 (0.78-2.00) 0 (0.75-5.14) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 <t< td=""><td>Asthma[†]</td><td>16 (6.1)</td><td>45 (13.9)</td><td>11 (14.3)</td><td>7 (2.7)</td><td>3 (1.1)</td><td>3 (4.4)</td><td>0.51 (0.12-2.10)</td><td>2.12 (0.44-10.22)</td></t<>	Asthma [†]	16 (6.1)	45 (13.9)	11 (14.3)	7 (2.7)	3 (1.1)	3 (4.4)	0.51 (0.12-2.10)	2.12 (0.44-10.22)
 25 (9.4) 25 (7.9) 13 (16.5) 38 (15.6) 59 (19.7) 10 (15.4) 1.30 (0.81-2.07) ⁸¹ 14 (5.2) 45 (13.7) 42 (53.2) 30 (11.6) 74 (56.2) 16 (4.2.1) 2.74 (16.7-4.48) ⁸¹ NM NM NM NM 7 (2.6) 9 (2.8) 7 (9.2) 0.34 (0.28-2.50) ⁸⁴ NM NM NM 24 (11.1) 70 (26.9) 29 (49.2) 3.00 (1.75-5.14) ⁸⁴ NM NM NM 38 (14.0) 53 (16.2) 14 (17.5) 1.24 (0.78-2.00) ⁸¹ (1.1) 77 (23.7) 68 (8.3) 2.6 (9.9) 59 (23.8) 5 (55.6) 2.59 (1.53-4.39) ⁸¹ (1.1) 77 (23.7) 68 (8.3) 2.6 (9.9) 59 (23.8) 5 (55.6) 2.59 (1.0)-3.77) ⁸¹ Lot measured: OR, odds ratio. ⁸¹ Lot measured: OR, odds ratio. ⁸¹ and the association here and group; the denominator equals total number of participants in that group minus number of Wave-1 cases. ⁸¹ and the association here and group; the denominator equals total number of Participants in that group minus number of Wave-1. ⁸¹ and the association here and transf. in group minus number of Wave-1. 	Sleep apnea ¹	1 (0.4)	11 (3.4)	11 (13.9)	9 (3.4)	24 (7.7)	14 (21.2)	2.63 (1.17-5.88)	9.40 (3.47-25.46)
⁶ 14 (5.2) 45 (13.7) 42 (53.2) 30 (116) 74 (26.2) 16 (42.1) 2.74 (1.67-4.48) NM NM NM NM 24 (11.1) 70 (2.69) 29 (42.2) 0.34 (0.28-2.50) 0.48 (0.48-46) 0.48 (0.40) 15 (4.6) 23 (1.10) 35 (1.6.2) 12 (1.75-5.14) 0.000 15 (4.6) 23 (2.99) 17 (6.4) 38 (12.2) 9 (16.7) 2.03 (1.10-3.77) 0.48 (0.48 and heat and a magnitude of symbom reporting at Wave-1. An ansatted: OR other psychological conditions. A network disease(ondition and magnitude of symptom reporting at Wave-1. A network mode of the psychological conditions. A network disease(ondition and other psychological conditions. A network disease(onditions.	Hypertension	25 (9.4)	25 (7.9)	13 (16.5)	38 (15.6)	59 (19.7)	10 (15.4)	1.30(0.81 - 2.07)	0.88 (0.37-2.06)
⁸¹ NM NM NM 7 (2.6) 9 (2.8) 7 (9.2) 0.84 (0.28–2.50) NM NM 24 (11.1) 70 (26.9) 29 (49.2) 3.00 (1.75–5.14) NM NM NM 24 (1.1.1) 70 (26.9) 29 (49.2) 3.00 (1.75–5.14) 1.10 (1.75–5.14) 1.11 (1.10 (1	Psychological disorders ^{‡,§}	14 (5.2)	45 (13.7)	42 (53.2)	30 (11.6)	74 (26.2)	16 (42.1)	2.74 (1.67-4.48)	5.34 (2.46-11.63)
¹¹ NM NM NM NM 24 (11.1) 70 (26.9) 29 (49.2) 3.00 (1.75-5.14) (1.75 NM NM 24 (1.11) 70 (26.9) 29 (49.2) 3.00 (1.75-5.14) (1.75 NM NM NM NM 24 (1.11) 70 (26.9) 29 (49.2) 3.00 (1.75-5.14) (1.75 NM 24 (1.75 N	Cardiovascular conditions	NM	NM	NM	7 (2.6)	9 (2.8)	7 (9.2)	0.84 (0.28-2.50)	3.96 (1.37-11.45)
⁸ NM NM NM NM 38 (14.0) 53 (16.2) 14 (17.5) 1.24 (0.78–2.00) 3 (1.1) 77 (23.7) 68 (88.3) 26 (9.9) 59 (23.8) 5 (55.6) 2.59 (1.53–4.39) 0 (0.0) 15 (4.6) 23 (29.9) 17 (6.4) 38 (12.2) 9 (16.7) 2.03 (1.10–3.77) and generative of the association between degrapt, the denominator equals total number of participants in that group minus number of Wave-1. are and brack after and Agreesion PTOS, and other radio of service in Augest 1990; and other approlice at Wave-1.	Musculoskeletal conditions ¹	NM	NM	NM	24 (11.1)	70 (26.9)	29 (49.2)	3.00 (1.75-5.14)	8.70 (4.16-18.19)
3 (1.1) 77 (23.7) 68 (88.3) 26 (9.9) 59 (23.8) 5 (55.6) 2.59 (1.53-4.39) 0 (0.0) 15 (4.6) 23 (29.9) 17 (6.4) 38 (12.2) 9 (16.7) 2.03 (1.10-3.77) attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack attack	Gastrointestinal disorders [#]	NM	NM	NM	38 (14.0)	53 (16.2)	14 (17.5)	1.24(0.78-2.00)	1.51 (0.73-3.13)
3 (1.1) 77 (23.7) 68 (88.3) 26 (9.9) 59 (23.8) 5 (55.6) 2.9 (1.3, -4.39) Wh not measured: 0 (0.0) 15 (4.6) 23 (29.9) 17 (6.4) 38 (12.2) 9 (16.7) 2.03 (1.10-3.77) Wh not measured: 0 (0.0) 15 (4.6) 23 (29.9) 17 (6.4) 38 (12.2) 9 (16.7) 2.03 (1.10-3.77) Wh not measured: 0 (0.0) 15 (4.6) 23 (29.9) 17 (6.4) 38 (12.2) 9 (16.7) 2.03 (1.10-3.77) Wh not measured: 0 (0.0) 15 (4.6) 23 (29.9) 17 (6.4) 38 (12.2) 9 (16.7) 2.03 (1.10-3.77) Wh command independent of participants in that group minus number of Wave-1 cases. 16 (16 matc), special and magnitude of symptom reporting at Wave-1. 16 (17 matc), and other psploagical conditions. Not the association between disenselcondition and magnitude of symptom reporting at Wave-1. 16 (16 matc), and other psploagical conditions. 16 (16 matc), and other psploagical conditions. Not the association between disenself status, and heat failure: 10 (16 matc), and other psploagical conditions. 10 (16 matc), and other psploagical conditions.	Symptom-based conditions								
¹⁰ 0 (0.0) 15 (4.6) 23 (29.9) 17 (6.4) 38 (12.2) 9 (16.7) 2.03 (1.10-3.77) terval: NM, not measured; OR, odds ratio. terval: NM, not measured; OR, odds ratio. Terval: SNM, not measured; OR, odds ratio. Terval: Answer: Answ	Multisymptom illness [‡]	3(1.1)	77 (23.7)	68 (88.3)	26 (9.9)	59 (23.8)	5 (55.6)	2.59 (1.53-4.39)	11.33 (2.55-50.36)
C, confidence interval; NM, nor measured; OR, odds ratio. The denominator for percentage incidence differs by outcome and group; the denominator equals total number of participants in that group minus number of Wave-1 cases. Adjusted for military rank, age and branch of service in August 1990; smoking status, alcohol use, body mass index, occupational status, and highest attained education at Wave-1. Experiation discontes include marketly depression, PTSD, and other psychological conditions. Cardiovascular conditions include heart attack, angina, and other psychological conditions. Massetokenetic include marketly, agenession, PTSD, and other psychological conditions. Cardiovascular conditions include heart attack, angina, and heart failure. Massetokelengt disconters include expression concentritis, humotion done and other arthritis.	Chronic fatigue [‡]	0(0.0)	15 (4.6)	23 (29.9)	17 (6.4)	38 (12.2)	9 (16.7)	2.03 (1.10-3.77)	2.54 (0.99-6.47)
The denominator for percentage incidence differs by outcome and group, the denominator equals total number of participants in that group minus number of Wave-1 cases. Adjusted for military mark age and branch of service in August 1909, sanoking status, alcohol use, body mass index, occupational status, and highest attained education at Wave-1. Eystychiatic distorts include maricity, depression, PTSD, and other psychological conditions. Restorement of maricity depression, PTSD, and other psychological conditions. Cutiforosterlat conditions include heart attack, angina, and heart failure. Massionskethal disorders include means exercitions for manual other architis.	C. confidence interval: NML not me	asured: OR. odds ratio.							
Adjusted for military mark age and branch of service in August 1909; sunching status, alcohol use, body mass index, occupational status, and highest attained education at Wave-1. Chi-square test P < 2005 for the association between disease/condition and magnitude of symptom reporting at Wave-1. Psychating disorders include maricry, depression, PTSD, and other psychological conditions. Catidiovascular conditions include heart attack, angira, and heart failure. Massionskethal disorders include aneal concentring, its part, and chera retrinis, gout, and chera rathritis.	The denominator for percentage in	cidence differs by outcon	ne and group; the de	cnominator equals total	number of participat	nts in that group minu	us number of Wave-	I cases.	
Prychiatric disorders include anxiety, depression, PTSD, and other psychological conditions. Cardiovascular conditions include heart attack, angina, and heart failure. Massubskelend isorents include versperovsis, streamationi attrivits, gout, and other arthritis.	Adjusted for military rank, age an ⁴ Chi-square test $P < 0.05$ for the as	I branch of service in Au sociation between disease	gust 1990; smoking /condition and magr	status, alcohol use, bod nitude of symptom repo	ty mass index, occup rting at Wave-1.	oational status, and hi	ghest attained educa	ation at Wave-L.	
Cautovascular conditions include heart attack, angina, and heart latilite. Natsculoskeletal discontes include or everopresis, sociarchitis, include and other arthritis, Materiorianisticantis includes include invided and condenant include and other activities.	³ Psychiatric disorders include anxie	ty, depression, PTSD, an	d other psychologica	al conditions.					
remesterated utsources include steephoreds, setsemannis, incrementionia anticantis, goui, and onter attantis. "Armesterated indicatedare include reference areadorementer includental alcones and robuse anatorial attanciane	Cardiovascular conditions include	heart attack, angina, and	beart failure.						
	"Musculoskeletal disorders include i "Gastrointestinal disorders include i	rritable bowel syndrome,	is, meanach or duodens	al ulcers, and other gast	rointestinal disorders	نى ا			

Lifestyle Risk Factors Among Gulf War Veterans

© Commonwealth of Australia 2016

773

Chapter 5: Chronic diseases incidence

Gwini et al



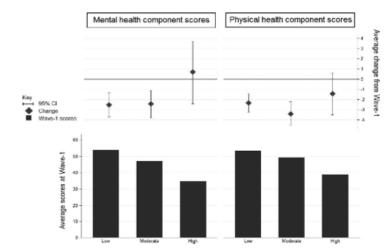


FIGURE 1. SF-12 scores at Wave-1 and adjusted change in scores from Wave-1 to Wave-2 by magnitude of symptom reporting (Lower scores = poorer reporting (I health status).

MCS). Similarly, the average Wave-2 PCS and MCS were least among high symptom reporters, with scores of 37.4 (SD 10.0) and 35.2 (SD 10.5). MCS among veterans with moderate and low symptom counts were 44.5 (SD 11.6) and 51.5 (SD 9.4) at Wave-2, respectively, while PCS scores were 45.7 (SD 10.3) and 51.0 (SD 7.5) (P < 0.001 for both PCS and MCS). Figure 1 shows that Wave-1 to Wave-2 changes in average PCS and MCS scores among veterans with high symptom counts were not statistically significant, but statistically significant decreases in average PCS and MCS scores were observed among veterans with moderate or low symptom counts.

Figure 2 illustrates the average quality of life scores at Wave-2 across the four domains of the WHOQoL-Bref. The group of

veterans reporting the highest number of symptoms had the lowest scores in all four domains; the physical domain scores significantly increased from among those with high through to those with low symptom counts (P = 0.044), and so did psychological domain scores (P = 0.015) and environmental domain scores (P = 0.043). No significant increase was observed for the social relationships domain scores (P = 0.101).

Lifestyle Risk Factors and Cardiovascular Risk at Wave-2

Table 3 summarizes that at Wave-2, the proportion of Gulf War veterans who were obese or had harmful/hazardous alcohol consumption or high waist circumference significantly increased

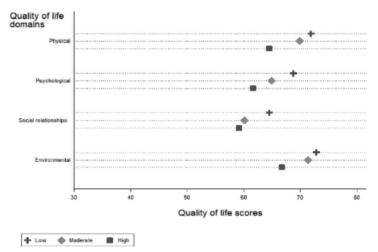


FIGURE 2. Dot plot illustrating adjusted average quality of life (WHO-QOL-BREF) domain specific scores at Wave-2 by magnitude of symptom reporting (Lower scores = poorer quality of life) of life).

© Commonwealth of Australia 2016

774

Lifestyle Risk Factors Among Gulf War Veterans

from low to high symptom reporters, but the group differences in current smoking were of borderline significance. The table also illustrates that the odds of obesity and high waist circumference at Wave-2 across all three groups were significantly increased from Wave-1, with a similar rate of increase across all three groups. Unlike the changes observed for obesity and waist circumference, the odds of smoking in all three groups were significantly halved over the two study waves, while the odds of harmful/hazardous alcohol use significantly increased over time among veterans reporting low or moderate number of symptoms, but were unchanged among those with a high number of symptoms. Additional analyses were conducted by redefining harmful/hazardous drinking using the usual AUDIT score cut-off of at least 8, ²⁸ and the prevalence of harmful/hazardous alcohol use at Wave-2 was 53.2%, 45.3%, and 28.5% among high, moderate, and low symptom reporters, respectively.

DISCUSSION

Using latent class analysis, we identified three groups of Gulf War veterans that differed by magnitude of symptomatology, classified as low, moderate, and high symptom reporting veterans. Over the longer term of follow-up, the group of veterans with the highest symptom count, which comprised just over one-tenth of participants, had higher incidence of several chronic diseases including sleep apnea, psychological disorders, cardiovascular, and musculoskeletal conditions. In addition, incidence of conditions of multisymptom illness and chronic fatigue increased with symptom reporting, consistent with the symptom-based nature of their definition. No significant differences in incidence of diabetes, asthma, hypertension, and gastrointestinal conditions were observed. Consistent with the high incidence of chronic diseases, participants with high symptomatology had the highest prevalence of obesity, harmful alcohol use and high waist circumference, and poorer physical and mental health and well-being at Wave-2. Comparison of Wave-1 and Wave-2 general health (through SF-12) showed that both mental and physical health had declined among veterans reporting low or moderate number of symptoms but not among those reporting a high number of symptoms. The prevalence of obesity and high waist circumference had significantly increased in all three veteran groups, while smoking prevalence was halved. However, the differences in longitudinal changes in lifestyle risk factors were comparable across the three groups of veterans.

This study's finding of excess morbidity among veterans with high symptomatology indicates the enormous burden of ill-health in this group compared with those with low symptomatology. Although many studies have shown that symptomatology is higher among Gulf War veterans than other military personnel, ^{1,3–5} it is imperative that any intervention acknowledges that symptomatology is not the same across all Gulf War veterans. Furthermore, the fact that high count of symptoms is associated with higher prevalences of obesity and alcohol indicates a strong link between symptomatology and health behaviors. The increased incidence of chronic diseases among high

The increased incidence of chronic diseases among high symptom reporters also shows that ill-health as a result of elevated symptomatology that was initially observed at Wave-1 is likely to extend into the future with the possibility of translating into known chronic diseases in the longer term. There is growing literature within PTSD research that shows the likelihood of delayed onset of PTSD postmilitary deployment and also that for some veterans, PTSD or symptoms of other conditions related to PTSD (eg, harmful alcohol use) can be observed at initial assessment, although there might be insufficient symptoms to warrant a diagnosis at that point in time.^{29,30} These reports from PTSD research together with the findings of this study suggest that either delayed onset or delayed diagnosis of chronic diseases among Gulf War veterans with high symptomatology is probable. This can occur as a result of the continuous experience of symptomatology underpinned by increased allostatic load as a consequence of disrupted homeostatic regulation or the progression of symptoms such that disease diagnosis or ascertainment becomes clearer in the future. Hence, a comprehensive assessment that takes into account presenting comorbidities at each assessment and frequent health assessments among veterans with high symptomatology is imperative.

TABLE 3. Lifestyle Risk Factors at Wave-2 by Magnitude of Symptom Reporting

	Magnitude of Symptom Reporting			
Risk Factors at Wave-2	Low <i>N</i> = 272	Moderate N=328	High $N = 80$	Comparison Across Classes (P)
Body mass index: n (%)				
Normal weight	41 (16.1)	39 (12.3)	9 (12.7)	0.012
Overweight	139 (54.5)	158 (49.7)	32 (45.1)	
Obese	75 (29.4)	121 (38.1)	30 (42.3)	
Change from Wave-1: OR* (95% CI) (normal vs overweight vs obese)	1.53(1.25 - 1.87)	1.77 (1.49-2.12)	2.02 (1.32-3.09)	0.57
Smoking status: n (%)				
Never	130 (48.0)	125 (38.2)	29 (36.7)	0.055
Ex-smoker	116 (42.8)	159 (48.6)	36 (45.6)	
Current	26 (9.3)	43 (13.2)	14 (17.7)	
Change from Wave-1: OR* (95% CI) (current vs never)	0.55 (0.40-0.76)	0.50 (0.39-0.65)	0.54 (0.35-0.83)	0.90
Alcohol use: n (%)				
AUDIT score <10	218 (80.7)	219 (67.0)	46 (58.2)	< 0.001
Harmful/hazardous alcohol use (AUDIT score ≥10)	52 (19.3)	108 (33.0)	33 (41.8)	
Change from Wave-1: OR* (95% CI)	1.64(1.15-2.34)	1.37 (1.04-1.79)	1.06(0.66 - 1.70)	0.35
Waist circumference: n (%)				
Low	61 (23.3)	62 (19.3)	10 (13.2)	0.001
Moderate	88 (33.6)	83 (25.9)	19 (25.0)	
High	113 (43.1)	176 (54.8)	47 (61.8)	
Change from Wave-1: OR* (95% CI) (Low vs moderate vs high)	2.25 (1.82-2.78)	2.51 (2.05-3.06)	3.14(2.14 - 4.62)	0.30

"Adjusted for age group, military rank, and branch of service at deployment.

© Commonwealth of Australia 2016

Gwini et al

Furthermore, the high prevalence and incidence of multiple chronic diseases that are either psychological or physical or physiclogical shown in our study among those reporting a high number of symptoms indicates that the high symptomatology is associated with all these facets of health. Recognizing this is particularly important as concepts such as "no health without mental health"³¹ can be easily misinterpreted as suggesting that psychological, physical, and physical iological health outcomes can be disentangled, whereas they are all intertwined.²⁹ The direction of the relationship is not always clear cut, that is, which condition results/exacerbates the other condition and often the causal relationships can be bi-directional. For example, often the causal relationships can be bi-directional. For example, studies in the general population have shown that sleep apnea can either cause or exacerbate cardiovascular disease,³² depression,³³ PTSD,³⁴ and osteoporosis,³⁵ while depression and PTSD are import-ant risk factors for cardiovascular diseases^{36,37} and PTSD symptoms are risk factors for rheumatoid arthritis.⁸⁸ Therefore, categorizing symptomatology as either physical or psychological does not take account of complex neurobiological dysregulation that is shared in physical and psychological disorders.

There is a scarcity of Gulf War veterans' studies that compare longitudinal changes in lifestyle risk factors across levels of symp-tomatology, but the increase in the prevalence of obesity and harmful/hazardous alcohol use reported in this study highlights the continued need for promoting healthy lifestyle, lifestyle risk factor reduction, and chronic disease prevention programs in veteran populations. Smoking prevalence, in contrast, was halved over time, which is a positive finding given its relationship with chronic diseases and symptom-based conditions. Declines in smoking prevalence have also been observed in the Australian general population (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2013 National Drug Strategy Household Survey), but the prevalence drop in this cohort of Gulf War veterans is much higher than that observed in the same age group in the general population

A strength of this study is the use of longitudinal data, hence providing a broader understanding of health issues among Gulf War veterans. In addition, this study is one of the first to investigate longitudinal changes in both chronic diseases and lifestyle risk factors by Gulf War veterans' levels of symptomatology.

One of the limitations of this study was the moderate participa-tion rate, which was slightly lower than that observed in the UK follow-up study of Gulf War veterans³⁹ but much better than that observed in a US study.⁴⁰ The moderate participation rate then reduced the neuron of the study to dotter array differences for law preparate the power of the study to detect group differences for low prevalent chronic diseases. However, a comparison of Wave-1 outcomes for Wave-2 participants and nonparticipants suggested that participation bias would have a minimal effect on the studies' findings, as the levels of symptomatology in these two groups were comparable. In summary, this study has found that the future manifestation

of some chronic diseases is more likely among Gulf War veterans with high symptom counts than those with lower symptom counts. For both Gulf war veterans and health service providers, this suggests that in the longer term, the health of Gulf War veterans with high symptom reporting will worsen. This group of veterans with highest symptomatology also had the highest prevalence of obesity and alcohol use at follow-up. Over time, smoking prevalence improved in all three groups of Gulf War veterans, while obesity prevalence and harmful alcohol use increased (except among high symptom reporters). However, the rate of change in lifestyle risk factors was not signifi-cantly different across the groups. The combination of poorer health and elevated unhealthy lifestyle factors in the group with highest symptom reporting suggests that this group may benefit from an integrated approach to health promotion and disease prevention and management of existing conditions. Furthermore, the increases in the prevalence of lifestyle risk factors among veterans with low or moderate symptomatology warrants monitoring of chronic disease incidence in this group.

IOEM • Volume 58, Number 8, August 2016

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to thank study participants for their input in the study, as well as Mr Anthony Del Monaco for his invaluable assistance with managing the study's database.

REFERENCES

- Hotopf M, David AS, Hull L, Nikalaou V, Unwin C, Wessely S. Gulf Wai illness-better, worse, or just the same? A cohort study. *BMJ*. 2003;327:1370.
- Kelsall HL, Sim MR, Forbes AB, Glass DC, McKenzie DP, Ikin JF, et al. Symptoms and medical conditions in Australian veterans of the 1991 Gulf War: relation to immunisations and other Gulf War exposures. *Occup Environ Med.* 2004;61:1006–1013.
- Kang HK, Mahan CM, Lee KY, Magee CA, Murphy FM. Illnesses among United States veterans of the Gulf War: a population-based survey of 30,000 veterans. J Occup Environ Med. 2000;42:491–501.
- Self-reported illness and health status among Gulf War veterans. A popu-lation-based study. The Iowa Persian Gulf Study Group. JAMA. 1997; 277:238-245.
- Gray GC, Kaiser KS, Hawksworth AW, Hall FW, Barrett-Conn Guly Ge, Takar RG, Handsworth RF, Harris V, Barter Combined L. Increased postwar symptoms and psychological morbidity among U.S. Navy Gulf War veterans. Am J Trop Med Hyg. 1999;60:758–766.
- Li B, Mahan CM, Kang HK, Eisen SA, Engel CC. Longitudinal health study of US 1991 Gulf War veterans: changes in health status at 10-year follow-up. Am J Epidemiol. 2011;174:761–768.
- Lopez AD, Mathers CD, Ezzati M, Jamison DT, Murray CJL. Measuring the global burden of disease and risk factors, 1990–2001. In: Lopez AD, Mathers CD, Ezzati M, Jamison DT, Murray CJL, editors. *Global Burden* of *Disease and Risk Factors*. Washington, DC: Global Burden of Disease and Risk Factors; 2006.
- Thomas HV, Stimpson NJ, Weightman A, Dunstan F, Lewis G. Pain in veterans of the Gulf War of 1991: a systematic review. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord*. 2006;7:74.
- Magruder KM, Yeager DE. The prevalence of PTSD across war eras and the effect of deployment on PTSD: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Psychiat Ann.* 2009;39:778.
- Blore JD, Sim MR, Forbes AB, Creamer MC, Kelsall HL. Depression in Gulf War veterans: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Psychol Med.* 2015;45:1565–1580.
- Thomas HV, Stimpson NJ, Weightman AL, Dunstan F, Lewis G. Systematic 11. review of multi-symptom conditions in Gulf War veterans. Psychol Med. 2006;36:735-747.
- Palmer KT, Syddall H, Cooper C, Coggon D. Smoking and musculoskeletal disorders: findings from a British national survey. Ann Rheum Dis. disorders: findi 2003;62:33-36.

- Physical status: the use and interpretation of anthropometry. Report of a WHO Expert Committee. World Health Organ Tech Rep Ser. 1995;854:1-452.
- Schneider HJ, Glaesmer H, Klotsche J, Bohler S, Lehnert H, Zeiher AM, et al. Accuracy of anthropometric indicators of obesity to predict cardio-vascular risk. J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 2007;92:589–594.
- McKenzie D, McFarlane A, Creamer M, Ikin JF, Forbes A, Kelsall H, et al. Hazardous or harmful alcohol use in Royal Australian Navy veterans of the 1991 Gulf War: identification of high risk subgroups. Addict Behav. 2006;31:1683–1694.
- Ware JE, Kosinski M, Keller SD. SF-12: How to Score the SF-12 Physical and Mental Health Summary Scales. Boston, MA: The Health Institute, New England Medical Center, 1995.
- Development of the World Health Organization WHOQOL-BREF quality of life assessment. The WHOQOL Group. *Psychol Med.* 1998;28:551–558.
- Gwini SM, Forbes AB, Kelsall HL, Ikin JF, Sim MR. Increased symptom reporting persists in 1990–1991 Gulf War veterans 20 years post deployment. *Am J Ind Med.* 2015;58:1246–1254.
- Kelsall HL, McKenzie DP, Sim MR, Leder K, Forbes AB, Dwyer T. Physical, psychological, and functional comorbidities of multisymptom illness in Australian male veterans of the 1991 Gulf War. Am J Epidemiol. 2009;170:1048–1056. 21.
- Forbes AB, McKenzie DP, Mackinnon AJ, Kelsall HL, McFarlane AC, Ikin JF, et al. The health of Australian veterans of the 1991 Gulf War: factor analysis of self-reported symptoms. *Occup Environ Med.* 2004;61:1014–1020.

© Commonwealth of Australia 2016

776

Lifestyle Risk Factors Among Gulf War Veterans

JOEM • Volume 58, Number 8, August 2016

- Nylund KL, Asparouhov T, Muthén BO. Deciding on the number of classes in latent class analysis and growth mixture modeling: a Monte Carlo simulation study. *Struct Equ Modeling*, 2007;14:535–569.
- Bozdogan H. Model selection and Akaike's information criterion (AIC): the general theory and its analytical extensions. *Psychometrika*. 1987;52:345–370.
- Celeux G, Soromenho G. An entropy criterion for assessing the number of clusters in a mixture model. J Classif. 1996;13:195–212.
- Lo Y, Mendell NR, Rubin DB. Testing the number of components in a normal mixture. *Biometrika*. 2001;88:767–778.

- mixture. Biometrika. 2001;88:767–778.
 Williams R. Generalized ordered logit/partial proportional odds models for ordinal dependent variables. Stata J. 2006;6:58–82.
 Babor TF, Higgins-Biddle JC, Saunders JB, Monteiro MG. The alcohol use disorders identification test. Guidelines for use in primary care. Geneva: World Health Organisation; 2001.
 McFarlane AC. The long-term costs of traumatic stress: intertwined physical and psychological consequences. World Psychiatry. 2010;9:3–10.
 Smid GE, Mooren TT, van der Mast RC, Gersons BP, Kleber RJ. Delayed posttaumatic stress disorder: systematic review, meta-analysis and meta-regression analysis of prospective studies. J Clin Psychiatry. 2009; 70:1572–1582.
 WHO. Mental Health: Enzing the Challenger, Building Schritteng, Persenter Presenter Presente
- WHO. Mental Health: Facing the Challenges, Building Solutions: Report From the WHO European Ministerial Conference. Copenhagen: World Health Organisation; 2005.

- Monahan K, Redline S. Role of obstructive sleep apnea in cardiovascular disease. Curr Opin Cardiol. 2011;26:541–547. 32.
- Riemann D, Berger M, Voderholzer U. Sleep and depression-results from psychobiological studies: an overview. *Biol Psychol.* 2001;57:67–103. 34.
- Spoormaker VI, Montgomery P. Disturbed sleep in post-traumatic stress disorder: secondary symptom or core feature? *Sleep Med Rev.* 2008;12:169–184. 35.
- Chen YL, Weng SF, Shen YC, Chou CW, Yang CY, Wang JJ, et al. Obstructive sleep apnea and risk of osteoporosis: a population-based cohort study in Taiwan. J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 2014;99:2441–2447.
- Van der Kooy K, van Hout H, Marwijk H, Marten H, Stehouwer C, Beekman A. Depression and the risk for cardiovascular diseases: systematic review and meta analysis. Int J Geriatr Psychiatry. 2007;22:613–626. 36.
- Coughlin SS. Post-traumatic stress disorder and cardiovascular disease. Open Cardiovasc Med J. 2011;5:164–170. 37.
- Boscarino JA, Forsberg CW, Goldberg J. A twin study of the association between PTSD symptoms and rheumatoid arthritis. *Psychosom Med.* 2010;72:481–486. 38.
- Hotopf M, David A, Hull L, Nikalaou V, Unwin C, Wessely S. Risk factors for continued illness among Gulf War veterans: a cohort study. *Psychol Med.* 2004;34:747–754.
- Kang HK, Li B, Mahan CM, Eisen SA, Engel CC. Health of US veterans of 1991 Gulf War: a follow-up survey in 10 years. J Occup Environ Med. 2009;51:401–410. 40.

© Commonwealth of Australia 2016

Web File

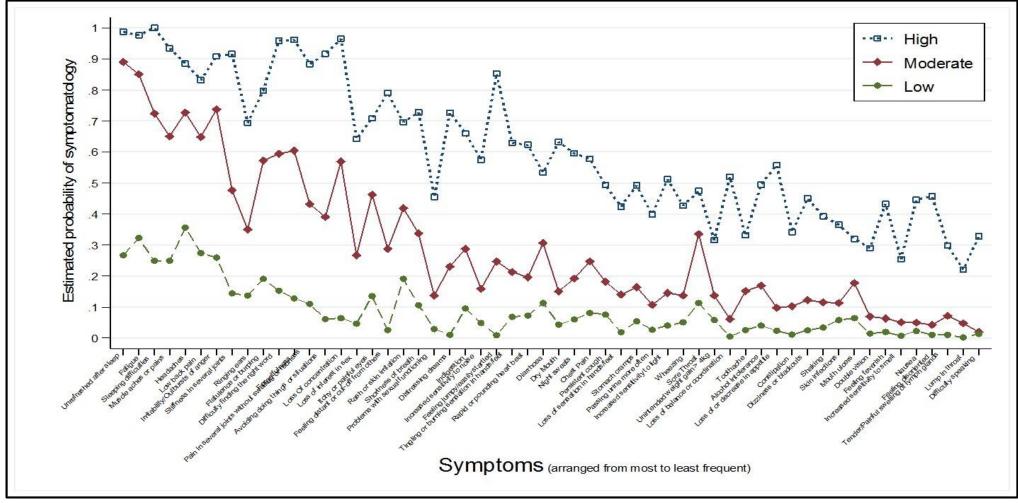


Figure 1: Estimated probability of symptom reporting by group

	Magnitud	e of symptom 1	reporting
Symptom	Low	Moderate	High
Symptom	N=272	N=328	N=80
	%	%	%
Sleeping difficulties	23.9	71.6	100.0
Unrefreshed after sleep	23.9	89.6	98.8
Fatigue	31.6	84.1	97.5
Loss of concentration	5.1	56.4	97.5
Forgetfulness	11.8	60.1	96.3
Difficulty finding the right word	14.3	59	96.3
Avoiding doing things or situations	5.9	38.1	93.8
Muscle aches or pains	24.4	64.0	92.5
Irritability/outbursts of anger	25.1	72.9	91.3
Stiffness in several joints	14.3	47.0	91.3
Pain in several joints without swelling or redness	11.0	42.1	88.8
Headaches	33.8	72.6	87.5
Feeling jumpy/easily startled	0.4	24.7	85.0
Low back pain	26.1	64.6	82.5
Feeling distant or cut-off from others	2.2	28.7	81.3
Flatulence or burping	18.4	57.3	78.8
Shortness of breath	9.9	33.8	72.5
Itchy or painful eyes	13.3	45.4	72.5
Distressing dreams	1.1	22.9	72.5
Rash or skin irritation	19.2	40.5	70.0
Ringing ears	12.9	35.1	68.8
Rapid or pounding heart beat	6.6	19.5	65.0
Tingling or burning sensation in hands/feet	7.4	20.1	65.0
Dry mouth	4.4	14.4	65.0
Indigestion	8.8	28.7	63.7
Loss of interest in sex	4.8	26.5	63.7
Chest pain	7.7	24.3	60.0
Increased sensitivity to noise	5.2	15.2	60.0
Night sweats	6.6	18.3	60.0
Loss of or decrease in appetite	2.2	10.1	56.3
Loss of balance or coordination	0.4	6.1	55.0
Diarrhoea	11.0	30.2	53.8

Web File - Table 1: Prevalence of symptoms at Wave-1, arranged according to frequency of symptoms in the group with high symptom reporting

	Magnitud	e of symptom 1	reporting
Symptom	Low	Moderate	High
Symptom	N=272	N=328	N=80
	%	%	%
Alcohol intolerance	4.0	16.5	51.3
Stomach cramps	4.8	16.5	50.0
Persistent cough	7.4	18.3	50.0
Increased sensitivity to light	3.7	14.0	50.0
Feeling disoriented	1.1	4.3	48.8
Problems with sexual functioning	2.9	13.5	47.5
Sore throat	10.3	33.2	46.3
Dizziness or blackouts	2.6	11.9	46.3
Loss of sensation in hands/feet	1.8	13.4	45.6
Feeling feverish	1.8	6.1	45.0
Nausea	2.2	5.2	45.0
Passing urine more often	2.6	10.7	42.5
Wheezing	4.8	13.8	41.3
Shaking	3.3	11.3	40.0
Skin infections	6.3	10.7	36.3
Constipation	1.1	10.4	35.4
Mouth ulcers	5.9	17.7	35.0
Difficulty speaking	1.5	1.8	33.8
Toothache	2.6	14.9	32.5
Unintended weight gain › 4kg	5.9	13.4	30.4
Double vision	1.5	7.0	28.7
Tender/Painful swelling of lymph glands	0.7	7.3	27.8
Increased sensitivity to smell	0.7	4.9	26.3
Lump In throat	0.0	4.9	24.1

Chapter 6: Multisymptom illness systematic review

Multisymptom illness, a case definition for Gulf War veteran's symptom reporting, is often used to summarise the high symptom reporting presented in Chapters 3-5. A number of cross-sectional studies investigating the prevalence of multisymptom illness in Gulf War veterans have been published since 1998. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis with the aim obtaining a pooled estimate of the difference in the prevalence of multisymptom illness between Gulf War veterans and other military personnel.

The investigations resulted in a manuscript that was accepted for publication in the *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*.

Declaration for Thesis Chapter 6

Declaration by candidate

In the case of Chapter 6, the nature and extent of my contribution to the work was the following:

Nature of contribution	Extent of contribution (%)
Conducted an updated literature search; reviewed abstracts from the updated search; reviewed, extracted and summarised data from the selected manuscripts; designed the manuscript; conducted meta-analysis; drafted and finalised the manuscript.	70%

The following co-authors contributed to the work. If co-authors are students at Monash University, the extent of their contribution in percentage terms must be stated:

Name	Nature of contribution	Extent of contribution (%) for student co- authors only
Helen L Kelsall	Contributed to the conception and design of the study; assisted in the preparation of the manuscript and reviewed the manuscript.	
Malcolm R Sim	Contributed to conception and design of the study, assisted in the preparation of the manuscript and reviewed the manuscript.	
Andrew B Forbes	Contributed to conception and design of the study; provided statistical analysis guidance; assisted in the preparation of the manuscript and reviewed the manuscript.	

The undersigned hereby certify that the above declaration correctly reflects the nature and extent of the candidate's and co-authors' contributions to this work*.

Candidate's Signature		Date 28/03/2016
Main Supervisor's Signature		 Date

CME AVAILABLE FOR THIS ARTICLE AT ACOEM.ORG

Multisymptom Illness in Gulf War Veterans A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Stella M. Gwini, MSc, Andrew B. Forbes, PhD, Malcolm R. Sim, PhD, and Helen L. Kelsall, PhD

Objective: The aim of this study was to conduct a systematic review and meta-analysis of multisymptom illness (MSI) in 1990 to 1991 Gulf/Afghanistan/Iraq War veterans. Methods: Electronic databases were searched from January 1990, June 2014 for studies on MSI prevalence in Gulf/ Afghanistan/Iraq War veterans, based on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention MSI case definition, and which included a military comparison group. Results: Seven studies were identified among US, UK, and Australian Gulf War veterans; no studies were identified in Afghanistan/Iraq War veterans. MSI prevalence in Gulf War veterans and comparison groups ranged from 26 to 65% and from 12 to 37%, respectively. More recent studies were larger, with improved designs. The pooled odds ratio comparing Gulf War veterans to other military groups was 2.74 (95% confidence interval 2.15 to 3.51). Conclusion: The systematic review showed that MSI was most prevalent in Gulf War veterans, emphasizing the health burden of MSI in this veteran population.

n return from war, veterans of the 1990 to 1991 Gulf War (Gulf War veterans) reported increases in a wide range of physical and psychological symptoms. Earlier efforts to establish any specific diagnosis found no unique pattern or constellation of symptoms that had a clear etiology or prognosis¹; hence, symptomatology in this group of veterans continued to be an important health concern. Although an early review that included four studies found increased odds of multisymptom illness (MSI) in Gulf War veterans compared with military personnel,2 research on Gulf War veterans' health and multiple symptom reporting has continued, with more publications from veteran epidemiological studies since the review. In addition, countries that deployed troops to the 1990 to 1991 Gulf War have also deployed troops to Afghanistan and Iraq Wars and concerns of whether postdeployment health among veterans of these latter wars present similar or different problems to the 1990 to 1991 Gulf War have arisen.2

- Australian Government Department of Veterans Atrairs, the views expressed do not necessarily represent the views of the Minister for Veterans' Affairs or the Department of Veterans' Affairs. The Commonwealth does not give any warranty nor accept any liability in relation to the contents of this work. Authors Gwini, Forbes, Sim, and Kelsall have no relationships/conditions/cir-cumstances that present potential conflict of interest. The JOEM editorial board and planners have no financial interest related to this reverse.
- research.

- research.
 Supplemental digital contents are available for this article. Direct URL citation appears in the printed text and is provided in the HTML and PDF versions of this article on the journal's Web site (www.joem.org).
 Address correspondence to: Stella M. Gwini, MSc, Monash University, Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, The Alfred Centre. 99 Commercial Road, Melbourne, VIC 3004, Australia (stella.gwini@monash.edu).
 (C) Commonwealth of Australia 2016. This work is copyright. Apart from any use as permitted under the Copyright Act 1968 (Cth), no part may be reproduced without prior written permission. Requests and enquiries concerning reproduction and rights should be directed in the first instance to Wolters Kluwer Health Inc., the American College of Occupational and Environmental Medi-Health Inc., the American College of Occupational and Environmental Medi-cine or to the Australian Department of Veterans' Affairs. DOI: 10.1097/JOM.000000000000755

JOEM • Volume 58, Number 7, July 2016

Learning Objectives

- Summarize the findings of studies to date on multisymptom illness (MSI) among Gulf War veterans, including the conclusions of previous meta-analysis
- Discuss the findings of the updated meta-analysis of MSI among Gulf War veterans, including comparison with Afghanistan and Iraq War veterans.
- Discuss the implications for management of and research on MSI among veterans

The reporting of multiple and unexplained symptoms by Gulf War veterans has been described and characterized as MSI, due in part to the involvement of multiple symptoms extending across several body systems. Other terms such as Gulf War illness, chronic MSI, unexplained illness, medically unexplained illness, or Gulf War Syndrome have been used. In 2014, the United States (US) Institute of Medicine (IOM) recommended that the Veterans Affairs (VA) Department use the term Gulf War illness rather than chronic MSI, partly because the latter term was not specific to the population and its unique experiences, and did not reflect the geographic area relevant to the group in which it was identified.⁴ However, in our systematic review, we use the term MSI as we considered it best reflects the review's case definition.

Several case definitions of MSI have been developed. In 1998, Fukuda et al⁵ developed a case definition for MSI, also known as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) MSI definition, and this has been adopted by several researchers as is or with slight modifications. $^{6-12}$ Other definitions of MSI that exert more stringent rules on the CDC definition of MSI or use slightly different methods to elucidate the pattern of symptomatology have been utilized by Haley et al, ¹³ Steele, ¹⁴ Bourdette et al, ¹⁵ and Kang et al. ¹⁶ In the 2014 IOM report, the two case definitions by Fukuda et al.⁵ and Steele¹⁴ were recommended because they closely represent the multisystem patterns of reported symptoms.⁴ In 2004,¹⁷ the US Research Advisory Committee on Gulf

War Veterans' Illnesses described the prevalence of MSI from four studies (three in US, one in UK Gulf War veterans) and highlighted that the prevalence of multisymptom conditions was elevated in Gulf War veterans compared with personnel not deployed to the Gulf War. In 2006, Thomas et al² published a meta-analysis based on these four studies and showed that the odds of MSI were three and a half times higher in Gulf War veterans than the other military personnel, but there was a considerable variation in the methodological quality of the four studies.² Since then, there have been several studies conducted among Gulf War veterans, including in Gulf War veterans deployed from Australia and France, and the odds of MSI may have changed. Some limitations in Gulf War veterans' studies conducted pre-2000 included the relatively small size of the study samples and that some were prone to selection bias because study populations were from selected branches of service, for example, Air Force or Navy^{5,13,18,19} or selected areas of residence, $^{20-22}$ and this reduced the external validity of the studies' outcomes. Some of these limitations have since been addressed in more recent studies, $^{23-25}$ which were not available at the time of the review by Thomas et al.² Also, there has

659

From Monash University, Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
 This study was funded by Australian Department of Veterans' Affairs (grant ARP1122) and an Australian Postgraduate Award (grant 120636).
 While this journal article has been produced using funding provided by the Australian Government Department of Veterans' Affairs, the views expressed department of Veterans' Affairs, the views expressed

Gwini et al

been interest in MSI among veterans of more recent deployments to Afghanistan and Iraq War.

The current systematic review aimed to critically and systematically review the literature on MSI in veterans of the 1990 to 1991 Gulf War compared with other military personnel, as well as to conduct meta-analysis to obtain pooled effect estimates. In addition to Gulf War veterans, the systematic review also sought information on the prevalence of MSI in Afghanistan and Iraq War veterans.

METHODS

The design, conduct, and reporting of the systematic review and meta-analysis was conducted according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines.²⁶

Search Strategy

Database searches were conducted for peer-reviewed articles or reports published between January 1, 1990, and June 30, 2014. The databases searched were MEDLINE, MEDLINE-in-process, PILOTS, PsychINFO, Cochrane Reviews, and Embase. Additional sources searched were the System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe (SIGLE); the US, United Kingdom (UK), and Australian Departments of Veterans' Affairs and Defence Forces' Web sites. Only peer-reviewed studies in the published literature were included in the review. The search terms used were based on the free-text and Medical Subject Headings of the condition of interest (multisymptom or multi-symptom or multiple symptom or multiple-symptom), the area of operation (Gulf War or Desert Storm or Iraqi Freedom or Enduring Freedom and their variants), and search terms for selecting papers on military personnel (military personnel or military veterans or soldier or deployed or active duty or service personnel).

Study Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

To be included in the systematic review, studies needed to satisfy the following inclusion criteria: (1) the study population consisted of military personnel deployed to the Gulf War (1990 to 1991) or Afghanistan (2001-) or Iraq War (2003 to 2011). Studies conducted among treatment-seeking populations, for example, studies among veterans from VA treatment facilities were excluded; (2) studies were published in English; (3) studies included a military comparison group that differed in its level of deployment exposure to the corresponding conflict. Nondeployed personnel were defined as personnel who did not serve in the primary area of conflict, while deployed-elsewhere were personnel deployed to areas of conflict other than the primary area of interest, for example, Germany or Bosnia; (4) MSI definition was based on the CDC definition developed by Fukuda et al⁵ or its variants; and (5) the study provided enough information to calculate odds of MSI by deployment.

Multisymptom Illness Case Definition

The CDC definition of MSI⁵ was used in this systematic review because it represented an internationally accepted definition of multisystem symptom reporting and was consistent with recent recommendations by the US IOM.⁴ Variants of the definition were accepted only if the symptom definitions represented multisystems of the body. The CDC definition identifies MSI as present if the subject has one or more chronic symptoms (for at least six months) from at least two of three categories namely fatigue, mood-cognition (symptoms of feeling depressed, difficulty remembering or concentrating, feeling moody, feeling anxious, trouble finding the right words, or difficulty sleeping) and musculoskeletal (symptoms of joint pain, joint stiffness, or muscle pain), where the two latter categories were identified in an exploratory analysis of symptoms JOEM • Volume 58, Number 7, July 2016

reported in their study of US Gulf War veterans.⁵ The specific definitions used in each included study are presented in Table 1.²⁷

Selection of Studies

After duplicates had been removed, abstracts were independently reviewed by two researchers (SG/JB and HK) and the researchers convened to compile a list of full-text articles/reports to be considered for the review. Articles agreed upon for full-text review were reviewed independently by the researchers (SG and HK) and studies to be included in the review were agreed upon. Figure 1 shows the number of articles/reports at each stage of the systematic review process.

Data Extraction

Quantitative and other relevant data were extracted by one researcher using standard data extraction forms developed for the review and cross-checked by another member of the research team. The data extracted from each article included demographic and military service characteristics of the study population or sample, the MSI prevalence, and other relevant subgroup statistics on MSI.

Quality and Risk of Bias Assessment

We assessed the overall risk of bias in each included study using a 10-item instrument developed by Hoy et al.²⁸ Four items were based on external validity and six items were based on internal validity of the included studies. An additional item was added that assessed the availability of, and adjustment for, possible confounding factors such as age, sex, military rank, branch of service, and duty status. Individual items were assessed as high or low risk of bias, and used to assess the study's overall risk of bias. The included studies were assessed independently by two researchers (SG and HK) and any discrepancies were resolved through discussion. The assessments for overall risk of bias results are presented together with the study descriptions in Table 1.

Statistical Analyses

Meta-analysis was conducted to aggregate odds ratios across the selected studies. One study^{10,11} reported results separately for males and females and these results were combined using formulas adapted from McNeil.²⁹ Where two or more comparison groups were included in a study, statistics from all groups were summarized in Table 1, but only the data from the comparison group with nondeployed military personnel were considered for meta-analyses. Conventional random effects models using the method of DerSimonian and Laird³⁰ were used to produce pooled odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) based on the standard normal distribution. Heterogeneity across studies was reported using the 1²statistic, which is the proportion of total variability across studies that is not attributed to chance. This analysis was conducted in Meta XL (Meta XL 1.3; EpiGear International Brisbane, Australia). Where two or more results for the same cohort, at the same point in time were available, only the main result including the largest proportion of the cohort was included in the systematic review. Meta-regression,³¹ in Stata 13 (Stata Statistical Software:

Meta-regression,³¹ in Stata 13 (Stata Statistical Software: Release 13, Stata Corp LP, TX), was used to compare the pooled odds ratio for studies with a low risk of bias versus studies with a high risk of bias. In addition, a separate meta-analysis was conducted for the group of studies that used the CDC definition.

Only visual inspection of a funnel plot was used to assess publication bias, as the number of included studies was low (ie, <10) and any statistical tests such as Egger's method or Begg's method would have very low power to distinguish chance from actual funnel plot asymmetry.³²

Two studies were identified that had been conducted by the same research group^{8,16} and possibly involved an overlap of participants. Hence, we repeated the analyses using Bayesian random

(C) Commonwealth of Australia 2016

Copyright © 2016 American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine. Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited

660

				Preval	Prevalence (%)			
Ref.	Data Collection Mode; Study Period	Study Groups	Multisymptom Illness (MSI) Case Definition	GWV	Comparison Group	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% CI	Participation Rates, Assessment of Overall Risk of Bias
Fukuda et al ⁵	Cross sectional study with 1 self-administered questionnaires, 1995	US Air Force personnel stationed at 4 Air Force bases and in-service at the time of study.	CDC definition: Presence, for 6 months or more, of at least one symptom from two or more symptom groupings, namely (1) fatigue; (2) moodorogniton (id: feeling depresed, affriculty remembering or concentrating, feeling moody, feeling arxious, trouble finding right words, or difficulty skepting); and (3) musculoskeletal (id, joint pains/tiffness or muscle pain). The symptom groupings mood/cognition and musculoskeletal were derived through exploratory principle components analysis in this events.	Milden	Mild-Moderate:			Purticipation rates: 61% and it was not presented separately for GWV and non- GWV.
		<i>N</i> =1163 GWV	-dhorse familie	66	14	4.08 (unadjusted)	3.39-4.93	Confounding: Adjusted OR for combined mild-moderate and severe MSI was not provided.
		N = 2560 Comparison		Se	Severe:			Assessment of overall risk of bias: High.
		group		6 0	0.7 Overall:	16.18 (unadjusted)	8.99-29.14	
				45	15			
Proctor et al ²²	Cross-sectional study with Gulf War self-administered and Conf questionnaires, 1994. depto 1996. (depto Gulf F1 De (Mass (JS),	Gulf War veterans and Germany- defoyed mitary deployed during (deployed during (deployed during (deployed during (Massachusetts, US), N=180 GWV	CDC-derived definition: Presence, for 6 months or more, of at least one symptom from two or more symptom groupings, namely (1) faiture (i.e., finitigue or enaity tried); (2) mood/cognition (ie, firequent periods of feeling depressed, forgeting lines, difficulty concentrating, crying easily, excessive anger or iritiability, frequent periods of marky and nervoances, inability to full akeep, treates or unsuisfying skeep, or awake carlier than desired); and (3) muscatokatettal (ie, meck adbesktiffress or joint pains). The symptoms also needed to have begun during or after the Gulf War.	65.3	32.6	2.4	1.1-5.3	Purticipation rates: 62% in GWV and 51% in non-GWV Nonresponse bits was assessed only among GWV and purticipants differed from nonparticipants with respect to sex, race/enticity, age, education, and symptomatology. Other factors were similar (is, employment status, mutual status, alcohol/drug use, or service status). ¹⁹ status, ¹⁰ status, ¹⁰ status, ¹⁰ status, and psychiatic cuscones.
		N = 46 Comparison group						Assessment of overall risk of bias: High
Steele et al ¹⁴	Cross-sectional telephonic US GWV and non- interview; 1998 GWV residing Kansas	JS GWV and non- GWV residing in Kansas	CDC-derived definition: Presence of at least one symptom from two or more symptom groupings, namely (1) fatigue: (2) mood/cognition (i.e. feeling down/depressed, memory problems, difficulty concentrating, trouble finding words, problemest failing, or staying asbeep; and (3) musculosketeral (i.e. joint or muscle roin).	47.2	8.91	3.26	2.48-4.28	Purticipation rates: 93% GWV and 88% in non-GWV, Purticipation was significantly higher among females than males.

(C) Commonwealth of Australia 2016

Copyright © 2016 American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine. Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited

661

				Prevale	Prevalence (%)			
Ref.	Data Collection Mode; Study Period	; Study Groups	- Multisymptom Illness (MSI) Case Definition	GWV	Comparison Group	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% CI	Participation Rates, Assessment of Overall Risk of Bias
		<i>N</i> =1548 GWV						Confounding: OR was adjusted for age, gender, rank, service branch, component, income, and education level.
		N = 482 Comparison group						Assessment of overall risk of bias: Low
Unwin et al ^{10,11}	¹ Cross-sectional postal survey, 1997	UK male and female veterans of the 1991 Guit War; 1992–1997 Bosnia war and non-deployed veterans (also termed Gulf-Era veterans).	CDC-derived definition: Presence, for a month or nore, of at least one symptom from two or more symptom groupings, namely (1) infigue; (2) mood/cognition (ie, depression, poor concentration/inemory, moodines, anxiety, word- finding difficulties, or sleep difficulties), and (3) musculoskeletal (ie, joint or muscle pain, joint stiffness).					Participation rates: 70% in GWV 62% in Bosnia veteraus, and 63% in Gulf-Era group. Sex distribution and mumber of medical discharges were similar for participants were more likely to be older or still serving.
		<i>N</i> =3510 GWV			Bosnia: 36.8			Confounding: ORs were adjusted for age, marial status, rank, education, employment, discharge status, smoking status, alcohol consumption, general health questionmaire scores.
		N = 2040 Bosnia veterans N = 2600 Gulf-Era		Males: 61.9	Gulf era: 36.4	2.4	2.0-2.8	Assessment of overall risk of bias: Low
		veterans		Females: 63.8		24	2.1 - 2.8	
					Gulf era: 34.7	2.7	1.5-4.7	
						2.5	1.5-4.2	
Kelsall et al ⁹	Cross-sectional postul survey, 2000–2002		CDC definition: Presence, for a month or more, of at least one symptom rated as moderate/severe from three or more symptom groupings, namely (1) fuigue: (2) psycho-physiological distress (eg. vomfing/mases, atomach cramps, diarrhea, whereing, indigestion, presistent cough, fuinting dizziess, difficulty speaking.) (3) cognitive diarcess (eg. loss of concentration, feeling distant, sleeping difficulties, distressing dreams, initiality/voluturstes (eg. joint stiffness, general musele aches, low back paint, joint pain without nuesele aches, low back paint, joint pain without sycho-physiological distress, cognitive distress, and arthro-neuronnscular distress, cognitive distress, and arthro-neuronnscular distress, specified threes, and arthro-physiological distress, specified threes, and arthro-neuronnscular distress, and	25.6	16.0	1.80	1.48-2.19	Participation rates: 81% in GWV and 57% in non-GWV. Nonresponse bias was assessed and participants were more likely to be older and of higher ranks than nonparticipants. Participation of Air Force personnel was higher ranong non-GWV than GWV. Investigations showed that there was no participation bias effect on the study results. Confounding: ORs were adjusted for age, service branch, rank, martial status, and highest level of education.
		N=1377 Comparison group						Assessment of overall risk of bias: Low

Gwini et al

JOEM • Volume 58, Number 7, July 2016

Multisymptom Illness Systematic Review

TABLE 1. (Continued)	Continued)							
				Preval	Prevalence (%)			
Ref.	Data Collection Mode; Study Period	Study Groups	Multisymptom Illness (MSI) Case Definition	GWV	Comparison Group	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% CI	Participation Rates, Assessment of Overall Risk of Bias
Blanchard et al ⁸	Cross-sectional face-to- face interviews, 2001	US Gulf War veterans and nondeployed military personnel	Gulf War veterans. CDC-derived definition: Presence, for 6 months or and nondeployed more, of at least one symptom from two or more symptom groupings, namely (1) general fatigue; (2) moodcognition (i., feeling depresed, feeling irritable, difficulty thinking/concentrating, feeling worriedbrane/anxious, problems finding work, problems getting to sleep); and (3) musculoskeletal (ia, joint pain, muscle aches/	28.9	15.8	2.16	1.61-2.90	Participation rates: 53% in GWV & 39% in non-GWV. Nonresponse bias was assessed and participants were more likely to be female, older, white, in the reserve, and using results of an earlier study were more likely to have reported more symptoms and illnesses than non- participants.
		<i>N</i> =1035 GWV	Yuuud					Confounding: OR was adjusted for age, gender, nace, education, duty type, service branch, rank, income, deployment exposures, psychiatric conditions and self-reported doctor diagnosed medical conditions.
		N=1116 Comparison group						Assessment of overall risk of bias: Low
Kang et al ¹⁶	Cross-sectional postal and US telephonic interviews, 2003–2005	US GWV and nondeployed Gulf Era personnel.	Presence of several different symptoms together that persisted for 6 months or more and could not be adequately explained through medical or psychiatric diagnoses. The list of symptoms might include things like fatigue, muscle/joint puin, headaches, memory problems, digestive moderne	36.5	11.7	3.05	2.77-3.36	Participation bias: 40% GWV and 27% non- GWV. Nonespondens were more likely to be younger, single, nonwhite, or enlisted rank in 1991 than participants.
		N=6111 GWV	productus					Confounding: OR adjusted for age, gender, race, body mass index, cigarette smoking, rank, branch of service, unit component (extre dury, National Canard or nessence)
		N = 3859 Comparison group						Assessment of overall risk of bias: High
CDC, Cente	ars for Disease Control and	Prevention; GWV, Gu	CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; GWV, Gulf War veterans; non-GWV, none Gulf War veterans; OR, odds ratio; UK, United Kingdom; US, United States.	OR, odds ratio	o; UK, United King	dom; US, United	States.	

(C) Commonwealth of Australia 2016

Gwini et al

effects models with "delta splitting" so as to accommodate the overlap of participants. The *metahdep*^{33,34} function in the R software (R: A language and environment for statistical computing; R Development Core Team, Vienna, Austria) was used. As results differed negligibly from the conventional random effects analysis, we report only the conventional random effects here.

RESULTS

The systematic review identified 2573 records with 2445 abstracts (excluding duplicates) and 130 full-text articles were assessed for eligibility (Fig. 1). Eight articles from seven studies on Gulf War veterans were selected, five reported on US^{5,8,14,16,27} veterans, two on UK veterans,^{10,11} and another on Australian veterans.⁹ The two UK articles were published from one study, with one article reporting on males and another on females. The results of these papers have been combined for the purposes of meta-analyses. No studies comparing the prevalence of MSI in Afghanistan or Iraq War veterans to other military personnel were identified over the period of this review. Hence, the remainder of this paper is based on Gulf War veterans alone.

The key features of the included studies are summarized in Table 1 and the studies are arranged according to the year in which data were collected. All studies were cross-sectional and data collection methods were similar across studies with the exception of two studies that conducted telephonic interviews only¹⁴ or in combination with postal questionnaires.¹⁶ The study populations in the majority of studies included military personnel invited from across the range of branches of service, with the exception of the study by Fukuda et al,5 which was conducted among Air Force personnel only. Another difference in branch of service composition was observed in the study by Kelsall et al⁹ in which the deployed contingent and study population was predominantly Navy. The comparison group used in most studies^{5,8,9,14,16} comprised nondeployed military personnel, whilst the comparison group in two studies comprised personnel deployed elsewhere; Unwin et al^{10,11} used two comparison groups wherein one comprised nondeployed personnel and the other were Bosnia deployed veterans (April 1992 to February 1997) and Proctor et al27 used a comparison group composed of personnel deployed to Germany at the time of the 1990 to 1991 Gulf War.

The definition of MSI used in four studies^{8,10,11,27} was similar to the CDC definition,⁵ which had fatigue and two symptom groupings. Kelsall et al⁹ used a modified version of the CDC definition in which fatigue and three symptom groupings were used, of which the three symptom groupings were based on factor analysis empirically derived in Australian Gulf War veterans.³⁵ Kang et al¹⁶ used a definition indicating multisystem health symptoms, although the definition was not fully described. We sought clarification from the authors but did not receive a response.

Participation rates across studies were variable, with higher rates in studies reported by Steele¹⁴ and Kelsall et al.⁹ while studies by Fukuda et al.⁵ Proctor et al.²⁷ and Unwin et al^{10,11} had participation rates between 60 and 70% and the two studies from the US National Health Survey Cohort^{8,16} had lower participation. Three studies were assessed to have a high overall risk of bias (Fukuda et al.⁵ Proctor et al.³⁴ and Kang et al¹⁶).

The prevalence of MSI in Gulf War veterans was variable across studies, and ranged from 26% in Australian Gulf War veterans⁹ to over 60% in one US study.³⁴ Although the prevalence was considerably lower in the comparison groups in the studies, there was also considerable range in prevalences across the studies, from 12% in the military comparison group of the US study by Kang et al¹⁶ to 37% among veterans of the Bosnian war reported by Unwin et al.^{10,11} All studies but one, Fukuda et al.⁵ reported adjusted odds ratios that were used in the meta-analyses.

Pooled odds ratios showed that the odds of MSI were more than two and a half times greater in Gulf War veterans than the

JOEM • Volume 58, Number 7, July 2016

comparison groups (odds ratio: 2.74; 95% CI: 2.15 to 3.51) (Fig. 2) Between-study heterogeneity was high $(l^2=91\%)$. Figure 2 also presents the study-specific effect sizes.

Subgroup analysis by risk of bias showed that the estimated pooled odds ratio among studies with a low risk of bias was 2.33 (95% CI: 1.87 to 2.91; $l^2 = 77\%$) and the estimate from studies with a high risk of bias was 3.51 (95% CI: 2.41 to 5.13; $l^2 = 91\%$), although meta-regression indicated that the two odds ratios by risk of bias were not significantly different (P = 0.10). Subanalysis was conducted only using the five studies that adopted the CDC definition with three symptom groupings (ie, excluding the studies by Kang et al¹⁶ and Kelsall et al⁹). On the basis of these five studies, the odds of MSI were almost three times higher among Gulf War veterans than the comparison groups (odds ratio: 2.93; 95% CI: 2.06 to 4.18; $l^2 = 91\%$), and odds ratio was similar to that observed for the pooled odds ratio for all seven studies.

Sensitivity analyses were conducted by excluding one study at a time and re-running the analysis (Table 2). The range of odds ratios observed was narrow, ranging from 2.48 (95% CI 2.02 to 3.51) when the study by Fukuda et al⁵ was excluded to 2.98 (95% CI 2.35 to 3.78) when the study by Kelsall et al⁹ was excluded. A visual inspection of the funnel plot (presented in Web Figure 1, http:// links.lww.com/JOM/A270) did not indicate evidence of clear publication bias.

DISCUSSION

Seven studies meeting the systematic review's eligibility criteria and comparing the prevalence of MSI in Gulf War veterans and other military groups were identified. The prevalence of MSI across the seven studies was consistently higher in Gulf War veterans than other military personnel, with pooled odds of MSI that were more than two and a half times greater in Gulf War veterans. Heterogeneity among the included studies was high. Subgroup analysis by study risk of bias showed that the pooled odds ratio in studies with a low risk of bias was slightly lower than the pooled odds ratio in studies with a high risk of bias, although the difference was not statistically significant. The overall odds of MSI remained significantly elevated in Gulf War veterans for all sensitivity analyses.

Although we found no published papers on MSI in Afghanistan/Iraq War veterans over the period of this systematic review, a recent study (published after the end of our search dates) based on the US Millennium Cohort found prevalence of 22% among nondeployed personnel, 15% among those deployed without combat, and 30% among those deployed with combat, where the prevalence among those deployed in combat was comparable with some Gulf War studies.^{8,9,16} The adjusted odds ratio for MSI was 0.89 (95% CI 0.85 to 0.94) for personnel deployed to Afghanistan or Iraq War in the three years before participation compared with those who had not been deployed to this conflict, and 1.70 (95% CI 1.63 to 1.78) for those deployed to Afghanistan or Iraq War in combat versus nondeployed personnel.³⁶ Although the odds of MSI were higher in Afghanistan or Iraq War veterans deployed in combat than those not deployed, the odds ratio was considerably lower (1.70 vs 2.74) than the pooled estimate observed among Gulf War veterans in our systematic review.

The results of our systematic review indicate that Gulf War deployment continues to be strongly associated with increased MSI, affecting a considerable proportion of Gulf War veterans, and in consideration of the numbers of personnel deployed to the Gulf War, with 697,000 from the US and 53,000 from the UK, ³⁷ MSI has the potential to impact on large numbers of veterans. The earlier systematic review of MSI by Thomas et al² published in 2006 reported a pooled odds ratio of 3.62 (95% CI 2.75 to 4.76). With the inclusion of three more studies^{8,9,16} that studied MSI in Gulf War veterans from 2000 onwards, our systematic review and meta-analyses have provided updated and more robust estimates of the odds of MSI in Gulf War veterans than other military personnel. The

(C) Commonwealth of Australia 2016

JOEM • Volume 58, Number 7, July 2016

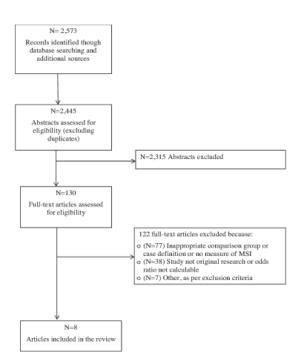


FIGURE 1. Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA), flowchart of the systematic review, January 1990 to June 2014.

three additional studies included in the current review were generally larger than the earlier studies; with 6111, 1381, and 1035 Gulf War veterans in the US study by Kang et al,¹⁶ the Australian study by Kelsall et al,⁹ and the US study by Blanchard et al,⁸ respectively; and the studies were more representative of the Gulf War veteran population. Two of the three studies were assessed as low risk of bias. Furthermore, this systematic review has included data on veterans from an additional country, that is, Australia. Including only four studies, the previous review by Thomas et al² had limited capability to conduct subgroup analyses focused on study-specific characteristics, such as risk of bias.

The range of MSI prevalence reported across the seven studies was wide, ranging from 26 to 65% in Gulf War veterans. The highest prevalence estimates in Gulf War veterans were observed in two studies^{10,27} conducted within 10 years of the Gulf War, while the lowest prevalence estimates in Gulf War veterans were observed among the later studies.^{8,9,16} The wide range in prevalence could be attributed to a number of factors, including the length of time between study inception and the 1990 to 1991 Gulf War, differences in cohort compositions, and the variable list of symptoms used to assess MSI. Subanalysis to investigate causes of heterogeneity across studies showed that the odds were only slightly higher in the subgroup using a definition resembling the CDC definition and heterogeneity observed across studies could not be explained only by the variability in MSI definition. The forest plot shows visually that the lowest odds of MSI were found in Australian Gulf War veterans⁹ and the highest odds were found in the US Gulf War veteran study population on which the CDC definition was developed.⁵

The prevalence of MSI in the comparison groups was relatively high. This poses questions of the specificity of the case

(C) Commonwealth of Australia 2016

Multisymptom Illness Systematic Review

definition, which was a consideration of a recent report on MSI by the IOM.4 To illustrate the definition's low specificity, Smith et al6 used 10 symptoms and the CDC definition as the basis for defining MSI and showed that 27 combinations of symptoms were possible, which suggested that there is a considerable variation in the combination of symptoms possible under the CDC definition of MSI. In light of these factors, it is likely that the current definitions of MSI are not specific enough to differentiate the individual symptoms contributing to MSI in Gulf War veterans from the individual symptoms contributing to other unexplained multiple symptoms reported in the military comparison groups and in the general community. Although the CDC definition of MSI has low specificity, it represents the varied symptomatology most commonly reported in veterans. A consideration for further research may be the refinement of the case definition in a veteran population more generally representative of the Gulf War veteran population, as well as a follow-up on the IOM's recommendations,⁴ which suggest further examination of evidence on aspects important for the development of the case definition, namely symptom onset, duration, severity, frequency, and exclusionary criterion.

A strength of this systematic review, and which builds on the previous review, was the inclusion of studies that were larger, less prone to selection bias, and were from multiple international cohorts. The current review mainly used adjusted study-specific estimates instead of unadjusted estimates and hence was less prone to overestimation of effect size.³⁸ In addition, the case definition adopted for the systematic review was clear and could be applied uniformly in the inclusion criteria. Although some studies have used other variants of the MSI case definition,^{13,15,39} the CDC definition is internationally recognized and is supported by the Committee on the Development of a Consensus Definition for Chronic Multi-symptom Illness in 1990 to 1991 Gulf War veterans under the auspices of the US IOM.⁴

A limitation in the understanding of MSI in Gulf War veterans is that the case definitions are not fully and clinically validated, in part because there is no consensus as to what objective measures of health could be used as a gold standard for defining MSI. Some studies^{6,13,35} have attempted to validate the definition using statistical methods and clinical measures, but an agreement is yet to be reached. The study in which the CDC definition was developed had some recognized limitations; for example, it was restricted to Air Force personnel and included only still serving members. Our risk of bias assessment recognized these limitations

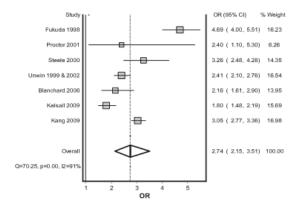


FIGURE 2. Forest plot illustrating pooled and study specific odds ratios in the eight papers reporting multisymptom illness in Gulf War veterans compared with other military personnel (Unwin 1999 and 2002 combined).

665

Gwini et al

JOEM • Volume 58, Number 7, July 2016

TABLE 2. Multisymptom Illness Systematic Review in Gulf War Veterans Compared With Nondeployed Personnel: Pooled Odds Ratios Obtained by Excluding Studies One by One

Excluded Study	Pooled OR	95% CI	Cochran Q	I^2
Fukuda et al ⁵	2.48	2.03-3.03	29.1	83
Proctor et al ²⁷	2.77	2.14-3.58	70.0	93
Steele et al14	2.66	2.02-3.51	69.5	93
Unwin et al ^{10,11}	2.81	2.08-3.78	61.4	92
Blanchard et al ⁸	2.85	2.18-3.73	66.3	92
Kelsall et al ⁹	2.98	2.35-3.78	45.0	89
Kang et al ¹⁶	2.68	1.91-3.75	68.3	93

and assessed the study's risk of bias as high. In addition, several well conducted prevalence studies that did not have any military comparison group were excluded. Exclusion of these studies was important because aggregating prevalence across studies only gives an estimate of the number and proportion of persons affected in the group of interest but does not allow for relative estimates.

In summary, the systematic review and meta-analysis showed that the prevalence of MSI was higher in Gulf War veterans, and the pooled odds of MSI was over two and a half times greater in Gulf War veterans than the other military personnel; a finding that was robust to risk of bias and definition of MSI. These findings are important for clinicians and other health care providers. Importantly, they highlight the continuing problem and magnitude of MSI in Gulf War veterans, calling for ongoing awareness of the need for timely health assessments and health care for Gulf War veterans. Clinicians will need to acknowledge that MSI is prevalent among Gulf War veterans, for example, PTSD⁴⁰ and chronic fatigue syndrome.⁴¹ Continued research into the most effective treatments or management of MSI is warranted as is research on the effects of MSI on veterans' quality of life, physical, and mental functioning.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to acknowledge the initial support provided by Dr Jed Blore in developing the search strategy.

REFERENCES

- Research Advisory Committee on Gulf War Veterans' Illnesses. Gulf War Illness and the Health of Gulf War Veterans: Scientific Findings and Recommendations. Washington, DC; 2008. Available at: http://www.va. gov/RAC-GWVI/Committee_Documents.asp. Accessed June 1, 2015.
- Thomas HV, Stimpson NJ, Weightman AL, Dunstan F, Lewis G. Systematic review of multi-symptom conditions in Gulf War veterans. *Psychol Med.* 2006;36:735–747.
- Horn O, Hull L, Jones M, et al. Is there an Iraq war syndrome? Comparison of the health of UK service personnel after the Gulf and Iraq wars. *Lancet*. 2006;367:1742–1746.
- Institute of Medicine. Chronic Multisymptom Illness in Gulf War Veterans: Case Definitions Reexamined. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press; 2014.
- Fukuda K, Nisenbaum R, Stewart G, et al. Chronic multisymptom illness affecting Air Force veterans of the Gulf War. JAMA. 1998;280:981–988.
- Smith BN, Wang JM, Vogt D, Vickers K, King DW, King LA. Gulf War illness: symptomatology among veterans 10 years after deployment. J Occup Environ Med. 2013;55:104–110.
- Wolfe J, Proctor SP, Erickson DJ, Hu H. Risk factors for multisymptom illness in US Army veterans of the Gulf War. J Occup Environ Med. 2002;44:271–281.
- Blanchard MS, Eisen SA, Alpern R, et al. Chronic multisymptom illness complex in Gulf War I veterans 10 years later. Am J Epidemiol. 2006;163:66–75.
- Kelsall HL, McKenzie DP, Sim MR, Leder K, Forbes AB, Dwyer T. Physical, psychological and functional comorbidities of multisymptom illness in

666

Australian male veterans of the 1991 Gulf War. Am J Epidemiol. 2009;170:1048–1056.

- Unwin C, Blatchley N, Coker W, et al. Health of UK servicemen who served in Persian Gulf War. *Lancet*. 1999;353:169–178.
- Unwin C, Hotopf M, Hull L, Ismail K, David A, Wessely S. Women in the Persian Gulf: lack of gender differences in long-term health effects of service in United Kingdom Armed Forces in the 1991 Persian Gulf War. *Mil Med.* 2002;167:406–413.
- Chalder T, Hotopf M, Unwin C, et al. Prevalence of Gulf War veterans who believe they have Gulf war syndrome: questionnaire study. *BMJ*. 2001;323:473–476.
- Haley RW, Kurt TL, Hom J. Is there a Gulf War Syndrome? Searching for syndromes by factor analysis of symptoms. JAMA. 1997;277:215–222.
- Steele L. Prevalence and patterns of Gulf War illness in Kansas veterans: association of symptoms with characteristics of person, place, and time of military service. Am J Epidemiol. 2000;152:992–1002.
- Bourdette DN, McCauley LA, Barkhuizen A, et al. Symptom factor analysis, clinical findings, and functional status in a population-based case control study of Gulf War unexplained illness. J Occup Environ Med. 2001;43:1026–1040.
- Kang HK, Li B, Mahan CM, Eisen SA, Engel CC. Health of US veterans of 1991 Gulf War: a follow-up survey in 10 years. J Occup Environ Med. 2009;51:401–410.
- Research Advisory Committee on Gulf War Veterans' Illnesses. Scientific Progress in Understanding Gulf War Veterans' Illnesses: Report and Recommendations; September 2004. Available at: www.va.gov. Accessed June 1, 2015.
- Gray GC, Reed RJ, Kaiser KS, Smith TC, Gastanaga VM. Self-reported symptoms and medical conditions among 11,868 Gulf War-era veterans: the Seabee Health Study. Am J Epidemiol. 2002;155:1033–1044.
- Gray GC, Kaiser KS, Hawksworth AW, Hall FW, Barrett-Connor E. Increased postwar symptoms and psychological morbidity among U.S. Navy Gulf War veterans. Am J Trop Med Hyg. 1999;60:758–766.
- Iowa Persian Gulf Study Group. Self-reported illness and health status among Gulf War veterans. A population-based study. The Iowa Persian Gulf Study Group. JAMA. 1997;277:238–245.
- Proctor SP, Heeren T, White RF, et al. Health status of Persian Gulf War veterans: self-reported symptoms, environmental exposures and the effect of stress. Int J Epidemiol. 1998;27:1000–1010.
- Stretch RH, Bliese PD, Marlowe DH, Wright KM, Knudson KH, Hoover CH. Physical health symptomatology of Gulf War-era service personnel from the states of Pennsylvania and Hawaii. *Mil Med.* 1995;160:131–136.
- Kang HK, Mahan CM, Lee KY, Magee CA, Murphy FM. Illnesses among United States veterans of the Gulf War: a population-based survey of 30,000 veterans. J Occup Environ Med. 2000;42:491–501.
- Sim M, Kelsall H. Gulf War illness: a view from Australia. Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci. 2006;361:619–626.
- Salamon R, Verret C, Jutand MA, et al. Health consequences of the first Persian Gulf War on French troops. Int J Epidemiol. 2006;35:479–487.
- Liberati A, Altman DG, Tetzlaff J, et al. The PRISMA statement for reporting systematic reviews and meta-analyses of studies that evaluate health care interventions: explanation and elaboration. J Clin Epidemiol. 2009;62:e1–e34.
- Proctor SP, Heaton KJ, White RF, Wolfe J. Chemical sensitivity and chronic fatigue in Gulf War veterans: a brief report. J Occup Environ Med. 2001;43:259–264.
- Hoy D, Brooks P, Woolf A, et al. Assessing risk of bias in prevalence studies: modification of an existing tool and evidence of interrater agreement. J Clin Epidemiol. 2012;65:934–939.

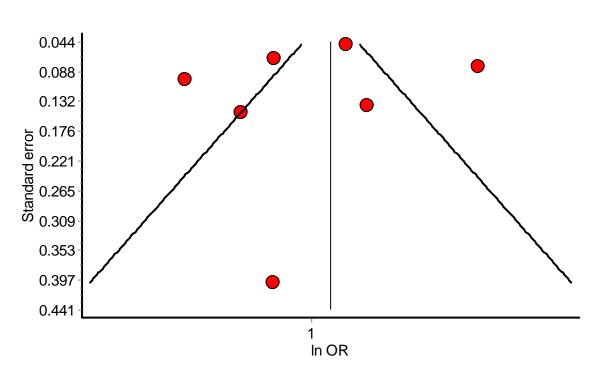
(C) Commonwealth of Australia 2016

JOEM • Volume 58, Number 7, July 2016

Multisymptom Illness Systematic Review

- McNeil D. Epidemiological Research Methods. Chichester, UK: John Wiley & Sons; 1996.
- DerSimonian R, Laird N. Meta-analysis in clinical trials. Control Clin Trials. 1986;7:177–188.
- Berkey CS, Hoaglin DC, Mosteller F, Colditz GA. A random-effects regression model for meta-analysis. *Stat Med.* 1995;14:395–411.
- Sterne JA, Sutton AJ, Ioannidis JP, et al. Recommendations for examining and interpreting funnel plot asymmetry in meta-analyses of randomised controlled trials. *BMJ*. 2011;343:d4002.
- Stevens JR, Nicholas G. Metahdep: meta-analysis of hierarchically dependent gene expression studies. *Bioinformatics*. 2009;25:2619–2620.
- Stevens JR, Taylor AM. Hierarchical dependence in meta-analysis. J Educ Behav Stat. 2009;34:46–73.
- Forbes AB, McKenzie DP, Mackinnon AJ, et al. The health of Australian veterans of the 1991 Gulf War: factor analysis of self-reported symptoms. *Occup Environ Med.* 2004;61:1014–1020.
- Smith TC, Powell TM, Jacobson IG, et al. Chronic multisymptom illness: a comparison of Iraq and Afghanistan deployers with veterans of the 1991 Gulf War. Am J Epidemiol. 2014;180:1176–1187.
- Wessely S. Introduction. The health of Gulf War veterans. *Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci.* 2006;361:531–532.
- Voils CI, Crandell JL, Chang Y, Leeman J, Sandelowski M. Combining adjusted and unadjusted findings in mixed research synthesis. J Eval Clin Pract. 2011;17:429–434.
- Engel Jr CC, Liu X, McCarthy BD, Miller RF, Ursano R. Relationship of physical symptoms to posttraumatic stress disorder among veterans seeking care for Gulf War-related health concerns. *Psychosom Med*. 2000;62:739–745.
- McKenzie DP, Ikin JF, McFarlane AC, et al. Psychological health of Australian veterans of the 1991 Gulf War: an assessment using the SF-12, GHQ-12 and PCL-S. *Psychol Med.* 2004;34:1419–1430.
- Kelsall H, Sim M, McKenzie D, et al. Medically evaluated psychological and physical health of Australian Gulf War veterans with chronic fatigue. J Psychosom Res. 2006;60:575–584.

(C) Commonwealth of Australia 2016



Supplementary material

Web Figure 1. Funnel plot with 95% CI intervals for the log(odds ratio) of the metaanalysis of multisymptom illness in Gulf War veterans compared to non-deployed military personnel

Chapter 7: Health service use/Disability claims and Multisymptom Illness

An understanding of health service utilisation is important in the management of diseases/conditions and informs consumers (e.g. veterans), policy makers including Government, Department of Defence and Department of Veterans' Affairs, as well as health service providers.⁽⁸²⁾ Given that MSI affects a considerable proportion of Gulf War veterans and other military personal, as observed in Chapter 6, it is therefore important to examine health service utilisation among military personnel with multisymptom illness. In this Chapter, the first objective was to identify health services used by military personnel with multisymptom illness and compare these with usage by other military personnel. We used two comparison groups of other military personnel; one group with chronic diseases with or without multisymptom illness and a healthier group with neither MSI nor chronic diseases.

As disability compensation is likely to influence health service utilisation, ⁽⁸³⁾ our second objective was to investigate whether disability compensation claims among

--99---

military personnel with multisymptom illness was any different to that of the two comparison groups.

In this Chapter, data collected at Wave-2 from Medicare and the Department of Veterans' Affairs together with that collected through the postal questionnaire were used.

The results from these investigations led to a manuscript that was submitted to the *Medical Care* journal.

Declaration for Thesis Chapter 7

Declaration by candidate

In the case of Chapter 7, the nature and extent of my contribution to the work was the following:

Nature of contribution	Extent of contribution (%)
Contributed to implementation of the Wave-2 study; initiation and development research question for this Chapter; designed the manuscript; analysed the data; drafted and finalised the manuscript.	80%

The following co-authors contributed to the work. If co-authors are students at Monash University, the extent of their contribution in percentage terms must be stated:

Name	Nature of contribution	Extent of contribution (%) for student co- authors only
Andrew B Forbes	Designed the Wave-1 and Wave-2 studies; provided statistical analysis guidance; assisted in the preparation of the manuscript and reviewed the manuscript.	
Malcolm R Sim	Designed the Wave-1 and Wave-2 study; contributed to questionnaire design, assisted in the preparation of the manuscript and reviewed the manuscript.	
Helen L Kelsall	Designed the Wave-1 and Wave-2 study; contributed to questionnaire design; assisted in the preparation of the manuscript and reviewed the manuscript.	

The undersigned hereby certify that the above declaration correctly reflects the nature and extent of the candidate's and co-authors' contributions to this work*.

Candidate's Signature		Date 28/03/2016
Main Supervisor's Signature		Date

Comparability of health service use by veterans with

multisymptom illness and those with chronic diseases

Authorship:

Stella M Gwini (MSc), Andrew B. Forbes (PhD), Malcolm R. Sim (PhD) and Helen L Kelsall (PhD)

Authors' Affiliation:

Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, School of Public Health and

Preventive Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Corresponding author:

Stella Gwini Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine Monash University The Alfred Centre, Commercial Road Melbourne, VIC 3004 Australia

Word count:

Abstract – 248 Manuscript – 3917

Running title: Health service use and MSI

ABSTRACT

Objective: Multisymptom illness (MSI) is prevalent among military cohorts but little is known about their healthcare. We compared health service utilisation and disability claims among military personnel with MSI (but no chronic diseases), those with chronic diseases and those without MSI or chronic diseases.

Methods: Personnel with MSI, identified using a modified Centers for Disease Control and Prevention MSI definition, and the other two groups were identified from a Gulf War veterans' study conducted in 2000-2003(Wave-1). In 2011-2012(Wave-2), the cohort was linked to the national Medicare and Department of Veterans' Affairs(DVA) databases to obtain health service utilisation and disability claims data recorded between 2001-2012.

Results: More personnel with MSI, than those with neither MSI nor chronic diseases, had visited a general medical practitioner (risk ratio [RR]=1.24, 95% confidence interval [CI]=1.11,1.39) or was hospitalised (RR=2.01, 95% CI=1.44,2.80) in the 12-months preceding Wave-2 or had consulted a psychiatrist, gastroenterologist, neurologist or respiratory physician in the 10 years prior to Wave-2. Significantly more DVA disability claims were reported among personnel with MSI(44.3%) than those without MSI(27.2%; RR=1.54, 95% CI=1.23,1.93). No significant differences were observed between participants with MSI and those with chronic diseases for health service utilisation and number of disability claims.

Conclusion: Military personnel with MSI had significantly higher health service use and disability claims than those with neither MSI nor chronic diseases but were

~103~

comparable to personnel with chronic diseases. Hence recognition of the high health service needs of personnel with MSI is important to ensure adequate provision of health services.

Keywords: multisymptom illness, health service use, compensation

INTRODUCTION

Multisymptom illness (MSI), sometimes referred to as chronic MSI or Gulf War illness, is a major health problem among Gulf War veterans. (1) Recent reports have suggested that this condition is also prevalent among personnel returning from more recent Iraq and Afghanistan deployments.(2, 3) The main characteristic among personnel with MSI is the reporting of multiple symptoms that cannot be explained pathologically or by a disease. While there exists evidence on the prevalence of MSI, less is understood about health service use among those with MSI. The existing meagre evidence suggests increased clinic visits among those with MSI compared with those without MSI.(4) However, little is known about other health service use outcomes such as consultations with specialist doctors or allied health professionals (e.g. physiotherapist, chiropractor and social workers).

Although research into MSI has been undertaken for over 20 years, lack of agreement on the aetiology or diagnosis may mean that military personnel with this condition may not be successful in claims for disability compensation as some compensation schemes require a doctor's diagnosis or known aetiology for a claim to be accepted. Disability claims and compensation can also be used as indicators of health status and disability. Therefore, where data is available, it is important to investigate the outcomes of disability claims in military personnel who develop MSI.

~105~

Using self-report and linkage data from a longitudinal study of Gulf War veterans and a service, age and rank-matched military comparison group, we compared health service use and disability compensation claims among military personnel categorised into three mutually exclusive groups: personnel with MSI (but without chronic diseases), personnel with chronic diseases (who may or may not exhibit symptom reporting identical to MSI) and personnel with neither MSI nor chronic diseases.

METHODS

Cohort description

In 2000-2003 (Wave-1), a cohort comprising all Australian veterans of the 1990-1991 Gulf War and a military comparison group (military personnel who were serving in the Australian Defence Force at the time of the Gulf War but not deployed to the Gulf War) was compiled. In a follow-up study (Wave-2) (results not shown here) there were no significant differences in health service use between Gulf War veterans and the comparison; and at Wave-1 about one-in-five (16%) participants in the comparison group were classified as having MSI.(5) Therefore, as the primary research questions in this paper were related to health service utilisation and disability claims among military personnel with MSI (but no chronic diseases) regardless of Gulf War deployment status, herein Gulf War veterans and the comparison group were combined. Participation at Wave-1 was 66.2%. Details of recruitment were published earlier. (6, 7) In 2010-2011, Wave-1 participants (N=2779) who were not known to be deceased and whose contact information was available, were invited to participate at Wave-2. Participation at Wave-2 was 50%. Female participants comprised about one percent hence only data for male participants are presented. A detailed description of the Wave-2 recruitment process is published elsewhere. (8)

Data collection

At Wave-2, health service use, dispensed pharmaceuticals and disability data for the period 01 January 2001 to 15 August 2012 were obtained through linkages of consenting participants to routinely collected data held by Medicare Australia and the Australian Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) (including the Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, RPBS). Collective data obtained from linkages with these databases included general medical practitioner (GP) consultations, medical specialist doctor consultations and dispensed medications. A questionnaire was also administered to collect additional data that was unavailable through data linkages, including hospital-related visits and visits to allied health professionals (particularly visits to a physiotherapist, hydrotherapist, chiropractor, audiologist, audiometrist, social/welfare worker and alcohol/drug worker visits).

Participants' demographic characteristics, military service, general health and wellbeing (assessed using the mental-health component scale (MCS) and physical-

--107---

health component scale (PCS) of the 12-item Short-Form Health Survey; SF-12 (9)), symptom reporting and doctor diagnosed medical conditions were collected at Wave-1 though a postal questionnaire. Psychological outcomes were assessed at Wave-1 using the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI) version 2.1 according to DSM-IV criteria. (10) Detailed information on the administration of the CIDI has been presented previously. (6)

Data Linkage

Medicare Australia (11) is a Government funded program for all Australian residents and it covers a wide range of healthcare services. The cohort was linked to two of Medicare's databases; the Medicare Benefits Schedule (MBS) (12) and Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS). (13) The MBS lists all healthcare services subsidised by the government under the Medicare Scheme. The PBS lists medicines dispensed in Australia at a Government-subsidised price. Data from the RPBS, which contains a list of pharmaceuticals identical to those on the PBS and additional pharmaceuticals that are only dispensed to eligible military personnel, was obtained through data linkage with DVA.

Additionally, the DVA linkage provided data on disability compensation claims, which are claims for compensation that war veterans or military personnel submit to DVA for injuries or diseases or conditions occurring as a result of their military service. It is possible for personnel to submit multiple claims for different conditions

--108---

and deployments. The data provided included the date of lodgement, type of disability and the claim decision (accepted/declined). Disabilities were listed under 13 broad disease categories, which were based on Statements of Principles (SOP)(14). SOPs are legislative disease-specific tools that state the factors that must exist to establish a causal connection between military service and a particular disease/injury/death.

Definition of multisymptom illness

The Wave-1 questionnaire contained a 63-item symptom checklist in which participants had to indicate whether they had experienced the listed symptoms in the preceding month. Reporting of these symptoms was used to identify participants with MSI according to a modified Centers for Disease Control and Prevention definition,(15) incorporating the definition presented by Kelsall et al.(2009)(5) and the exclusion criteria suggested by Steele (2000).(16) MSI cases needed to satisfy all of the following criteria:

a) presence of one or more symptoms of at least moderate severity in the month preceding Wave-1 from at least three of four categories namely *fatigue*, *psychophysiological distress* (symptoms: vomiting, nausea, stomach cramps, diarrhoea, wheezing, indigestion, shortness of breath, dry mouth, feeling feverish, swelling of lymph glands, lump in throat, persistent cough, pain on passing urine, constipation, difficulty speaking, dizziness/fainting, loss of balance/coordination, sore throat, flatulence/burping, loss of bladder control, burning sex organs, skin ulcers and loss of

--109---

appetite), *cognitive distress* (symptoms: difficulty speaking, loss of appetite, loss of concentration, feeling distant from others, unrefreshed after sleep, forgetfulness, loss of interest in sex, sleeping difficulties, avoiding things/situations, feeling jumpy, problems with sexual functioning, distressing dreams, irritability, difficulty finding the right word, feeling disoriented, increased sensitivity to noise/light/smells and shaking), and *arthro-neuromuscular distress* (symptoms: stiffness or pain in several joint, general muscle aches, loss of sensation in hands/feet, low back pain, tingling/burning in hands), where the latter three categories were identified through exploratory factor analysis(17); and

b) no medical/psychological conditions in the 12-months preceding Wave-1 participation that may have explained their symptom reporting or interfered with their symptom interpretation. The medical conditions considered were self-reported doctor diagnosis and/or treated medical conditions of cancer, diabetes, heart disease, chronic infections, thyroid problem, liver disease, renal disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, psoriasis, stroke or injury resulting in hospitalisation for at least five days. Psychological conditions considered were major depression, post-traumatic stress disorder and alcohol use disorder which were doctor diagnosed/treated or CIDIdefined in the 12 months preceding the study participation.

Group definitions

Participants were divided into three mutually exclusive groups on the basis of the MSI definition:

a) MSI group/cases -participants fulfilling the MSI definition;

b) chronic disease group – participants who reported ≥ 1 of the conditions listed under the second criterion of the MSI definition. These participants may or may not have symptoms identical to MSI; and

c) non-MSI group – participants with neither MSI nor chronic diseases.

Statistical analysis

Data were analysed using Stata version 13.1 (StataCorp, Texas, US). Continuous data were reported as means and the group means were compared using unadjusted linear regression. Skewed continuous data were summarised using medians with the lower (Q1) and upper (Q3) quartiles, and between group comparisons were done using unadjusted median/robust regression.(18) Categorical data were reported as percentages and comparisons across the three groups were done using Chi-square method of association.

Level of health service use per group was reported as either recent (occurring in the 12 months preceding Wave-2 participation) or long term (occurring anytime in the 10 years preceding Wave-2 participation). The latter was particularly used for less common outcomes like specialist doctor consultations. For all outcomes, 12 months or 10 years was in reference to the date of interview for CIDI outcomes or questionnaire completion date for all other outcomes. Poisson regression with robust variance estimator (19) was used to obtain risk ratios (RR), with 95% confidence

intervals (CI), for the comparison of health service use and disability claims in the MSI group with the other two used as reference groups. Models for health service use outcomes were adjusted for branch of service in 1991 (Navy, Army and Air Force) and Wave-1 characteristics; age (<35, 35-39, 40-44, \geq 45 years), last known rank (officer or non-officer), highest education attained (secondary, certificate/diploma, and undergraduate/postgraduate), smoking status and alcohol use (defined using a cut-off of 10 on the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT). (20, 21) The presence of multiple disability claims per participant was accommodated in regression models by using a clustered sandwich variance estimator(22), with each individual representing a cluster.

Ethics approvals

The study received ethics approval from the Monash University Human Research Ethics Committee, Department of Veterans' Affairs Human Research Ethics Committee, Australian Defence Human Research Ethics Committee and the Department of Human Services External Request Evaluation Committee. Participants provided written informed consent.

RESULTS

Of the 1356 males who participated at both Wave-1 and Wave-2, MSI could be ascertained in 1288 participants and only data for these participants are presented in this paper. Based on data from Wave-1, 160 (12.4%) had MSI, 217 (16.9%) participants had at least one chronic disease or disorder and 911 (70.7%) did not have MSI or chronic diseases.

The average age of participants at Wave-1 was 39.8 years (standard deviation 6.9) and the age distribution was similar across the three groups (Table 1). The MSI group had less Officers and Army personnel than the other two groups while the hazardous alcohol use was highest among those with chronic diseases. Wave-1 general health and wellbeing (based on SF-12 scores) was significantly different across the three groups (Table 1). Separate comparisons of those with MSI against each of the two comparison groups showed that the MCS scores for those with MSI were significantly lower than for the non-MSI group (P<0.001) but were comparable to the chronic disease group (P=0.19) while PCS scores were significantly lower than those of the comparison groups.

	MSI cases (N=160)	Non-MSI group (N=911)	Chronic disease group (N=217)	Differences between the groups	
	n(%)	n(%)	n(%)	p-value	
Age (years)					
<35	44 (27.5)	233 (25.6)	61 (28.0)		
35-39	35 (21.9)	257 (28.2)	58 (26.7)	0.72	
40-44	45 (28.1)	238 (26.1)	52 (24.0)	0.73	
≥45	36 (22.5)	183 (20.1)	46 (21.2)		
Last known rank					
Non-officer	130 (81.3)	639 (70.1)	163 (75.1)	0.009	
Officer	30 (18.7)	272 (29.9)	54 (24.9)	0.009	
Branch of service					
Navy	136 (85.0)	697 (79.5)	180 (83.0)		
Army	9 (5.6)	79 (8.7)	20 (9.2)	0.02	
Air Force	15 (9.4)	135 (14.8)	17 (7.8)		
Educational attainment					
Secondary school	58 (36.2)	278 (30.6)	81 (37.3)		
Certificate/Diploma	79 (49.4)	449 (49.5)	107 (49.3)	0.07	
Undergraduate/Postgraduate	23 (14.4)	180 (19.9)	29 (13.4)		
Smoking status					
Never smoked	68 (42.5)	424 (46.6)	89 (41.0)		
Former smoker	50 (31.2)	312 (34.4)	73 (33.6)	0.11	
Current smoker	42 (26.3)	173 (19.0)	55 (25.4)		
Alcohol use					
AUDIT score < 10	120 (75.0)	769 (84.4)	143 (66.2)	.0.001	
AUDIT score ≥ 10	40 (25.0)	142 (15.6)	73 (33.8)	< 0.001	
General Health (SF-12): mean (sd)					
Mental health scores	43.8 (10.8)	52.6 (7.8)	42.1 (12.7)	< 0.001	
Physical health scores	43.2 (10.7)	51.8 (7.1)	46.2 (10.8)	< 0.001	

Table 1. Participant characteristics status at Wave-1

Abbreviations: AUDIT= Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test; MSI=multisymptom illness; SF-12= 12-item Short Form Health Survey

Health Service Utilisation

The majority (N=1106; 86%) of participants gave consent to Medicare and/or DVA

linkage. Of these, 64.4% had visited a GP in the 12 months preceding Wave-2

participation. The median number of visits was 4 (Ql=2, Q3=7) for MSI group, 3 (Ql=2;

Q3=5) for non-MSI group and 4 (Q1=2, Q3=8) for the chronic disease group (p<0.001).

In the 12 months preceding Wave-2 participation, significantly more participants with MSI had at least one GP consultation compared with the non-MSI group, but no significant difference was observed with the chronic disease group (Table 2). A similar pattern was observed with specialist consultations in the 12-months preceding Wave-2 participation. (Table 2) Further analyses comparing trends over time in total number of GP consultations per year from 2001 to 2011 did not show significantly different trends between the MSI group and the two comparison groups (P=0.150 for chronic disease group and P=0.137 for non-MSI/non chronic disease group).

Table 2 also shows that about a fifth of participants with MSI and a quarter in the chronic disease group had consulted more than one specialist doctor in the past 12-months preceding Wave-2, compared with 10% in the non-MSI group. Similar patterns were observed in the 10-years prior to Wave-2.

In the chronic disease group, 40.9% of participants had symptom reporting that satisfied the first criterion of the multisymptom illness definition (i.e. presence of symptoms). Further comparison in this subgroup did not reveal significant differences in GP consultations (78.1% vs. 70.2%; RR=1.10 95% CI 0.91, 1.32; P=0.341), specialist doctor consultations (27.3% vs. 16.5%; RR=1.45 95% CI 0.84, 2.50; P=0.184) or allied health professional consultations (60.2% vs. 44.1%; RR=1.18 95% CI 0.87, 1.60; P=0.275) in the past 12 months between those with symptoms and those without.

--115---

Almost half (46.3%) of MSI cases had received at least one pharmaceutical over the 12 months preceding Wave-2. This proportion was significantly greater than in the non-MSI group but similar to that observed in the chronic disease group (Table 2). The median number of dispensed prescriptions for MSI cases was 12 (Q1=6; Q3=42), 8 (Q1=2; Q3=16) for non-MSI group and 24 (Q1=6; Q3=57) for chronic disease group.

	MSI cases (N=136)	Non-MSI group (N=781)	Chronic disease group (N=189)	MSI vs. non-MSI	MSI vs. chronic disease	
	n(%)	n(%)	n(%)	RR ¹ (95% CI)	RR ¹ (95% CI)	
At least one GP consultation in the past 12 months	104 (76.5)	469 (60.1)	139 (73.5)	1.24 (1.11, 1.39)	1.04 (0.92, 1.19)	
At least one specialist doctor consu	ltation in the	past <u>12 mont</u>	<u>hs ²</u>			
Dermatologist	6 (4.4)	28 (3.6)	12 (6.4)	1.07 (0.44, 2.59)	0.68 (0.26, 1.79)	
Psychiatrist	9 (6.6)	10 (1.3)	17 (9.0)	4.85 (1.98, 11.86)	0.82 (0.37, 1.81)	
Gastroenterologist	9 (6.6)	22 (2.8)	9 (4.8)	2.44 (1.12, 5.29)	1.41 (0.55, 3.60)	
Neurologist	3 (2.2)	10 (1.3)	6 (3.2)	1.82 (0.50, 6.70)	0.76 (0.21, 2.79)	
At least one of dermatologist, psychiatrist, gastroenterologist, neurologist or respiratory physician	25 (18.4)	80 (10.2)	46 (24.3)	1.69 (1.11, 2.58)	0.83 (0.54, 1.28)	
At least one specialist doctor consu	ltations in the	e past <u>10 year</u>	<u>s</u>			
Dermatologist	19 (14.0)	96 (12.3)	23 (12.2)	1.14 (0.71, 1.82)	1.07 (0.61, 1.90)	
Psychiatrist	18 (13.2)	28 (3.6)	43 (22.8)	3.49 (1.98, 6.16)	0.66 (0.40, 1.11)	
Gastroenterologist	29 (21.3)	94 (12.0)	38 (20.1)	1.79 (1.21, 2.65)	1.10 (0.71, 1.72)	
Neurologist	15 (11.0)	39 (5.0)	29 (15.3)	1.96 (1.07, 3.60)	0.75 (0.41, 1.36)	
Respiratory physician	19 (14.0)	61 (7.8)	28 (14.8)	1.70 (1.04, 2.80)	1.06 (0.61, 1.86)	
At least one of dermatologist, psychiatrist, gastroenterologist, neurologist or respiratory physician	62 (45.6)	243 (31.1)	96 (50.8)	1.44 (1.16, 1.79)	0.94 (0.74, 1.19)	
Consulted with ≥ 2 specialists in the past 10 years	27 (19.9)	59 (7.6)	45 (23.8)	2.50 (1.60, 3.90)	0.93 (0.60, 1.43)	
At least one pharmaceutical dispensed in past <u>12 months</u>	63 (46.3)	230 (29.5)	91 (48.2)	1.48 (1.19, 1.86)	0.98 (0.78, 1.24)	

Table 2. General medical practitioner and specialist doctor consultations recorded on the MBS, and dispensed pharmaceuticals recorded on the PBS/RPBS in the period prior to Wave-2

Abbreviations: GP=general practitioner; MBS=Medicare Benefits Schedule; MSI=multisymptom illness; PBS=Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme; RPBS=Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme.

¹ RR adjusted for age, rank, branch of service, education, smoking status and alcohol use at Wave-1.

² Data for respiratory physicians not included because of very small numbers.

In addition to medical consultations listed in Table 2, significantly more participants in the MSI group than the non-MSI group had at least one consultation with an allied health professional but there were no significant differences with the chronic disease group (Table 3). Table 3 shows that hospital-related visits, including hospitalisations, were significantly higher in the MSI group than the non-MSI group but comparable with the chronic disease group.

	MSI cases (N=160)	Non-MSI group (N=911)	Chronic disease group (N=217)	MSI vs. non- MSI	MSI vs. chronic disease	
	n(%)	n(%)	n(%)	RR (95% CI)	RR (95% CI)	
Consultations with allied health professionals ¹	76 (47.5)	325 (35.7)	109 (50.2)	1.37 (1.13, 1.65)	1.01 (0.82, 1.24)	
Hospital related visits						
At least one hospitalisation	36 (22.8)	105 (11.6)	55 (25.7)	2.01 (1.44, 2.80)	0.89 (0.61, 1.29)	
At least one outpatients visit	33 (21.7)	120 (13.5)	54 (25.5)	1.58 (1.11, 2.25)	0.91 (0.62, 1.33)	
At least one casualty/emergency department visit	31 (20.3)	102 (11.5)	43 (20.4)	1.66 (1.14, 2.40)	1.03 (0.68, 1.56)	
At least one day clinic visit	73 (46.8)	265 (30.0)	92 (43.4)	1.56 (1.28, 1.90)	1.07 (0.85, 1.35)	

Table 3. Self-reported allied health professional consultations and hospital-related visits in the 12-months prior to Wave-2

Abbreviations: MSI- multisymptom illness

¹ Allied health professionals were physiotherapist, hydrotherapist, chiropractor, audiologist, audiometrist, social/welfare worker, alcohol/drug worker

Disability claims

Disability claims data were available for those consenting to DVA linkage (MSI group

N=131, 82%; non-MSI group N=758, 83%; chronic disease group N=185, 85%). Half of

participants with MSI submitted a disability claim (50.4%) which was one-and-a-

half times more than the non-MSI group (29.0%; RR=1.63; 95% CI=1.33, 2.00) but not

significantly different to that in the chronic disease group (40.5%; RR=1.17; 95% CI=0.92, 1.49). Most of those who submitted claims had at least one successful claim (87.9% in MSI group, 93.6% in non-MSI group and 92.0% in chronic disease group; p=0.288). consequently, significantly more MSI cases (44.3%) had submitted at least one successful disability claim in the period 2001-2012 compared with 27.2% in the non-MSI group (RR=1.54; 95% CI=1.23, 1.93) and 37.3% in the chronic disease group (RR=1.13; 95% CI=0.86, 1.47). The median number of successful claims in the MSI group was four (Q1=1; Q3=7) compared with three (Q1=2; Q3=5, P=0.043) in non-MSI group and four (Q1=2; Q3=6, P>0.999) in chronic disease group. Over the follow-up period, there were a total of 2095 disability claims. About one fifth (21.3%) of the total claims were made by the MSI group, while 54.6% were made by the non-MSI group and 24.1% were from the chronic disease group. Musculoskeletal/connective tissue disorders and nervous system/sensory organ related disabilities were the most common disabilities claimed for. (Table 4) The majority (82.2%) of nervous system/sense organs related disability claims were for hearing loss and tinnitus.

Table 4 shows that in all three study groups, about two-thirds of the submitted disability claims were accepted. The proportion of accepted claims differed by type of disability claimed (P<0.001). Of the seven most commonly reported disabilities, the highest acceptance rates were for skin/subcutaneous tissue, neoplasms and nervous system/sensory organs. Lower acceptance rates were found for mental disorders and digestive system disorders. With the exception of mental disorders, the proportion of accepted claims in the MSI group was similar to the other two groups.

	Submitted claims				Accepted claims				
	All claims	MSI cases	Non-MSI group	Chronic disease group	All claims (%)	MSI cases (%)	Non-MSI group (%)	Chronic disease group (%)	Comparison between groups (χ² p-value)
Submitted claims	2,095	446	1,144	505	67.2	65.9	68.4	65.9	0.38
Type of disability									
Musculoskeletal/Connective tissue	463	108	285	70	73.4	81.5	70.5	72.9	0.09
Nervous systems/sense organs	292	62	175	55	88.0	85.5	88.0	90.9	0.67
Mental disorders	100	17	39	44	56.0	64.7	69.2	40.9	0.03
Injury	85	15	62	8	77.7	86.7	77.4	62.5	0.43
Skin/Subcutaneous tissue	80	17	47	16	88.8	94.1	85.1	93.8	0.47
Digestive system	60	15	32	13	43.3	33.3	43.8	53.9	0.55
Neoplasms	50	8	30	12	88.0	100.0	90.0	75.0	0.21
Other	113	28	62	23	48.7	39.3	48.4	60.9	0.31
Not stated ¹	852	176	412	264	57.8	50.6	58.7	61.0	

Table 4. Comparison of claim acceptance rate by type of disability

Abbreviations: MSI- multisymptom illness

¹Data on type of disability claim was missing from data collected through linkage but cannot be inferred as missing in the whole database.

Figure 1 shows that the proportion of disabilities in accepted claims (equal to number of accepted claims for a disability divided by number of total accepted claim in the group) was similar across the three groups, except for musculoskeletal/connective tissue claims which were significantly more common in the MSI group than the chronic disease group (RR=1.37, 95% CI=1.04, 1.81) and mental disorder claims which were significantly less common in the MSI group than the chronic disease group (RR=0.33, 95% CI=0.17, 0.66).

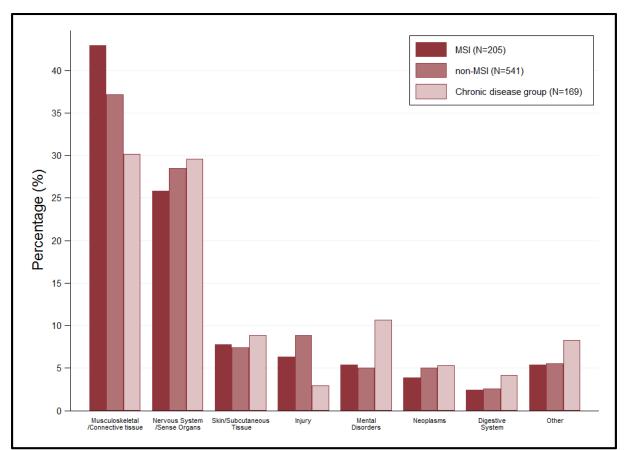


Figure 1. Proportion of the total number of accepted disability claims approved for the different types of disabilities, separated by study groups (N= total number of accepted claims)

-120-

DISCUSSION

This study assessed and compared health service utilisation among military personnel with MSI, compared with a non-MSI group and a chronic disease group, using linkages to national healthcare and veteran disability databases and self-reported data. Overall, health service use based on GP, specialist doctor and allied health consultations, and dispensed pharmaceuticals was increased in those defined as having MSI compared with those with neither MSI nor chronic disease. Health service use in those with MSI was similar to that of the chronic disease group.

Much of the research on health service use in veterans has not addressed health service use specifically for MSI cases but an earlier US study (4) among Gulf War veterans only found that MSI cases were more likely to have visited a clinic at least once in the previous 12 months and had more prescription medication, compared with those without MSI. This study's findings of elevated levels of health service use among those with MSI, which include both physical and mental health specialist use, extends previous findings from this cohort which indicated increased physical and psychological morbidity among those with MSI.(23) In addition, the increased health service use, together with the lower SF-12 scores, in this group, highlights that the general health and wellbeing of those with MSI was poorer than that of participants with neither MSI nor chronic diseases, similar to what was observed in the US study by Blanchard et al. (2006).(4) However, exploration of further development of chronic disease(s) in any of the three study groups was not possible through the data available in this study; for instance, information on treatment received by participants and the chronology of disease/treatment/compensation was unavailable to the study.

The similarities in health service use by those with MSI and those with chronic diseases suggests that the health services for personnel with MSI could be designed or developed in line with a health management framework for chronic conditions such as the World Health Organisation's Innovative Care for Chronic Conditions (2002).(24) Such a framework can allow shared and improved understanding of risk factors, disease determinants, and coordinated multi-disciplinary provision of health services. Lange et al. (2013)(25) have also advocated for the need for a multidisciplinary team approach to management of MSI, emphasising that such an approach would benefit not only the health system, but also the military personnel themselves. The combined need for multidisciplinary teams highlights the importance of ensuring that collaborations between clinicians are supported and developed as some clinicians highlight this as a potential inhibitor in offering patients the best care.(26) Furthermore, the similarity between the MSI and chronic disease groups in health service use could indicate the complexities inherent in the diagnosis of MSI and treatment or medical care for patients with MSI. Therefore, establishing patientcentred care could aid deeper understanding of the condition and improved patient outcomes.(27)

There is scarce published information on the levels of disability compensation sought after or received by military personnel with MSI. Our study showed that the

--122---

proportion of those with MSI who had submitted a disability claim was significantly higher than that of participants with neither MSI nor chronic diseases but comparable with the chronic disease group; which was consistent with findings on health service use in these groups. However, when we assessed each claim, there were no important differences across the three groups with regards to proportion of submitted claims that were successful and the types of disabilities listed in the accepted claims. This suggests that no broad category of diseases or conditions were prominent in the MSI group. These findings also support previous findings of epidemiological studies (28, 29) and factor analyses (30, 31) conducted among Gulf War veterans which showed that the unexplained symptomatology and/or MSI reveals no specific disease/disorder. Although musculoskeletal/connective tissue related disability claims were the most common in all three study groups, the proportion was significantly higher for MSI cases. An explanation could be that the disease group constitutes many diseases/conditions that may be used to classify patients with medically unexplained symptomatology, conditions such as fibromyalgia and arthritis.

A strength of this study was the combination of objective linkage health data (from Medicare Australia and the Department of Veterans' Affairs) and self-reported data on health service use and disability claims. The use of the linkage data dealt with the possible recall bias problem faced when using self-reported data. Medical diseases/conditions were self-reported therefore reporting bias is still plausible, but however with a minimal effect as caseness was only defined after data collection and participants were not aware of the group they fell under. An additional strength of this study was that we used two comparison groups which allowed us to compare the MSI group with a healthier group (non-MSI group) and an unhealthy group (chronic disease group). This paper also addresses health service use measures (i.e. specialist medical doctor consultations, hospital services utilisation other than hospitalisation as well as consultations with allied health professionals) and disability compensation which have not been previously explored in military personnel with MSI.

A further strength of the paper was the use of a stringent definition of MSI which aided in reducing classification bias in MSI definition by separating out participants who had chronic diseases/illnesses that could distort their symptomatology. The list of exclusionary medical conditions used for the MSI definition were based on those medical conditions previously utilised by Steele (2000)(16) and were also available in our study. Given so, it is possible that some participants with conditions such as dementia and neuromuscular disease could have been missed. However, given the comprehensiveness of the list used in defining MSI, the majority of participants with conditions that were likely to influence their symptom reporting were most likely to have been captured.

A limitation of the study was the relatively low participation at Wave-2. However, previously published tests of participation bias based on comparing Wave-1 characteristics (SF-12 scores and symptomatology) of Wave-2 participants and nonparticipants did not reveal significant differences in the health of the two groups.(8,

--124---

32) Although there was further minor attrition because some participants did not provide consent to Medicare and DVA linkages, the majority of Wave-2 participants had consented to the linkage. Additionally, it is possible that some specialist medical doctor consultations were not identified in the data if the costs were borne by participants and not claimed through Medicare. However, the effect of this linkage bias is likely to be very limited and even so for general practice consultations as the majority of these consultations are subsidised by Medicare.

In summary, we found significantly increased health service use and disability compensation claims in military personnel with MSI compared to those with neither MSI nor chronic diseases. However, we also found that health service use and disability compensation claims overall were similar in those with MSI and those with chronic diseases based on objective and self-reported data. These results indicate that health service use for personnel with MSI is high and further research would be required to assess this group's access to and adequacy of available health services. The MSI group also accessed a combination of physical and mental health services indicating the need for coordinated and multidisciplinary healthcare provision, with a combination of health services that can cater for both physical and mental health. Furthermore, tools such as SEQUenCE, which is a reliable tool for evaluating quality of care/service at an individual level, could be used to ensure suitability of services provided.(33) In May 2014, a Statement of Principles (SOP) for MSI was introduced for Australian military personnel.(14) Hence data relating to this SOP was unavailable when the data linkage for this study was conducted. Future research would need to

consider an assessment of disability compensation among MSI cases post introduction of this SOP.

FUNDING

This study was funded by the Australian Department of Veterans' Affairs (grant ARP0907) and an Australian Postgraduate Award (grant 120636).

CONFLICT OF INTEREST None declared.

DISCLAIMER

Financial support for the study presented in this paper was received from the Australian Department of Veterans' Affairs. The views expressed in the Article do not necessarily represent the views of the Minister for Veterans' Affairs or the Department of Veterans' Affairs. The Commonwealth of Australia does not give any warranty nor accept any liability in relation to the contents of the Article.

REFERENCES

Institute of Medicine (US) Committee on the Development of a Consensus
 Case Definition for Chronic Multisymptom Illess in 1990-1991 Gulf War veterans.
 Chronic multisymptom illness in Gulf War veterans: case definitions reexamined.
 Washington, DC: 2014.

 Mohanty AF, Muthukutty A, Carter ME, Palmer MN, Judd J, Helmer D, et al. Chronic multisymptom illness among female veterans deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan. Medical Care. 2015;53(4 Suppl 1):S143-8.

 Smith TC, Powell TM, Jacobson IG, Smith B, Hooper TI, Boyko EJ, et al.
 Chronic multisymptom illness: a comparison of Iraq and Afghanistan deployers with veterans of the 1991 Gulf War. American journal of epidemiology. 2014;180(12):1176-87.

Blanchard MS, Eisen SA, Alpern R, Karlinsky J, Toomey R, Reda DJ, et al.
 Chronic multisymptom illness complex in Gulf War I veterans 10 years later.
 American journal of epidemiology. 2006;163(1):66-75.

 Kelsall HL, McKenzie DP, Sim MR, Leder K, Forbes AB, Dwyer T. Physical, psychological, and functional comorbidities of multisymptom illness in Australian male veterans of the 1991 Gulf War. American journal of epidemiology.
 2009;170(8):1048-56. 6. Ikin JF, Sim MR, Creamer MC, Forbes AB, McKenzie DP, Kelsall HL, et al. War-related psychological stressors and risk of psychological disorders in Australian veterans of the 1991 Gulf War. The British journal of psychiatry : the journal of mental science. 2004;185:116-26.

 Sim M, Kelsall H. Gulf War illness: a view from Australia. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London Series B, Biological Sciences.
 2006;361(1468):619-26.

Ikin JF, Kelsall HL, McKenzie DP, Gwini SM, Forbes AB, Glass DC, et al.
 Cohort Profile: The Australian Gulf War Veterans' Health Study cohort. International
 Journal of Epidemiology. 2016

9. Ware JE, Kosinski M, Keller SD. SF-12: How to score the SF-12 physical and mental health summary scales: Health Institute, New England Medical Center; 1995.

 WHO Collaborating Centre for Mental Health and Substance Abuse.
 Composite International Diagnostic Interview: CIDI-Auto 2.1 - Administrator's guide and reference. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 1997.

Australian Government Department of Human Services. Medicare Services
 [updated 5 February 2016. Available from:

https://www.humanservices.gov.au/customer/subjects/medicare-services.

Australian Government Department of Health. MBS Online: Medicare Benefits
 Schedule [updated 5 November 2013. Available from:

http://www.mbsonline.gov.au/internet/mbsonline/publishing.nsf/Content/Home.

--128--

Australian Government Department of Human Services. Pharmaceutical
 Benefits Scheme [updated 5 February 2016. Available from:

https://www.humanservices.gov.au/customer/services/medicare/pharmaceuticalbenefits-scheme.

Australian Government Repatriation Medical Authority. SOPs Australian
 Government; [Available from: http://www.rma.gov.au/sops/.

15. Fukuda K, Nisenbaum R, Stewart G, Thompson WW, Robin L, Washko RM,
et al. Chronic multisymptom illness affecting Air Force veterans of the Gulf War.
JAMA : the journal of the American Medical Association. 1998;280(11):981-8.

Steele L. Prevalence and patterns of Gulf War illness in Kansas veterans:
 Association of symptoms with characteristics of person, place, and time of military
 service. American journal of epidemiology. 2000;152(10):992-1002.

17. Forbes AB, McKenzie DP, Mackinnon AJ, Kelsall HL, McFarlane AC, Ikin JF, et al. The health of Australian veterans of the 1991 Gulf War: factor analysis of selfreported symptoms. Occup Environ Med. 2004;61(12):1014-20.

Verardi V, Croux C. Robust regression in Stata. Stata Journal. 2009;9(3):439 53.

19. Zou G. A modified poisson regression approach to prospective studies with binary data. American journal of epidemiology. 2004;159(7):702-6.

20. Bohn MJ, Babor TF, Kranzler HR. The Alcohol-Use Disorders Identification Test (Audit) - Validation of a screening instrument for use in medical settings. J Stud Alcohol. 1995;56(4):423-32.

McKenzie D, McFarlane A, Creamer M, Ikin JF, Forbes A, Kelsall H, et al.
 Hazardous or harmful alcohol use in Royal Australian Navy veterans of the 1991 Gulf
 War: identification of high risk subgroups. Addictive behaviors. 2006;31(9):1683-94.

Williams RL. A note on robust variance estimation for cluster-correlated data.Biometrics. 2000;56(2):645-6.

23. Kelsall HL, McKenzie DP, Sim MR, Leder K, Forbes AB, Dwyer T. Physical, psychological, and functional comorbidities of multisymptom illness in Australian male veterans of the 1991 Gulf War. Am J Epidemiol. 2009;170(8):1048-56.

24. World Health Organisation. Innovative care for chronic conditions: building blocks for action: global report. Chapter 4. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organisation, 2002.

25. Lange G, McAndrew L, Ashford JW, Reinhard M, Peterson M, Helmer DA. War Related Illness and Injury Study Center (WRIISC): a multidisciplinary translational approach to the care of veterans with chronic multisymptom illness. Military medicine. 2013;178(7):705-7.

26. Dobscha SK, Cromer R, Crain A, Denneson LM. Qualitative analysis of US Department of veterans affairs mental health clinician perspectives on patient-

~130~

centered care. International journal for quality in health care : journal of the International Society for Quality in Health Care / ISQua. 2016;28(3):355-62.

27. Rathert C, Wyrwich MD, Boren SA. Patient-centered care and outcomes: a systematic review of the literature. Medical care research and review : MCRR.
2013;70(4):351-79.

28. Hallman WK, Kipen HM, Diefenbach M, Boyd K, Kang H, Leventhal H, et al. Symptom patterns among Gulf War registry veterans. American journal of public health. 2003;93(4):624-30.

29. Unwin C, Blatchley N, Coker W, Ferry S, Hotopf M, Hull L, et al. Health of UK servicemen who served in Persian Gulf War. Lancet. 1999;353(9148):169-78.

30. Gwini SM, Kelsall HL, Sim MR, Ikin JF, McFarlane AC, Forbes AB. Stability of symptom patterns in Australian Gulf War veterans: 10-year longitudinal study. Occupational and Environmental Medicine [Internet]. 2016 January 6, 2016. Available from: http://oem.bmj.com/content/early/2016/01/06/oemed-2015-103169.abstract http://oem.bmj.com/content/early/2016/01/06/oemed-2015-103169.

31. Ismail K, Everitt B, Blatchley N, Hull L, Unwin C, David A, et al. Is there a Gulf War Syndrome? Lancet. 1999;353(9148):179-82.

32. Gwini SM, Forbes AB, Kelsall HL, Ikin JF, Sim MR. Increased symptom reporting persists in 1990-1991 Gulf War veterans 20 years post deployment. American journal of industrial medicine. 2015;58(12):9.

~131~

33. Hester L, O'Doherty LJ, Schnittger R, Skelly N, O'Donnell M, Butterly L, et al. SEQUenCE: a service user-centred quality of care instrument for mental health services. International journal for quality in health care : journal of the International Society for Quality in Health Care / ISQua. 2015;27(4):284-90.

Chapter 8: Discussion and Conclusions

8.1 Summary of findings

This thesis brings together and highlights some important evidence on the health of Australian Gulf War veterans and how it has changed over time. The findings show that Gulf War veterans' symptom reporting increased over time, and was still worse than that of a military comparison group although the prevalence gap between the two study groups observed at Wave-2 was similar to that observed at Wave-1. The high symptom reporting indicates both psychological and physical morbidity as shown by elevated incidence of both psychological and physical conditions among those with high symptom reporting and the finding that military personnel with multisymptom illness accessed a mixture of health services for both psychological and physical conditions. Most symptoms reported by Gulf War veterans and the comparison group at the initial assessment (Wave-1) were highly correlated with other symptoms, forming three symptom groups representing psychophysiological distress, somatic distress and musculoskeletal distress. This pattern of symptom reporting with these three groupings was similar to that observed at Wave-2. The pattern also showed that in all three symptom groupings, Gulf War veterans' symptom reporting increased over time and was higher than that of the comparison group. However, Gulf War veteran's psychophysiological symptom reporting increased while no significant changes were observed in the comparison group. In addition, no significant differences between the two groups were observed for somatic distress and musculoskeletal distress symptom groupings.

The research presented herein also indicates that even though the pattern of symptom reporting was unchanged over time, in the longer term the high symptomatology was associated with higher incidences of chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disorders and psychiatric disorders. In addition, Gulf War veterans with high symptom reporting also reported highest levels of obesity and alcohol consumption. The prevalence of obesity significantly increased over time whilst the prevalence of smoking halved, regardless of levels of symptom reporting. The prevalence of high alcohol consumption only increased for veterans with low-moderate symptom reporting, and not for those with high symptom reporting. However, the changes in prevalence of lifestyle risk factors were similar across levels of symptom reporting.

~134~

The multisymptom illness systematic review consolidated research on Gulf War veterans from multiple countries. The review showed that the odds of multisymptom illness were much greater in Gulf War veterans than the comparison group. In our Australian cohort, we found that those military personnel with multisymptom illness (but no chronic diseases) had considerably higher health service use that those without multisymptom illness (and no chronic diseases) and was similar to that of military personnel with chronic diseases (with/without multisymptom illness). These health services included general practitioner consultations, medical specialist doctor consultations, consultations with allied health professionals, hospitalisations and other hospital related visits. Similar relationships were also observed with disability compensation claims, where those with multisymptom illness alone had significantly more claims than those without multisymptom illness was comparable with that of military personnel with chronic diseases.

8.2 Discussion

Detailed discussions of findings from each results chapter are presented within those chapters but there are some major points across the different chapters that require further highlighting. Symptom reporting amongst Gulf War veterans is complex with a multitude of symptoms, over 63 symptoms investigated in this study, some of which meet the diagnostic criteria for some diseases such as chronic fatigue, PTSD, depression, fibromyalgia but others cannot be explained by specific diseases/conditions.

Continued high symptom reporting more than 20 years post-war and the elevated health service use observed among those with multisymptom illness so long after the Gulf War, indicates that the symptomatology maybe permanent or may take long to resolve rather than transient. Similar findings of long term persistence of health outcomes (particularly anxiety, PTSD and depression) in military populations have also been reported among Korean War veterans, 50 years post-war.⁽⁸⁴⁾ Therefore symptomatology poses a considerable health burden on affected military personnel.

However, the finding that the prevalence gap between Gulf War veterans' and comparison groups' symptom reporting did not change over time suggests that the observed increases in symptom reporting may be associated with increasing age of veterans rather than with Gulf War deployment. The findings of this research which showed that of the three groupings of symptoms, i.e. factors, significant differences between Gulf War veterans and the comparison group were only observed for the psychophysiological distress factor, ⁽⁸⁵⁾ demonstrates that psychophysiological changes in Gulf War veterans could possibly play a role in the increasing symptomatology and higher incidence of chronic diseases among those with high symptomatology. The literature contains mixed evidence ^(39, 40, 42, 85, 86) on whether symptom reporting among Gulf War veterans represents a disease or condition that is specific to Gulf War veterans, but the findings of similar patterns of symptom reporting by Gulf War veterans and the comparison group at both study waves shows that there is no unique syndrome in Gulf War veterans. However, regardless of the similar patterns of symptom reporting between groups, symptom reporting across all three factors was more common among Gulf War veterans than the comparison group.

However, it is of concern that the high symptom resulted in incidences of chronic diseases at a higher rate than would be expected among those with moderate to low symptom reporting. Whether the increased incidence of diseases is a result of allostatic loading⁽⁸⁷⁾ from symptomatology or is an indication of delayed onset chronic disease is worth further investigation. Allostatic loading refers to the wear and tear of the body and brain caused by homeostasis that results from fighting stress hormones and mediators which would have been triggered by exposure to long periods of chronic stress. On the other end, delayed onset of diseases occurs when diseases manifest a while after encounter with an exposure (i.e. later than usual) and the lengths of time between exposure and disease manifestation may vary by condition. For example, delayed onset of PTSD is defined as PTSD occurring six months or more after encounter with the stressor⁽⁶³⁾ while delayed onset depression maybe defined for depression diagnosis occurring three or more months after trigger⁽⁸⁸⁾ if the depression assessed as absent in the earlier periods. The high incidence of chronic diseases is likely to also be associated with high health service use and disability

--137--

compensation claims. Therefore recognition of these longer term trajectories of high symptom reporting are important for management or treatment of high symptom reporting or multisymptom illness.

As there is scarce literature on the longer term consequences of high symptom reporting among Gulf War veterans and other military personnel, or of longer term effects of medically unexplained symptoms report in the general population⁽⁸⁹⁾; literature comparing the incidence of chronic diseases among Gulf War veterans and other military personnel can provide some insight into the possible longer term effects of symptom reporting. International studies carried out after the Gulf War showed excess prevalence of some chronic diseases such as arthritis, colitis, gastritis and hypertension among Gulf War veterans compared with other military personnel but no excess prevalence was observed for other conditions such as diabetes and stroke. (8-10) The results from these studies indicated that some of Gulf War veterans' symptomatology was sufficient enough for disease diagnosis, but still residual symptomatology remained. Following an initial assessment, a longitudinal study of Gulf War veterans from a US cohort found a higher incidence of each of arthritis, hypertension and coronary artery disease at follow-up.⁽⁶⁰⁾ These results together with our findings strongly support the notion of delayed onset disease among Gulf War veterans with high symptom reporting.

An important finding from the research presented in this thesis was the change in lifestyle risk factors over time. This is particularly important as lifestyle risk factors such as high alcohol consumption ⁽⁹⁰⁾ can have an impact on psychophysiological stress. Management of lifestyle risk factors is also important for the prevention and management/control of many diseases and conditions. In my research it was found that those veterans with high symptom reporting also had the highest levels of obesity and alcohol consumption at Wave-2 compared with those with lower symptom reporting. Although this research was could not assess the direct relationships between symptom reporting and lifestyle risk factors because of the design of our study, increased levels of unhealthy lifestyle risk factors can exacerbate existing conditions, increase symptom reporting or result in increased incidence of chronic diseases. For example, uncontrolled alcohol use is known to worsen PTSD symptoms,⁽⁹¹⁾ musculoskeletal pain is reportedly higher among smokers and exsmokers compared with non-smokers⁽⁹²⁾, and both PTSD and musculoskeletal problems are more prevalent among those with high symptom reporting.

The symptom reporting among Gulf War veterans or military personnel with multisymptom illness spanned both physical and psychological health outcomes and no specific disease was prominent; as shown by Gulf War veterans higher prevalence of symptom reporting across the whole range of symptoms and symptom patterns than the comparison group, the elevated incidence of several psychological and physical diseases/conditions among those with high symptom reporting; the use of a wide range of health services for both physical and psychological health as well as

--139---

compensation sought for a wide range of disabilities. This all demonstrates that Gulf War veterans' symptom reporting is multifaceted and similar to medically unexplained symptoms; as it may result in considerable health care costs and it additionally it poses a great challenge to treating physicians as they get frustrated that they are unable to help their patients, therefore affecting the health care services offered.⁽⁸⁹⁾

While this research focused on Gulf War veterans, it is important to note that the findings from this research may be applicable to other military personnel, particularly veterans from the more recent deployments to the Middle East. Recent epidemiological studies among Afghanistan War and Iraq War veterans indicate that symptomatology and multisymptom illness are prevalent in these groups.^(38, 49) In addition, the research presented in this thesis and research from other international cohorts,^(34, 41, 53, 80, 93) indicates that symptomatology and multisymptom illness exist among other military personnel not deployed to the Gulf War, although being less prevalent than in Gulf War veterans. Therefore the design of policies, psychosocial and health services to cater for Gulf War veterans in poor health over the long term should recognise that the condition is also found in groups other than Gulf War veterans of current and future deployments.

8.3 Strengths and limitations of this research

One of the major strengths of this research was the longitudinal design which allowed the exploration of research questions that had not been addressed previously in Gulf War veterans' health research. With the use of a comparison group, we were able to show that the levels of symptomatology and the prevalence of multisymptom illness observed in Gulf War veterans is great than that which could be expected among military personnel. Another strength of the study was that all Gulf War veterans were invited to participate at Wave-1 and participation was good, hence population estimates were obtained. This research is also one of the first studies of war veterans to link questionnaire data to Medicare and DVA's administrative data. The linkages to these datasets provided more objective measures of Gulf War veterans' health and health service utilisation, and helped to overcome possible recall bias when using questionnaire data alone.

Nevertheless, the research also had its limitations. While participation at Wave-1 was high, the second wave of the study had a participation rate of 50%, which reduced the power of the study to observe statistically significant differences for some rare outcomes. However, assessments of participation bias conducted at both Wave-1 and Wave-2 revealed no substantive differences in characteristics and health outcomes of participants and non-participants.^(9,85) The time difference between the first and second wave was relatively long, 10 years, therefore some health outcomes that could have occurred over the ten year, particularly those that were transient, might have

--141---

been missed. However, unlike the other studies among Gulf War veterans that had short follow-up periods therefore limiting their ability to assess longer term effects and trajectories of high symptom reporting, our study being one of the first to be conducted than two decades post-Gulf War provided the opportunity to investigate these effects. The Australian cohort of Gulf War veterans was predominantly Navy, therefore reducing its applicability to other international Gulf War veterans' cohorts that have a smaller proportion of personnel from the Navy.

8.4 Implications of this research

The high and increasing symptom reporting among Gulf War veterans calls for greater attention to the management of Gulf War veterans' health. There is a need to ensure that policies and programs are in place that support the recognition of Gulf War veterans' symptom reporting and multisymptom illness; policies and programs that ensure the veterans continue to receive appropriate and effective treatment and also that both symptom reporting and multisymptom illness are monitored among veterans from other deployments. Continued support of veterans through health management programs are imperative so as to strengthen and encourage veterans to maintain healthy lifestyles by stopping smoking, increasing physical activity and controlling alcohol consumption. This is particularly important in situation where veterans have separated from the military and civilian medical practitioners and other health care providers may not appreciate the persistence of these problems. This research's finding of increasing symptom reporting and chronic disease prevalence calls for continued assessment and monitoring of Gulf War veterans' health. This being one of the first studies looking into future prognosis of high symptom reporting, it is important that future research investigates in other cohorts how symptom reporting may result in a higher incidence of chronic diseases, as well as the risk factors for this and pathways by which it may occur. These may include investigations into the aspect of allostatic loading resulting from high symptom reporting and multisymptom illness. Further research is also required to assess accessibility of health care services to Gulf War veterans with high symptom reporting and/or multisymptom illness.

There is an emerging literature on the characteristics of veterans seeking disability compensation and more research is required to better inform disability compensation patterns. A Statement of Principle (SOP) for MSI was added in 2014 to the list of compensable conditions for Australian military personnel, ⁽⁹⁴⁾ and this was after data linkage for our research, so this SOP could not be included in this research. The SOP states the conditions that must be present for military personnel to be eligible for DVA compensation for multisymptom illness. The addition of the SOP therefore allowed Gulf War veterans with multisymptom illness to receive compensation for multisymptom illness. Further research is therefore required to assess Gulf War veterans' disability compensation claims where the claimed disability falls under this SOP.

--143--

8.5 Conclusions

To conclude, the health of Gulf War veterans has worsened over time. While this research found no clear evidence of a unique disease among Gulf War veterans, Gulf War veterans, particularly those with high symptomatology, suffer from a greater incidence of several psychological and physical health conditions/diseases. The similarity in health service use by those with multisymptom illness and those with chronic diseases indicates that multisymptom illness cannot be ignored, nor can its impact on Gulf War veterans and the health care system. It is imperative that all involved in managing Gulf War veterans' health, including Gulf War veterans themselves, their families, DVA, the Department of Defence, health service planners and providers, acknowledge the health burden of symptom reporting and multisymptom illness amongst these veterans. The nature of health problems and health care needs of Gulf War veterans is likely to be complex, hence multidisciplinary teams or collaborative care may be required to provide for them the most appropriate health care and support.

References

1. Cherry N, Creed F, Silman A, et al. Health and exposures of United Kingdom Gulf War veterans. Part II: The relation of health to exposure. *Occup Environ Med.* 2001;58(5):299-306.

2. Glass DC, Sim MR, Kelsall HL, et al. What was different about exposures reported by male Australian Gulf War veterans for the 1991 Persian Gulf War, compared with exposures reported for other deployments? *Mil Med.* 2006;171(7):632-8.

3. White RF, Steele L, O'Callaghan JP, et al. Recent research on Gulf War illness and other health problems in veterans of the 1991 Gulf War: Effects of toxicant exposures during deployment. *Cortex.* 2016;74:449-75.

4. Cherry N, Creed F, Silman A, et al. Health and exposures of United Kingdom Gulf war veterans. Part I: The pattern and extent of ill health. *Occup Environ Med.* 2001;58(5):291-8.

Ishoy T, Suadicani P, Guldager B, et al. State of health after deployment in the Persian Gulf.
 The Danish Gulf War Study. Dan Med Bull. 1999 Nov;46(5):416-9.

6. Suadicani P, Ishoy T, Guldager B, et al. Determinants of long-term neuropsychological symptoms. The Danish Gulf War Study. *Dan Med Bull*. 1999;46(5):423-7.

Sim M, Abramson M, Forbes A, et al. Australian Gulf War Veterans' Health Study Volumes
 1-3. Canberra: 2002.

8. Unwin C, Blatchley N, Coker W, et al. Health of UK servicemen who served in Persian Gulf War. *Lancet.* 1999;353(9148):169-78.

9. Kelsall HL, Sim MR, Forbes AB, et al. Symptoms and medical conditions in Australian veterans of the 1991 Gulf War: relation to immunisations and other Gulf War exposures. *Occup Environ* Med. 2004;61(12):1006-13.

10. Kang HK, Mahan CM, Lee KY, et al. Illnesses among United States veterans of the Gulf War: a population-based survey of 30,000 veterans. *J Occup Environ Med.* 2000;42(5):491-501.

Steele L. Prevalence and patterns of Gulf War illness in Kansas veterans: Association of symptoms with characteristics of person, place, and time of military service. *Am J Epidemiol.* 2000;152(10):992-1002.

12. Simmons R, Maconochie N, Doyle P. Self-reported ill health in male UK Gulf War veterans: a retrospective cohort study. *BMC Public Health*. 2004;4:27.

--146---

13. Iowa Persian Gulf Study Group. Self-reported illness and health status among Gulf War veterans. A population-based study. *JAMA*. 1997;277(3):238-45.

14. Gray GC, Reed RJ, Kaiser KS, et al. Self-reported symptoms and medical conditions among
11,868 Gulf War-era veterans: the Seabee Health Study. *Am J Epidemiol.* 2002;155(11):1033-44.

15. Kroenke K, Koslowe P, Roy M. Symptoms in 18,495 Persian Gulf War veterans. Latency of onset and lack of association with self-reported exposures. *J Occup Environ Med.* 1998;40(6):520-8.

16. Salamon R, Verret C, Jutand MA, et al. Health consequences of the first Persian Gulf War on French troops. *Int J Epidemiol*. 2006;35(2):479-87.

17. Fiedler N, Ozakinci G, Hallman W, et al. Military deployment to the Gulf War as a risk factor for psychiatric illness among US troops. *Br J Psychiatry*. 2006;188:453-9.

18. Hallman WK, Kipen HM, Diefenbach M, et al. Symptom patterns among Gulf War registry veterans. *Am J Public Health*. 2003;93(4):624-30.

19. Institute of Medicine. Gulf War and Health: Volume 1 Depleted Uranium, Sarin,Pyridostigmine Bromide, Vaccines. Fulco CE, Liverman CT, Sox HC, editors. Washington (DC):The National Academies of Science; 2000. 432 p.

20. Institute of Medicine. Gulf War and Health: Volume 2 Insecticides and solvents. Grossblatt N, Kelly K, editors. Washington (DC): The National Academies Press; 2003. 616 p.

21. Institute of Medicine. Gulf War and Health: Volume 3 Fuels, Combustion Products, and Propellants. Grossblatt N, editor. Washington (DC): The National Academies Press; 2005. 517 p.

22. Institute of Medicine. Gulf War and Health: Volume 4 Health Effects of Serving in the Gulf War Washington (DC): The National Academies Press; 2006. 292 p.

23. Institute of Medicine. Gulf War and Health: Volume 5 Infectious Diseases. Mitchell AE, Sivitz LB, Black RE, editors. Washington (DC): The National Academies Press; 2006. 238 p.

24. Institute of Medicine. Gulf War and Health: Volume 6 Physiologic, Psychologic, and Psychosocial Effects of Deployment-Related Stress. Washington (DC): The National Academies Press; 2008. 360 p.

25. Institute of Medicine. Gulf War and Health: Volume 7 Long-Term Consequences of Traumatic Brain Injury. Washington (DC): The National Academies Press; 2008. 398 p.

26. Institute of Medicine. Gulf War and Health: Volume 8: Update of Health Effects of Serving in the Gulf War. Washington (DC): The National Academies Press; 2010.

Institute of Medicine. Gulf War and Health: Volume 9 Long-Term Effects of Blast
 Exposures. Washington (DC): The National Academies Press; 2014. 229 p.

28. Institute of Medicine. Gulf War and Health: Volume 10: Update of Health Effects of Serving in the Gulf War. Cory-Slechta D, Wedge R, editors. Washington (DC): The National Academies Press; 2016. 292 p.

--148---

29. Blore JD, Sim MR, Forbes AB, et al. Depression in Gulf War veterans: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Psychol Med.* 2015;45(8):1-16.

30. Kelsall HL, Wijesinghe MS, Creamer MC, et al. Alcohol use and substance use disorders in Gulf War, Afghanistan, and Iraq War veterans compared with nondeployed military personnel. *Epidemiol Rev.* 2015;37(1):38-54.

31. Kipen HM, Hallman W, Kang H, et al. Prevalence of chronic fatigue and chemical sensitivities in Gulf Registry Veterans. *Arch Environ Health*. 1999;54(5):313-8.

32. National Academies of Sciences Engineering and Medicine. Update of Health Effects of Serving in the Gulf War. Washington DC: The National Academies Press, 2016.

33. Stimpson NJ, Thomas HV, Weightman AL, et al. Psychiatric disorder in veterans of the Persian Gulf War of 1991. Systematic review. *Br J Psychiatry*. 2003;182:391-403.

34. Kang HK, Li B, Mahan CM, et al. Health of US veterans of 1991 Gulf War: a follow-up survey in 10 years. *J Occup Environ Med.* 2009;51(4):401-10.

35. McKenzie DP, Ikin JF, McFarlane AC, et al. Psychological health of Australian veterans of the 1991 Gulf War: an assessment using the SF-12, GHQ-12 and PCL-S. *Psychol Med.* 2004;34(8):1419-30.

36. Stimpson NJ, Unwin C, Hull L, et al. Prevalence of reported pain, widespread pain, and pain symmetry in veterans of the Persian Gulf War (1990-1991): the use of pain manikins in Persian Gulf War health research. *Mil Med.* 2006;171(12):1181-6.

37. Thomas HV, Stimpson NJ, Weightman A, et al. Pain in veterans of the Gulf War of 1991: a systematic review. BMC musculoskeletal disorders. 2006;7:74.

38. McAndrew LM, Helmer DA, Phillips LA, et al. Iraq and Afghanistan veterans report symptoms consistent with chronic multisymptom illness one year after deployment. *J Rehabil Res Dev*. 2016;53(1):12.

39. Everitt B, Ismail K, David AS, et al. Searching for a Gulf War syndrome using cluster analysis. *Psychol Med.* 2002;32(8):1371-8.

40. Forbes AB, McKenzie DP, Mackinnon AJ, et al. The health of Australian veterans of the 1991 Gulf War: factor analysis of self-reported symptoms. *Occup Environ Med.* 2004;61(12):1014-20.

41. Fukuda K, Nisenbaum R, Stewart G, et al. Chronic multisymptom illness affecting Air Force veterans of the Gulf War. JAMA. 1998;280(11):981-8.

42. Haley RW, Kurt TL, Hom J. Is there a Gulf War Syndrome? Searching for syndromes by factor analysis of symptoms. *JAMA*. 1997;277(3):215-22.

43. Jones E, Hodgins-Vermaas R, McCartney H, et al. Post-combat syndromes from the Boer war to the Gulf war: a cluster analysis of their nature and attribution. *BMJ*. 2002;324(7333):321-4.

44. Nisenbaum R, Ismail K, Wessely S, et al. Dichotomous factor analysis of symptoms reported by UK and US veterans of the 1991 Gulf War. *Popul Health Metr.* 2004;2(1):8.

45. Bourdette DN, McCauley LA, Barkhuizen A, et al. Symptom factor analysis, clinical findings, and functional status in a population-based case control study of Gulf War unexplained illness. *J Occup Environ Med.* 2001 Dec;43(12):1026-40.

46. Mulaik SA. Foundations of Factor Analysis: CRC press; 2009.

47. Hagenaars JA, McCutcheon AL. Applied latent class analysis: Cambridge University Press;2002.

48. Institute of Medicine. Chronic multisymptom illness in Gulf War veterans: case definitions reexamined. Washington, DC: 2014.

49. Mohanty AF, Muthukutty A, Carter ME, et al. Chronic multisymptom illness among female veterans deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan. *Med Care*. 2015;53(4 Suppl 1):S143-8.

50. DiStefano C, Zhu M, Mindrila D. Understanding and using factor scores: Considerations for the applied researcher. *Practical Assessment*, *Research & Evaluation*. 2009;14(20):1-11.

51. Iannacchione VG, Dever JA, Bann CM, et al. Validation of a research case definition of Gulf War illness in the 1991 US military population. *Neuroepidemiology*. 2011;37(2):129-40.

52. Kelsall HL, McKenzie DP, Sim MR, et al. Physical, psychological, and functional comorbidities of multisymptom illness in Australian male veterans of the 1991 Gulf War. *Am J Epidemiol*. 2009 Oct 15;170(8):1048-56.

53. Hotopf M, David AS, Hull L, et al. Gulf war illness--better, worse, or just the same? A cohort study. *BMJ*. 2003 Dec 13;327(7428):1370.

54. Ozakinci G, Hallman WK, Kipen HM. Persistence of symptoms in veterans of the First Gulf War: 5-year follow-up. *Environ Health Perspect*. 2006 Oct;114(10):1553-7.

55. Wolfe J, Kelley J, Bucsela M, et al. Ft. Devens reunion survey: Report to Phase I. In: Rosenheck R, Becnel H, Blank A, editors. Returning Persian Gulf troops: First year findings. New Haven: Department of Veteran Affairs; 1992. p. 19-44.

56. Wolfe J, Proctor SP, Davis JD, et al. Health symptoms reported by Persian Gulf War veterans two years after return. *Am J Ind Med.* 1998;33(2):104-13.

57. Wolfe J, Proctor SP, Erickson DJ, et al. Risk factors for multisymptom illness in US Army veterans of the Gulf War. *J Occup Environ Med.* 2002;44(3):271-81.

58. Dursa EK, Barth SK, Schneiderman AI, et al. Physical and Mental Health Status of Gulf War and Gulf Era Veterans: Results From a Large Population-Based Epidemiological Study. *J Occup Environ Med.* 2016;58(1):41-6.

59. Hotopf M, David A, Hull L, et al. Risk factors for continued illness among Gulf War veterans: a cohort study. *Psychol Med.* 2004;34(4):747-54.

60. Li B, Mahan CM, Kang HK, et al. Longitudinal health study of US 1991 Gulf War veterans: changes in health status at 10-year follow-up. *Am J Epidemiol*. 2011;174(7):761-8.

WHO Collaborating Centre for Mental Health and Substance Abuse. Composite
 International Diagnostic Interview: CIDI-Auto 2.1 - Administrator's guide and reference. Geneva,
 Switzerland: World Health Organization; 1997.

62. World Health Organization. International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems. 10th revision. ed. Geneva: World Health Organization; 1992.

63. American Psychiatric Association. Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association; 1994.

64. Australian Government Department of Health. MBS Online: Medicare Benefits Schedule [updated 5 November 2013; cited 2016 9 February]. Available from: http://www.mbsonline.gov.au/internet/mbsonline/publishing.nsf/Content/Home. 65. Australian Government Department of Human Services. Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme [updated 5 February 2016; cited 2016 9 February]. Available from:

https://www.humanservices.gov.au/customer/services/medicare/pharmaceutical-benefits-scheme.

66. Derogatis LR, Lipman RS, Rickels K, et al. The Hopkins Symptom Checklist (HSCL): a selfreport symptom inventory. *Behav Sci.* 1974;19(1):1-15.

67. Ware JE, Kosinski M, Keller SD. SF-12: How to score the SF-12 physical and mental health summary scales: Health Institute, New England Medical Center; 1995.

68. Saunders JB, Aasland OG, Babor TF, et al. Development of the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT): WHO Collaborative Project on early detection of persons with harmful alcohol consumption--II. *Addiction*. 1993;88(6):791-804.

69. The WHOQoL Group. Development of the World Health Organization WHOQOL-BREF quality of life assessment. The WHOQOL Group. *Psychol Med.* 1998;28(3):551-8.

70. Wacholder S. Binomial regression in GLIM: estimating risk ratios and risk differences. *Am J Epidemiol*. 1986;123(1):174-84.

71. Tucker LR, MacCallum RC. Introduction to Exploratory Factor Analysis. *Exploratory factor analysis*. 1997:144-78.

72. Lorenzo-Seva U, Ten Berge JM. Tucker's Congruence Coefficient as a meaningful index of factor similarity. *Meth Eur J Res Meth Behav Soc Sci.* 2006;2(2):57-64.

73. Hilbe J. Negative binomial regression. 2nd ed. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press;2011. 553 p.

74. Hosmer Jr DW, Lemeshow S, Sturdivant RX. Applied logistic regression. New York: John Wiley & Sons; 2013.

75. Long JS, Freese J. Regression models for categorical dependent variables using Stata. College Station. Texas: Stata Press; 2006.

76. Kutner MH, Nachtsheim C, Neter J. Applied linear regression models. 4th ed. New York: Mc Graw-Hill Education; 2004. 701 p.

77. Verardi V, Croux C. Robust regression in Stata. Stata J. 2009;9(3):439-53.

78. Liberati A, Altman DG, Tetzlaff J, et al. The PRISMA statement for reporting systematic reviews and meta-analyses of studies that evaluate health care interventions: explanation and elaboration. *J Clin Epidemiol*. 2009;62(10):e1-34.

79. DerSimonian R, Laird N. Meta-analysis in clinical trials. *Control Clin Trials*. 1986;7(3):177-88.

80. Gray GC, Kaiser KS, Hawksworth AW, et al. Increased postwar symptoms and psychological morbidity among U.S. Navy Gulf War veterans. *Am J Trop Med Hyg.* 1999;60(5):758-66.

81. Lee HA, Gabriel R, Bolton JP, et al. Health status and clinical diagnoses of 3000 UK Gulf War veterans. J R Soc Med. 2002;95(10):491-7.

82. Steinwachs DM, Hughes RG. Health Services Research: Scope and Significance. In: Hughes RG, editor. Patient Safety and Quality: An Evidence-Based Handbook for Nurses. Advances in Patient Safety. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; 2008.

Spoont MR, Sayer NA, Nelson DB, et al. Does filing a post-traumatic stress disorder disability claim promote mental health care participation among veterans? *Mil Med.* 2007;172(6):572-5.

84. Ikin JF, Sim MR, McKenzie DP, et al. Anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder and depression in Korean War veterans 50 years after the war. *Br J Psychiatry*. 2007;190:475-83.

85. Gwini SM, Kelsall HL, Sim MR, et al. Stability of symptom patterns in Australian Gulf War veterans: 10-year longitudinal study. *Occup Environ Med.* 2016;73(3):195-8.

Boebbeling BN, Clarke WR, Watson D, et al. Is there a Persian Gulf War syndrome?
Evidence from a large population-based survey of veterans and nondeployed controls. *Am J Med.*2000 Jun 15;108(9):695-704.

87. McEwen BS. Physiology and Neurobiology of Stress and Adaptation: Central Role of the Brain. *Physiol Rev.* 2007;87(3):873-904.

88. Kishi Y, Robinson RG, Forrester AW. Comparison between acute and delayed onset major depression after spinal cord injury. *J Nerv Ment Dis.* 1995;183(5):286-92.

89. Edwards TM, Stern A, Clarke DD, et al. The treatment of patients with medically unexplained symptoms in primary care: a review of the literature. *Mental health in family medicine*.
2010;7(4):209-21.

90. Nakajima M, Kumar S, Wittmers L, et al. Psychophysiological responses to stress following alcohol intake in social drinkers who are at risk of hazardous drinking. *Biol Psychol*. 2013 Apr;93(1):9-16.

91. Possemato K, McKenzie S, McDevitt-Murphy ME, et al. The relationship between postdeployment factors and PTSD severity in recent combat veterans. *Mil Psychol.* 2014;26(1):15-22.

92. Palmer KT, Syddall H, Cooper C, et al. Smoking and musculoskeletal disorders: findings from a British national survey. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2003 Jan;62(1):33-6.

93. Blanchard MS, Eisen SA, Alpern R, et al. Chronic multisymptom illness complex in Gulf War I veterans 10 years later. *Am J Epidemiol.* 2006;163(1):66-75.

94. Authority AGRM. SOP - Chronic Multisymptom Illness: Australian Government; 2014 [cited 2016 20 March]. Available from: http://www.rma.gov.au/sops/condition/chronicmultisymptom-illness.

Appendices

Appendix A: Wave-1 Consent form



INFORMED CONSENT STATEMENT

Gulf War Veterans Health Study

I agree to take part in the Gulf War Veterans Health Study. I have had the aims of the project, and the procedures therein, satisfactorily explained to me and I have had the opportunity to read and ask questions arising from the Explanatory Statement. In signing this consent form I am declaring the following:

I have read and understand the information about the Study and have had explained to me the aims of 1 this research project, and the procedures in which I will be involved. I understand that I will need to devote time to completing the various parts of the study including a selfadministered questionnaire and a medical examination. I understand that I will have blood taken for testing. I understand that there are some inconveniences and risks involved in participation including potential emotional distress, associated with answering questions about my Service or life experiences, and mild discomfort associated with procedures such as skin testing, fitness testing, breathing tests and blood sampling. I understand that I am participating in this project in a voluntary capacity and that I can withdraw at any time. This withdrawal will be without penalty or detriment to career or hindrance to future medical care. I understand that if any medical condition, requiring further investigation or treatment, is found as a result of the medical examination, the appropriate feedback will be provided to me or to my nominated medical practitioner. I am co-operating in this project on condition that: the information I provide and results of my assessments will be kept confidential and only used for • this project. the research reports will be made available to me at my request and any published reports of this study will preserve my anonymity I agree that a sample of my blood serum may be stored indefinitely for potential and further medical 2 research. This serum can not be used for any such purpose without my further specific written consent. I agree that the researchers may check the records of the National Cancer Registry and National Childhood Malformations Registry against information I provide about my childrens' health. 3 I agree that the researchers may check my name against the records of the National Cancer Registry 4 and National Deaths Registry. 5 I also agree that the researchers may obtain my Australian Defence Force medical record. I consent to all of the above points 1 to 5 HSA Witness Name..... ()Signed..... Signed....../_/_/__ OR I consent to all of the above points except number/s (please specify). Name...... HSA Witness Signed......_/_/__ Signed....._/_/__

--161---

Appendix B: Wave-2 Consent form



PARTICIPANT CONSENT FORM Australian Gulf War Veterans' Health Study 2011 Follow Up

Important information

Complete this form to consent to participation in the Australian Gulf War Veterans' Health Study 2011 Follow Up by completing the postal questionnaire and telephone interview; and to request the release of DVA health data, and Medicare, Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) and Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (RPBS) claims information to the Australian Gulf War Veterans' Health Study 2011 Follow Up; or to indicate that you do not wish to participate in the Study.

Any changes to this form must be initialled by you, the signatory. Incomplete forms may result in the study not being provided with your information.

By signing this form, I acknowledge that:

- 1. I have read and understood the information about the Study as outlined in the Explanatory Statement. I have had the opportunity to ask questions and am fully informed about the Study.
- 2. I understand that participation in the Study is voluntary, that I can choose not to participate in part or all of the Study, and that I can withdraw at any time without penalty or detriment to career or hindrance to future medical care.

PARTICIPANT DETAILS
Family name:
First given name: Other given name (s):
Date of birth: D D M M Y Y Y Y
Permanent address:
Postal address (if different to above):
To consent to participate in the entire study, please tick all of boxes 1, 2 and 3 below. Alternatively, please tick the boxes for the parts of the study that you agree to.
1. I agree to participate in the Australian Gulf War Veterans' Health Study 2011 Follow Up by completing the postal questionnaire and telephone interview.
AND
2. I agree to DVA providing my DVA health data to the Australian Gulf War Veterans' Health Study 2011 Follow Up for the period 01/01/2001 to 31/12/2031. (If you have ever had a DVA file number, please provide one here.)
DVA file number if available
AND
3. I authorise Medicare Australia to provide my Medicare, PBS and RPBS claims history to the Australian Gulf War Veterans' Health Study 2011 Follow Up for the period 01/01/2001 to 31/12/2031.
My Medicare card number is:
OR None of the above; I do not wish to participate in any part of the study. DECLARATION I declare that the information on this form is true and correct.

Date of service	Date of Processing	ltem number	Item description	Provider charge	Schedule Fee	Benefit paid	Patient out of pocket	Bill type
20/04/09	03/05/09	00023	Level B consultation	\$38.30	\$34.30	\$34.30	\$4.00	Cash
								Bulk
22/06/09	23/06/09	11700	ECG	\$29.50	\$29.50	\$29.50		Bill

Scrambled ordering Provider number*	Scrambled rendering Provider number*	Date of referral	Rendering Provider postcode	Ordering Provider postcode	Hospital indicator	Provider derived major speciality	Item category
						General	
	999999A		2300		Ν	Practitioner	1
999999A	999999A	20/04/09	2300	2302	Ν	Cardiologist	2

A sample of the information that may be included in your PBS claims history:

Date of supply	Date of prescribing	PBS item code	Item description	Patient category	Patient contributi on	Net Benefit	Scrambled Prescriber number*
			Oxazepham	Concessional	*	^	
06/03/09	01/03/09	03133X	Tablet 30mg	Ordinary	\$5.30	\$25.55	9999999
			Diazepam	General			
04/07/09	28/05/09	03161J	Tablet 2mg	Ordinary	\$30.85		9999999
Pharmacy	Form	ATC	ATC Name	Prescriber			
postcode	Category	Code		derived major			
-				speciality			
		N05 B		General			
2560	Original	A 04	Oxazepam	Practitioner			
	-	N05 B	•		1		
2530	Repeat	A 01	Diazepam	Psychiatrist			

* Scrambled Prescriber number refers to a unique scrambled prescriber number identifying the doctor who prescribed the prescription. Generally, each individual prescriber number will be scrambled and the identity of that prescriber will not be disclosed.

Appendix C: Wave-1 questionnaire

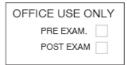






GULF WAR VETERANS' HEALTH STUDY

PARTICIPANT QUESTIONNAIRE



THANK YOU

for participating in the Gulf War Veterans Health Study

Please read the following instructions regarding the completion of this questionnaire.

- This questionnaire is to be completed by both Gulf War Veterans and other serving or former ADF members, who did not deploy to the Gulf War, but who have been invited to participate in the Gulf War Veterans' Health Study.
- For the purpose of this study, YOU ARE A GULF WAR VETERAN IF you were deployed in support of the Gulf War during the period of 2nd August 1990 to 4th September 1991 as part of ADF Operation Ozone, Operation Damask and Operation Habitat, or with overseas forces as part of Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

The Gulf War Veteran Group does NOT include:

- those personnel who were on other Defence duties in the Middle East at the time,
- personnel deployed in support of Operation Blazer <u>after</u> 4th September 1991,
- iii) personnel deployed in support of Operation Damask <u>after</u> 4th September 1991.

If you are not sure whether you <u>are</u> a Gulf War Veteran, or <u>are not</u> a Gulf War Veteran, according to the above definition, the names of all those included in this Study's Gulf War Veteran group are published in the Gulf War Nominal Roll. The Nominal Roll can be viewed at <u>http://www.dva.gov.au/commem/nomrol//gulf/index.htm</u>. Alternatively you could call 1800 502 302 to check if you are included.

	RIGHT
3.	When completing the questionnaire please <u>TICK</u> ONLY those boxes corresponding to your answers.
	Please DO NOT place crosses in the boxes or circle the boxes
4.	Parts of the questionnaire are complicated to complete. Please be sure to read each

- Parts of the questionnaire are complicated to complete. Please be sure to read each question, and its instructions, VERY CAREFULLY.
- Please be sure to ring the Study team if you are unsure about how to complete any section of this questionnaire. The freecall number is 1800 062 534. Please call any time during business hours, Monday to Friday.

Question 1.

For the purpose of this study do you regard yourself as a Gulf War Veteran or NOT a Gulf War Veteran? Please refer to the definition provided on the previous page if you are not certain.

Please tick one.

I am a Gulf War Veteran

- → You should complete ALL sections of this questionnaire.
- → Some tables in this questionnaire have columns labeled "Everyone" and columns labeled "GW Vets only"; you should complete BOTH columns where applicable.

I am NOT a Gulf War Veteran

- → You should complete ALL sections of this questionnaire EXCEPT section C and any other questions marked "Gulf War Veterans Only"
- → Some tables in this questionnaire have columns labeled "Everyone" and columns labeled "GW Vets only"; you should complete ONLY the columns labeled "Everyone".

A. PERSONAL DETAILS

SECTION A: PERSO	NAL DETAILS		
We have some general	questions to begin with.		
A1. Are you male or fe	emale?	🖵 Male	🖵 Female
A2. What is your date	birth?	/ day mor	/19 hth year
A3. In which country were you born?	 Australia → please UK & Ireland Italy Greece Netherlands Germany New Zealand Malaysia USA Canada South Africa Other please spece 		ch State or Territory
A4. If NOT Australian you <u>first</u> arrive in Aus	born, what year did	19	
A5. Do you regard yo Aboriginal or Torres S		D NO	U YES
A6. What language do your household	o you usually speak in	 English Other 	please specify
A7. What is your <u>curr</u>	<u>ent marital status?</u>	Choose o Married De facto Separat Divorce Widowe Single, 1 Other	o ied d
A8. Since August 199 status <u>changed</u> ?		 Not chang Married, o Separated 	st 1991 I have: ged my marital status or started living with a partner d from a partner from a partner

please specify

A. PERSONAL DETAILS

A9. Which category best describes the
highest educational qualification you have
completed?

Choose one.

- Primary school up to grade 6
- Secondary school up to grade 10
- Secondary school grades 11-12
- Certificate (trade, apprenticeship,
- technicians etc)
- Diploma (associate, undergraduate)
- Undergraduate degree
- Post-graduate degree

A10. What is your current occupational status?

Choose the most relevant option.

- Paid employment full-time
- Paid employed part-time/casual
- Volunteer/community work
- Student
- Home duties
- Retired
- Not working due to ill-health / TPI
- Unemployed
- Other

please specify

A11. Since August 1991 have you had a period of unemployment greater than 3 months?

□NO □YES

•

If YES, was this period of unemployment <u>primarily</u> due to health problems?

NO YES

A12. What is your <u>main</u> source of income now?

Choose one

- Wage or salary
- Own business or share in a partnership
- Disability pension
- Other government
- pension/allowance/benefit
- Child allowance
- Superannuation/annuity
- Dividends/interest/income from
- investments
- Other

please specify

GO TO SECTION B

B. MILITARY POSTINGS

SECTION B: MILITARY POSTINGS

B1. When you joined the	ADF for mili	tary service w	/ere you:		
	🗅 Navy	🗅 Army	Airforce	Other	
					please specify
B2. What year did you fir	st join the A	DF? 19			
B3. Are you still a servin □ YES □ NO 1 B4. In January 1991, wha	if NO, What y	vear did you le	please sp		Office use only

INSTRUCTIONS: Please answer the following questions about military postings, including postings with defence forces of other countries, that you have held for <u>3 months or more</u>. Please DO NOT include postings that you held as a reservist in the military.

B5. Please write in the year you started each non-reserve posting, the duration of the posting in years and months, the rank mostly held for that posting, the name of your unit, ship or squadron, your category/branch, corps or mustering and a brief description of your duties, the type of area that you worked in. Then please indicate whether you regularly worked with or handled pesticides, fuels, engine exhaust, or solvents during those postings.

Please start with your first posting and continue in order. If the duties were substantially the same from one posting to the next you may amalgamate the postings.

	Year Started	Duration in years & months	Rank Mostly held	Name of Unit/Ship/ Squadron	Category/Branch, Corps or Mustering and a brief description of duties	Was it primarily? Select the most relevant option	Did you regularly work with or handle any of the following? Select all that apply
Eg	1975	2yrs 6 mo	Able seaman	HMAS Success	Seaman; engine maintenance painting ship	Workshop Gflice Gflice Field Barracks Ship above deck Ship below decks	Pesticides Solvents Fuels Engine Exhaust None of these
1		yrs mo				Workshop Office Field Barracks Ship above deck Ship below decks	Pesticides Solvents Fuels Engine Exhaust None of these
2		yrs mo				Workshop Gffice Field Barracks Ship above deck Ship below decks	Pesticides Solvents Fuels Engine Exhaust None of these
3		yrs mo				Workshop Gflice Gflice Field Barracks Ship above deck Ship below decks	Pesticides Solvents Fuels Engine Exhaust None of these

B. MILITARY POSTINGS

	Year Started	Duration in years & months	Rank Mostly held	Name of Unit/Ship/ Squadron	Category/Branch, Corps or Mustering and a brief description of duties	Was it primarily? Select the most relevant option	Did you regularly work with or handle any of the following? Select all that apply
4		yrs mo				Workshop Gflice Field Barracks Ship above deck Ship below decks	Pesticides Solvents Fuels Engine Exhaust None of these
5		yrs mo				Workshop Gflice Field Barracks Ship above deck Ship below decka	 Pesticides Solvents Fuels Engine Exhaust None of these
6		yrs mo				Workshop Office Field Barracks Ship above deck Ship below decks	Pesticides Solvents Fuels Engine Exhaust None of these
7		yrs mo				Workshop Office Field Barracks Ship above deck Ship below decks	 Pesticides Solvents Fuels Engine Exhaust None of these
8		yrs mo				Workshop Gffice Gffice Field Barracks Ship above deck Ship below decks	Pesticides Solvents Fuels Engine Exhaust None of these
9		yrs mo				Workshop Office Field Barracks Ship above deck Ship below decks	Pesticides Solvents Fuels Engine Exhaust None of these
10		yrs mo				Workshop Office Field Barracks Ship above deck Ship below decks	Pesticides Solvents Fuels Engine Exhaust None of these
11		yrs mo				Workshop Office Field Barracks Ship above deck Ship below decks	Pesticides Solvents Fuels Engine Exhaust None of these
12		yrs mo				Workshop Gflice Field Barracks Ship above deck Ship below decks	Pesticides Solvents Fuels Engine Exhaust None of these

GO TO SECTION C

IF YOU ARE A GULF WAR VETERAN, A COPY OF YOUR GULF WAR DEPLOYMENT RECORD SHOULD BE STAPLED HERE.

GULF WAR VETERANS ONLY SHOULD ANSWER THIS SECTION

If NOT a Gulf War Veteran, please go to SECTION D

SECTION C: YOUR DEPLOYMENT TO THE GULF WAR

We would like to know some specific details about your deployment to the Gulf War.

The Gulf War Nominal Roll records your service number, date entered the operational area, date departed the operational area, ship/unit/squadron, rank and corps/mustering. A copy of your Gulf War Nominal Roll record should be stapled to the previous page.

C1. Please check the details of the deployment record from the Nominal Roll, writing any necessary corrections clearly and directly <u>on to the stapled sheet.</u>

Please mark the box below to indicate that you have checked the attached Nominal Roll record and that you have made any needed corrections.

I have checked my Nominal Roll deployment record and have made any needed corrections.

C2a. What were your primary duties during your deployment to the Gulf War?

On board a supply ship
On board a submarine Environmental health duties
□ Mine countermeasures □ Airbase support
Ground Crew Airfield guarding

Engaged in combat/combat missions/combat patrols

Combat support/flight-line support/convoy protection

Other duty

please specify

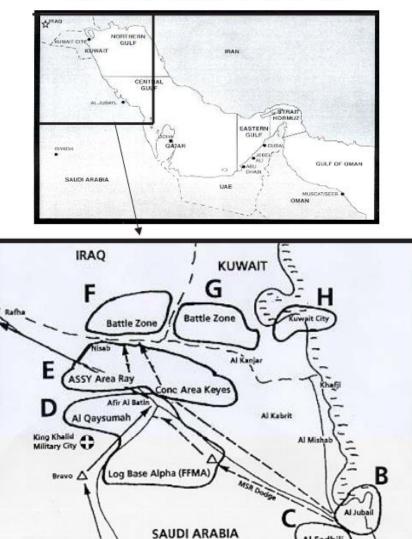
C2b. Please write your job title, or trade, applicable to when you were there (eg technician, cook, driver)

(job title or trade)

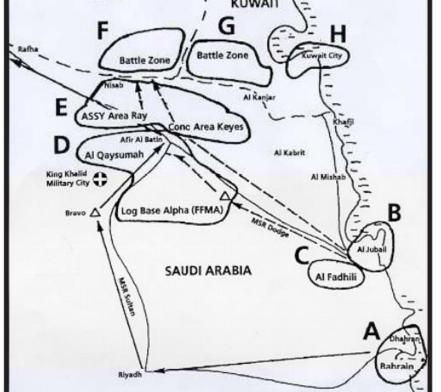
a. attached to ship **⊒**NO YES If YES, which ship? HMAS Darwin HMAS Brisbane HMAS Sydney HMAS Westralia HMAS Adelaide HMAS Success USNS Comfort Other please specify b. attached to a static HQ 🗆 NO YES If YES, which location? Australia Saudi Arabia (eg Riyadh) 🖵 Bahrain UAE (eq Abu Dhabi) 🗆 Iraq Oman (eg Muscat) Other please specify c. did you serve as part of Operation Habitat? 🗆 NO YES d. were you attached to a manoeuvre HQ? YES If YES, Where was the start deployment? Where was the finish deployment? C4. During your deployment to the Gulf on how many days did you have direct contact with, or were you exposed to, intense smoke from burning oil wells? None 1-3 days 4-9 days 10-30 days more than 30 days Don't know IF 1 day or more b. During the smoke and oil cloud, for how many hours on each of those days, on average, were you outside/on the upper decks? <1 hour</p> >8 hours C5. During your deployment to the Gulf War did you serve, or at any time visit or set foot, on land in any of the countries surrounding the Persian Gulf waters (such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran etc)? NEVER YES If YES please look at maps and answer question C6 on the next pages

If NEVER please go to QUESTION C7

C3. During your Gulf War deployment were you:



Question C6. Use this map and the enlargement below to identify where you were on land in any of the countries surrounding the Persian Gulf waters



This map shows the main areas where **ground forces** were located. Several areas are listed on the map with a code (A to H). Please note that the location code includes the whole of the area circled.

Question C6 continued

Location Code	Examples	Location Code	Examples
А	Dahran, Bahrain	В	Al Jubail, e.g. Baldrick Lines
С	Devil Dog Dragoon Range, Al Fadhili, St. Patrick's Camp Jerboa Range	D	Al Qaysyumah, Log Base Alpha (FFMA), Hafar Al Batin
E	Ex. Dibdibah Range or Charge Concentration Milton Keynes, Assemble Area Ray	F	Southern Iraq Battle Zone e.g. Bronze, Lead, Tungsten, Copper, Cobalt, Varsity
G	Kuwait (excluding Kuwait City)	Н	Kuwait City

C6a. Please indicate in the table, at the bottom of the page, which <u>ground</u> locations you served at or visited during your Gulf War deployment and indicate when you were there. Please use the codes provided on the map OR, if you went to a location not coded on the map, please give its name.

Nb. The Aerial Bombardment commenced on 17th January 1991. The Main Battle took place in Areas F and G between 24th and 28th February 1991.

The example provided is for a veteran whose Gulf War deployment took him/her first to Al Jubail (Area B) between January 17 and February 28, subsequently to Bahrain (Area A) after February 28, and finally to Karachi (not coded on the map) also after February 28.

Example only

	Location	Before war was declared (pre Jan 17)	During the war (Jan 17–Feb 28)	After the cease-fire (post Feb 28)
1 ^{et} location	В			
2 nd location	A			V
3 rd location	Karachí			V

Which ground locations did you serve at or visit?

	Location	Before war was declared (pre Jan 17)	During the war (Jan 17–Feb 28)	After the cease-fire (post Feb 28)
1 ^{et} location				
2 nd location				
3 rd location				
4 th location				
5 th location				
6 th location				
7 th location				

C6b. Were you near Khamisiayah in southern Iraq (☆on the top map) in March 1991? ■ NO ■ YES

C6c. Were you at camp Doha on July 11th , when the North Compound caught fire, or involved in the subsequent clean up operations?

GO TO Question C7

Section C continued VACCINATIONS & MEDICATIONS

We would like to know about vaccinations and medications you received as part of your deployment to the Gulf War.

If you have a written record of these vaccinations, e.g. your WHO International Certificates of Vaccination 'yellow book', please refer to it when completing this section; and bring the book with you to the medical examination. If you do not have your 'yellow book', please indicate this, but still complete this section to the best of your ability.

C7. Do you have your WHO 'yellow book' to refer to?	🗆 YES 🗔 NO
---	------------

C8. As part of your Gulf War deployment, how many vaccinations did you receive:

 before you left
 for the Gulf?
 none
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 >7
 Don't know

 Over what time period did you receive these?

 all in one session
 across 1 week
 across 2-4 weeks
 across a period > 4 weeks

in transit to the Gulf? Inone I1 I2 I3 I4 I5 I6 I>7 Don't know Over what time period did you receive these?

□ all in one session □ across 1 week □ across 2-4 weeks □ across a period > 4 weeks

□ all in one session □ across 1 week □ across 2-4 weeks □ across a period > 4 weeks

C9. Which of the following vaccinations do you think you received:

Typhoid	🖵 No	🖵 Yes	🖵 Don't know
Cholera	🗅 No	🗅 Yes	🖵 Don't know
Diptheria, Tetanus (ADT)	🖵 No	🖵 Yes	🖵 Don't know
Pertussis (whooping cough)	🗆 No	🗅 Yes	🖵 Don't know
Hepatitis B	🖵 No	🖵 Yes	🖵 Don't know
Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR)	🗆 No	🖵 Yes	🖵 Don't know
Polio (oral Sabin)	🖵 No	🖵 Yes	🖵 Don't know
Tuberculosis (BCG)	🗆 No	🗅 Yes	🖵 Don't know
Hepatitis A (Havrix)	🖵 No	🖵 Yes	🖵 Don't know
Smallpox	🗆 No	🖵 Yes	🖵 Don't know
Anthrax	🗆 No	🖵 Yes	🖵 Don't know
Plague	🗆 No	🖵 Yes	🖵 Don't know
Other	🗅 No	🗅 Yes	🖵 Don't know
If Other, please specify			

C.GULF WAR DEPLOYMENT C10. Did you take anti-nerve agent pills (i.e. PB or NAPS)? YES Don't know If YES, a. Please estimate how many days you took them for in total? ___ days b. On average how many did you take each day? Q 1 -**2** □ 3 □ >3 □ Don't know C11. Did you take tablets to protect you against malaria (e.g. chloroquine or doxycycline)? C YES Don't know If YES.

a. please estimate how many days you took them for in total? ___ days

C12. Did yo	ou take any	anti-biological warfare tablets (Ciprofloxacin or ì Ciproxinî)?
D NO	C YES	Don't know
	If YES,	
	a. please	estimate how many days you took them for in total? days
C13. Did yo received?	ou have a s	ignificant reaction to any vaccinations or medications that you
	C YES	
	If YES,	
	a. Please	specify which vaccination(s) or medication(s) you reacted to
	h Which	vaccination or modication regulted in the most severe reaction

b. Which vaccination or medication resulted in the most severe reaction.
Please specify one

c. How long did this most severe reaction last? ___days

d. Did you need to seek medical advice for this reaction INO IYES

GO TO SECTION D.

SECTION D: DEPLOYMENTS (Everyone should answer this section)

D1a. Have you been on an active deployment (war or peacekeeping). This does not include training exercises or goodwill visits (flying the flag).

GO TO SECTION E -on D

D1b. In the table below please indicate where you were actively deployed. Remember that this does not include training exercises or goodwill visits (flying the flag). INSTRUCTIONS: From this list please mark the YES box for those active deployments which apply to you. Then, please write the year in which you were deployed, the approximate duration of your participation in that deployment and indicate whether you were ordered to serve on that deployment or whether you volunteered.

L									
	Were you deployed to:	Yes	Year First Deployed	(If yc	Duration (Choose ou went more than (Duration (Choose the nearest period) (If you went more than once show the total time)	time)	Were yo to serve voluntee	Were you ordered to serve or did you volunteer to serve?
				Less than one week	One week to less than one month	One month to less than 6 months	More than 6 months	Ordered	Volunteered
÷	1. Angola	٥		o	٥	٥	0	٥	0
N	Afghanistan			0	٦	٦	0	٥	٥
ന്	Balkanís	٦		٦	0	٦	-	٥	٦
4	. Bougainville 1997 →			٦	٦	٦	٦	٥	٥
ю́	Cambodia 1993 -1999			٦	٦	٥	٦	٥	٥
ø	East Timor 1999 →			٦	0	٦	٦	D	٦
7.	Egypt			٥	٥	٥	0	٥	٥
σ	Former Rep of Yugoslavia 1997 →			0		٦	_	٥	٥
ஏ	Gulf of Oman 1999	٦		٦	0	٦	٦	٥	٦
ž	10. Korea 1953 →				٦			٥	٥
÷	11. Kuwait 1998 →			٦	٥	٥	٦	D	٦
1	12. Malaysia	٥		٦	٥	٥	٦	D	٥

D. DEPLOYMENTS

133
Ē
δ
Ē

	Were you deployed to:	Yes	Year Deployed		Duration (Choose	Duration (Choose the nearest period)		Were you ordered to serve or did you volunteer to serve?	ordered to did you to serve?
				Less than one week	One week to leas than one month	One month to leas than 6 months	More than 6 months	Ordered \	Volunteered
_	13. Middle Eest 1956 →			0	٥	٥	0	0	٥
	14. Mozambique 1994 →	٦		0	0	-	0	0	٦
	15. Namibia 1989-1990	٦		0	0	0	٥	٥	٥
<u>г</u>	16. Papua New Guinea 1997-1998			0	0	0	0	-	٥
Gulf	😿. Persian Gulf (between 2/8/90 & 4/9/91)	٦		0	0	-	0	0	٦
_	 Persian Gulf (not between 2/8/90 & 4/9/91) 	٥		٥	٥	0	٥	٥	٥
-	19. Rwanda			0	٥	0	٥	0	D
	20. Sinai 1982-1986 & Sinai 1993 →			0	٥	0	0	0	٥
	21. Solomon Islands			0	0	0	0	0	٦
	22. Somalia 1994	D		0	٥	0	0	0	o
	23. Southern Ocean			0	٥	٦	٥	٥	٥
	24. Thailand	٦		0	o	0	0	0	٦
	25. Vietnam			0	٥	0	0	0	D
	26. Western Sahara			0		٦	٥	٥	٦
	Any other deployments overseas, J	please	specify de	stination/s bel	ow. Do not inclu	overseas, please specify destination/s below. Do not include training exercises or goodwill visits (flying the flag).	es or goodwill v	isits (flying	the flag).
	27.	٥		0	0	٥	٥	0	٥
	28.			0	٥	0	٥	0	٥
	29.			0	٥	D	٥	٥	٥
	30.			0	٥	٥	0	0	٥

D1. continued

~182~

D. DEPLOYMENTS If you answered NO to question D1a (no active deployments) please GO TO Section E

CHEMICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURES

D2. We would like to know about chemical or environmental contaminants that you may have been exposed to during the deployments you listed in Question D1.

INSTRUCTIONS: Please indicate whether or not you have experienced any of the activities and items, given below, during the deployments you listed at question D1. If YES, indicate whether it was experienced during your non-Gulf War deployments (section labeled 'Everyone'), and/or during your Gulf War deployment (section labeled 'GW Vets only'). Then estimate, for each section, how often you had the experience.

D2		durin	Ev g non-Gu	eryone If War d		nents	durii	GW ng the G	/ Vets (iulf War		ment
					YES					YES	
	During the deployments you listed in question D1:	NO	DON'T KNOW		ow often Some times		NO	DON'T KNOW		low ofter Some times	
1.	Have you entered, or inspected, captured or destroyed enemy equipment including tanks?										Π
2.	Have you been in contact with depleted uranium shell casings? (e.g. from fired USA shells in close-in weapons systems (CIWS) or spent anti-tank shells)		ū								
3.	Have you been in contact with wet CARC paint (Chemical Agent Resistive Coating) from freshly painted tracked vehicles or CARC paint containers?	G	a	G	ū			٦	G		٦
4.	On overseas operations/activities have you eaten locally sourced, military issue food?										
5.	On overseas operations/activities have you eaten locally sourced, non-military issue food? e.g. from local villagers.										
6.	On overseas operations/activities have you drunk water from local taps or wells?										
7.	Have you drunk water that looked or tasted like it had oil in it?										
8.	On overseas operations/activities have you swum or bathed in local lakes, rivers or the sea?		D.								٦
9.	Have you showered in water with fuel in it (evident by visible oil film, smell or smarting eyes)?										
10.	Were you exposed to dust storms?										
11.	Were you exposed to intense smoke? e.g. from forest fires or burning oil										
12.	Did you do any refuelling?					Ο					
13.	Were you exposed to solvents? e.g. from cleaning or painting										
14.	Have you had solvents, oils, diesel or other fuel on your skin?										
15.	Have you been exposed to engine exhaust so that it irritated your eyes?										
16.	Did you use a sunscreen when outdoors?										
17.	Have you been bitten by flies, sand flies, fleas, mosquitoes or other insects?										
18.	Have you been stung or bitten by spiders, scorpions or other "bugs"?										
19.	Have you worn a flea collar?										
20.	Were your clothing or uniforms treated with pesticides?										
21.	Was your tent treated with pesticides?										
22.	Was your sleeping bag treated with pesticides?										
23.	Did you live or work an area that had been recently sprayed or fogged with a pesticide?	Ū.	ū	D							

								D. D	EPLOY	MENTS
D3.	du	uring non-	Everyor Gulf War		ments	d	G luring the	W Vets Gulf War		nent
During the deployments you listed in Question D1:	NO	DON'T KNOW			you there? ies Often	NO	DON'T KNOW			ou there? es Often
a. Were you in an area where chemical warfare agents had probably been used?	a		٦			D		ū		
If No or Don't Know go to D4.	What (Ner Mus Oth Oth What I warfar I fel Sav Sav Che I wa	pleas made you e agents t ill at the v dead or v dead or emical als as told so	agents ha wn <u>e specify</u> think tha had been time affected affected arms wer	ad been It chemi used? I animal	cal	What o Ner Mus Oth Oth What r warfar I fel Saw Saw Che I wa	chemical a ve gas stard gas er unknov er pleas nade you e agents l t ill at the v dead or v dead or emical ala is told so	wn think tha had been time affected arms wen	t chemic used? animals people	used?
		other reas	e specify				ther reas	e specify		

D4.	du		Everyone Gulf War d		ients	di		V Vets or Gulf War d		nent
				YES					YES	
During the deployments you listed in Question D1:	NO	DON'T KNOW	How ofter Rarely Se			NO	DON'T KNOW			ou use it? nes Often
a. Did you use a respirator?										
			(tick all that e a respira		below)		E <i>S,</i> ↓ Iyou use	(tick all the a respirate		v below)
lf No or Don't Know go to D5.	Che Che Biol Sm	t storms oke from mical ala ogical ala oke fores oke fores	oil well fir arms arms st fires	es		Chen Biolo Smol		ms fires	3	

D5.	du		Everyone Gulf War de	eploym	ents	di		V Vets on Gulf War de		ent
				YES					YES	
During the deployments you listed in Question D1:	NO	DON'T KNOW	How often Rarely So			NO	DON'T KNOW	How ofte Rarely S		
a. Did you use a chemical protective suit (NBC suit)?										
	lf Y	ES, 🚽	(tick all tha	t apply i	below)	lf Yl	E <i>S,</i> 🚽	(tick all tha	t apply	below)
	v	Vhy did y	ou use an N	NBC su	it?	v	Vhy did yo	ou use an N	IBC sui	t?
lf No or Don't Know go to D6.	Sm Sm Che Biol	st storms oke emical ala logical ala other reas	arms			🗆 Biolo		ms		
		pleas	e specify				please	specify	_	

D. DEPLOYMENTS

D6. a. During the deployments you listed in Question D1, were you ever issued with a personal insect repellant?

□ NO YES

If YES please fill in the following table indicating which type of repellant and how often you used it.

	du	E ring non-C	Everyone Gulf War d		ts	dı		V Vets o Gulf War	only deploymen	t
What was the personal	NO	DON'T KNOW		YES en did you		NO	DON'T		YES ften did you u	
insect repellant?	<u> </u>	Innon	Rarely	Sometimes	Often		- nation	Rarely	Sometimes	Often
 Repellant MK1941, lotion, gel or cream 										
2. Repellant sachet										
3. Miticide (DBP)										
4. Other (please name it)										

b. During the deployments you listed in Question D1, did you provide and use your own personal insect repellant (ie. <u>non-military issue</u>) NO YES

If YES please fill in the following table indicating which type of repellant and how often you used it.

	Everyone during non-Gulf War deployments	GW Vets only during the Gulf War deployment
What was the personal insect repellant?	How often did you use it? rarely comstimes often	How often did you use it? rarely cometimes often
Please name it		

D7. During the deployments you listed in Question D1, did you ever apply pesticides including insecticides (but not including personal repellants) e.g. by spraying, fogging, laying bait etc? NO YES

> If Yes, was it? (mark all those that apply) Permethrin based Diazinon
> Other, unknown type

Baygon (Propoxur, Aprocarb) Temephos (Abate) Other, called _____ please specify Bendicarb (Ficam) Malathion (Maldison)

And please complete the following table about applying pesticides.

	D8.	dı		Everyon Gulf War		ents	dı		V Vets o Gulf War d		nt
Г					YES					YES	
Di	d you ever?	NO	DON'T KNOW		en did you Sometimer		NO	DON'T KNOW		en did you Sometimes	
1.	Spray/fog an outdoor area e.g. for mosquitoes										
2.	Spray/fog an indoor area e.g. for cockroaches										
З.	Spray your body (with pesticides, not personal repellants)										
4.	Spray your uniform or bedding?										
5.	Lay bait as a solid or liquid e.g. rat poison										

GO TO QUESTION D9

POST DEPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES

D9. We would like to know about some of the experiences you may have had <u>after returning</u> from the deployments you told us about in question D1.

If you answered NO to question D1.a (no active deployments) please GO TO Section E

INSTRUCTIONS: Please indicate whether you have experienced any of the items listed below, as a result of having served in the deployments you listed at question D1. If YES, indicate whether it was related to non-Gulf War deployments (section labeled 'Everyone'), and/or during your Gulf War deployment (section labelled 'Gulf War Vets only'). Then estimate, for each section, whether you experienced the item <u>a little</u>, <u>somewhat</u> or <u>a lot</u>.

		After	returning	yone 1 from na loyments		After	returning	ets only g from th loyment	ne Gulf
list	a result of having served in deployments ted in question D1, have you experienced, or	NO	H A little	YES low much Some	? A lot	NO	H A little	YES ow much Some	? A lot
1.	t, any of the following? Greater self-pride?								
2.	Rewarded for a job well done?								
3.	A greater appreciation for your country?				-				
4.	Jealousy or resentfulness from other Defence Force members?	•	-	•	0	•	-	•	•
5.	Lack of recognition, or acknowledgement, of the value or nature of your deployment activities by the ADF or by the Australian Government?	•							
6.	Inadequately debriefed following your deployment activities?	ū	ū			ū	ū		
7.	Improved as a leader?								
8.	Tougher, more confident or more self assured?	D.							
9.	More knowledgeable of world issues?								
10.	Disillusioned by the destruction or hopelessness that you witnessed?								
11.	Valued and respected for your deployment activities?	ū	ū			٦			
12.	Lack of recognition, or acknowledgement, of the value or nature of your deployment activities by the Australian people?	۰							
13.	More appreciative of being alive?								
14.	More respectful of other Australian and allied veterans?	D							
15.	Well looked after by the ADF or the Australian Government?								
16.	Stronger bonds with the members of your ship/unit/squadron	۵							
17.	Proud to be an Australian veteran?								

GO TO SECTION E

SECTION E: MILITARY SERVICE EXPOSURES (Everyone should answer this section)

E1. We would like to know about some of your experiences, during your ENTIRE military service, especially those experiences which may have been stressful or upsetting.

INSTRUCTIONS: Please indicate whether or not you were in contact with, or experienced, any of the items listed below, as part of your military service. If YES, indicate whether it was experienced during non-Gulf War service (section labeled 'Everyone'), and/or during your Gulf War service (section labeled 'GW Vets only). Then estimate, for each section, how frequently you had the experience, and whether the experience made you feel unwell, stressed or uneasy.

				E	Everyone	Everyone during non-Gulf War service					GW Vets only during the Gulf War aervice	GW Vets only a the Gulf War at	only ar aarvio		
	As part of your military service have you been in contact with, or have you experienced,	Q		YES		AND did make y stress	AND did this experience make you feel unwell, stressed or uneasy?	erience inwell, sauy?	Q		YES		AND dic make y atreau	AND did this experience make you feel unwell, stressed or uneasy?	erience inwell, easy?
	any of the following?		How often? Rarely Sometimee Often	How often? Sometimes (Offen	No	YES mildly	YES atrongly		Haw often? Rarely Sometimes Often	How often? Sometimes	Often	ON	YES mildly	YES atrongly
÷	You were on a ship which suffered a collision or was otherwise damaged or sunk during deployment.		o.					D		D.					o
e i			٥	٥	•	D	٥	D	D	٦	٥	•	D		D
ю	1		o					o		o					o
4			Ð					D							o
ιci	You have suffered ill-effects of extreme heat or extreme cold.		٥					D		٥			٥		σ
ω	You had to eat food or drink water contaminated with smoke, oil, sewerage or other chemical or biological agents.		o	o	•	o	٥	٥	D	٥	D	•			o
7.	You had to work, dive or bathe in water contaminated with smoke, oil, sewerage or other chemical or biological agents.		o	o	D	o		٥	D	•	D	•		D	o
αi	Operational rules of engagement prevented you from taking action which could protect you or others from harm.		٥	٥	٥	٦	٥	0	ο	٥	٥	٥	σ	σ	٥
ர்	You experienced lack of leadership in your team, crew or unit.		٥			٥		٥		٥	٥				٥
우	10. You came under small arms fire.		o	D	D	o	D	0	٦	٥	o	D	o	D	٥
÷	 You handled, buried or exhumed human bodies. 		D		٥	D		D	D	0	D	D	٥	D	D

E. MILITARY SERVICE EXPOSURES

Ē	E1. continued			turina no	Everyone on-Gult Wa	Everyone durina non-Gult War service					GW Vets only during the Guff War service	GW Vets only a the Gulf War a	only ar servic		
	As part of your military service have you been in contact with, or have you experienced,	Ŷ		YES		AND dic make } stress	ND did this experienc make you feel unwell, stressed or uneasy?	AND did this experience make you feel unwell, stressed or uneasy?	NO		YES		AND did make y stress	AND did this experience make you feel unwell, stressed or uneasy?	erience inwell, easy?
	any of the following?		Hor Rarely So	Haw often? Sometimes Often	Often	٥N	YES mildly	YES atrongly		Hc Rarely Sc	How often? Rarely Sometimes Often	Offen	ON	YES mildly	YES utrongly
42	 You encountered undetonated mines, including sea mines, or booby traps while on patrol or at your duty station. 		٥	D	σ	٥		D	٥	٥	٥		σ	o	0
ц.	You killed someone or think you might have killed someone.	o	σ	o	o	٥		o	٥	٥	D	D	٥	D	0
14.	 Your supplies or equipment were inadequate, insufficient or faulty. 		o	o		o.		o			o				0
16.	You were deployed to a combat situation against your will.	D	σ	o	٥	ø	D	ο	٥	٥	٥	٥	o	o	ο
16.	 You were attacked by civilians, bandits or other local militia groups. 							٥	٥				٥		٥
17.	You were sexually harassed.		o	D	D	D		D			D		o		0
18.	 You were responsible for detecting incoming attacks or for spotting land or sea-mines, where a mistake could place the lives of others at risk. 		٥	٥	•	٥		٥	٥	٥	٥				o
θį	 You were required to administer medical for which you were not adequately trained or equipped, eg. geriarios, pediarios, palliative care. (Answer NO if not applicable) 	σ	o	o	o	o	٥	o	٥	٥	o		σ	o	o
20.			o	0	0	o	0	o	٦	D	o	0	0	0	0
2	 You were required to detonate, deactivate or otherwise handle live missiles, mines, bombs or other explosive devices. 	σ	o	٥	o	٥	o	o	D	٥	٥		σ	D	o
52	-		o	o	0	o		D		٥	D				0
23.	You had to board hostile vessels at sea.		o	٥	0	٦		D	٦		٥		D	D	0
24.	 You had to decide who would receive life-saving medical care. 		٥	٥		٥		٥			٥		٥		٥
25.	 You felt an overwhelming inability to protect yourself or others from harm. 		٥	D				٥			٥		٥		0
26.	 You were in fear for your life. 	D	٥	0	٥	o	٥	D	٥	٥	٥	٥	ο	٥	0

E. MILITARY SERVICE EXPOSURES

E	E1. continued			Everyone during non-Gult War service	Everyone on-Gulf Wa	le 'ar servic	gi gi				G during	GW Vets only g the Gulf War a	GW Vets only during the Gulf War service	e	
	As part of your military service have you been in contact with, or have you experienced,	ON		YES		AND dic make) stress	ND did this experienc make you feel unwell, stressed or uneasy?	AND did this experience make you feel unwell, stressed or uneasy?	ON		YES		AND di make strea	AND did this experience make you feel unwell, stressed or uneasy?	oerience unwell, easy?
	any of the following?		Ho Rarely Sc	How often? Rarely Sometimee Often	Offen	No	YES mildly	YES atrongly		H. Rarely S	How often? Rarely Sometimea	often	ON	YES mildly	YES atrongly
27.	You felt not sufficiently trained or prepared for military activities.	٥	σ	o	0			σ	٥	D			0	D	o
28.	 You felt lack of togetherness or cohesion in your team or unit. 		o	o	0	D.		o		•			0	D	•
29.			Ð	o				o		•			•	D	o
ë			٦	o		D.		o		•			•	D	o.
ы			٥	o	0			o	٦	٥			o	٥	o
Вį				D		٦		D		٦			٥	٥	Ð
ŝ	 You felt cut off or separated from family or significant others. 		٦	o		D		D		٦			٥	٥	o
¥.	 You were on a ship or aircraft (including a helicopter) passing through hostile waters or air space. 		٥	٥	ο	σ		٥		٦	٥		٥	٥	٥
ģ	· 1		٥	D	٦	D	D	0	٦	D	D		0	D	o
ж.	 You were in fear of artillery, missile, SCUD rocket or bomb attack. 		٥		٥	٥		٥			٥		٥	٥	٥
37.	 You had difficulty breathing as a result of exposure to oil, smoke, fumes, dust or other contaminants in the air. 		٥	٥		٦		٥		٦			٥	٥	٥
38.	 You carried out your duties wearing NBC suits (not including training exercises). 		٥	٥	ο	٥		٥			٥		٥	٥	٥
ĝ			٥	D		٥		0		0	٥		0	D	D
6.	 You felt overwhelmed by the level of destruction or devastation or disease around you. 							٥					٥	٥	٥
41.	 On board a ship you feared death, injury or entrapment below the waterline as a result of missile attack or hitting a searmine. 		٥	٥	0	٥		٦	٦	•		0	0	٥	٥
4	· · · ·	D	o	o	0			o	٥	D			o		o
43 9	 You feared attack from bandits, rebels or other local militia groups. 	٥	٥	٥	ο	٥	D	٥	٥	٥	٥	٥	٥	٥	٥
44.	You sustained an injury that required medical treatment.		٥	D	٥			D	٥					D	o

E. MILITARY SERVICE EXPOSURES

SECTION F: CIVILIAN OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY (Everyone should answer this section)

□ YES If YES, for how long □ <1 year □ 1-5 years □ 6-10 years □ >10 years ON D F1. Have you ever been a CFA Volunteer?

F2. Have you held any civilian jobs for more than 6 months?

□ YES GO TO Question F3
□ NO PLEASE GO TO SECTION G

civilian job and add new jobs in order. Please write in the year you started each civilian job, your job title, the duration of the job in years and months, the Industry, and the name of the Company or employer. Then indicate whether, as part of that job, you handled, worked with or were otherwise exposed to pesticides, fuels, engine exhaust, or solvents, and whether that job involved exposure to infectious diseases or trauma to F3. For every civilian job that you have held for six months or more, please complete the table below. Please start with your first others (such as violence, grief or death of others). An example is provided for you

Office Trauma ⊡ Yes □ Yes □ Yes ⊡ Yes 🗆 Yes °N S ⊡ Yes ⊡ Yes ⊡ Yes Ves Ν̈́ Ν̈́ Ν̈́ Ν̈́ ů ů N ² D ů N Solventa Infectious diogagood ⊡ Yes ⊡ Yes 🗆 Yes 🗆 Yes o Yes ⊡ Yes ⊡ Yes I Yes ⊡ Yes ° S ΝD ΝD ΝD ΝD ΝD ΝD ΝD ΝD his job exposed me t 7 Yes 🗆 Yes 🗆 Yes 🗆 Yes ⊡ Yes 🗆 Yes 🗆 Yes 🗆 Yes 🗆 Yes Ν̈́ Ν̈́ Ν Ν Ν̈́ Ν Ν̈́ Ν̈́ Ν Engine Exhaust ⊡ Yes ⊡ Yes ⊡ Yes ٥ ⊡ Yes ⊡ Yes ⊡Yes ΝD ⊡ Yes ٥N ٥N Ves ΝD ΝD ۷D ٥N I Yes ٩ ۲ □ Yes □ Yes ⊡ Yes ⊒ Yes □ Yes ⊡ Yes ٥ I Yes Ves ΝD ⊡ Yes ΝD ΝD ΝD ΝD Ν Ν Fuels °N N Pesticides ⊡ Yes ° V ⊡ Yes ⊡ Yes ⊡ Yes ⊡ Yes ⊡ Yes ⊡ Yes I Yes ⊡ Yes ΝD ΝD ΝD ΝD Ν̈́ ۷D ΝD °N N Company/Employer Self-employed Construction Industry Sector Job Title Painter in years & Duration months ŝ ŝ yra yra ĝ yra ĝ yra ĝ yr8 ĝ yrs ĝ yra yra ĝ yra ОШ 414 Started Year 1975 é é ഹ ω œ ŝ c 4

It may be useful to refer to your personal records, such as an old copy of a resume, to remind you about jobs which you may have forgotten

F. CIVILIAN OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

F. CIVILIAN OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

Job Number Pesticide	Pesticide	Activity leading to Exposure
6:G: 4	Sheep dip, (Organophosphate type)	Mixing dip, Dipping sheep

F4. Please list the job number from the table at F3, the pesticides which you were exposed to and tell us the activity that led to exposure.

If you answered YES to pesticide exposure in the Table at F3, please answer question F4. If NO to pesticide exposure GO TO SECTION G.

o Yes ⊡ Yes ⊡ Yes ů Ν ů 2 ⊡ Yes ⊡ Yes ⊡ Yes ٥N ٥N ۷D 🗆 Yes 🗆 Yes o Yes Ν̈́ Ν ² D D Yes D Yes I Yes D Yes D Yes ΝD ٥N ۷D ΝD Ν °N D ⊡ Yes o Yes 🗆 Yes Ν̈́ ٥N Ν yrs mo yrs mo yrs mo 4 3 42

Office Only

Trauma

Engine Solvents Infectious Exhaust

Pesticides

Company/Employer

Industry Sector

Job Title

Duration in years & months

Year Started yra mo

n

This job exposed me to:

⊡ Yes

ů

□ Yes □ No □ Yes

□ Yes □ No □ Yes

□ Yes □ No □ Yes

ΝD

o Yes

Fuels Tes ⊡ Yes

ů

Ves

□ No J Yes

🗆 Yes

🗆 Yes 🗖 Yes

⊡ Yes

yrs mo

=

yrs mo

9

ΝD

٥N

Ν

٩

□ Yes

⊡ Yes

ů

ΝD

Ν

٥N

ΝD

ΝD

Well done - you are half way there!

Keep up the good work.

Remember, the Study team is available on 1800 062 534 if you are unsure about how to complete any section of this questionnaire. Please call any time Monday to Friday during business hours. G. HEALTH SECTION G: YOUR HEALTH IN GENERAL (Everyone should answer this section)

G1. In general, would you say your health is:

	Excellent	Very good	Good	🖵 Fair	Poor
--	-----------	-----------	------	--------	------

G2. The following items are about activities you might do during a typical day. Does your health now limit you in these activities? If so, how much?

	Yes, Limited a Lot	Yes, Limited a Little	No, Not Limited at All
 Moderate activities, such as moving a table, pushing a vacuum cleaner, bowling, or playing golf 			
b. Climbing several flights of stairs			

G3. During the <u>past 4 weeks</u>, have you had any of the following problems with your work or other regular daily activities <u>as a result of your physical health</u>?

a.	Accomplished less than you would like	YES	🗆 NO
b.	Were limited in the kind of work or other activities	YES	🖵 NO

G4. During the <u>past 4 weeks</u>, have you had any of the following problems with your work or other regular daily activities <u>as a result of any emotional problems</u> (such as feeling depressed or anxious)?

a.	Accomplished less than you would like	YES	🗆 NO
b.	Didn't do work or other activities as carefully as usual	YES	🗆 NO

G5. During the <u>past 4 weeks</u>, how much did <u>pain</u> interfere with your normal work (including both work outside the home and housework)?

Not at all A little	bit 🖬 Moderately	/ 🖵 Quite a bit	Extremely
---------------------	------------------	-----------------	-----------

G6. These questions are about how you feel and how things have been with you during the <u>past 4 weeks</u>. For each question, please give the one answer that comes closest to the way you have been feeling.

How much of the time during the past 4 weeks.

	All of the Time	Most of the Time	A Good Bit of the Time	Some of the Time	A Little of the Time	None of the Time
a. Have you felt calm and peaceful?						
b. Did you have a lot of energy?						
c. Have you felt downhearted and blue?						

G7. During the <u>past 4 weeks</u>, how much of the time has your<u>physical health or</u> <u>emotional problems</u> interfered with your social activities (like visiting with friends, relatives, etc.)?

All of the	Most of the	Some of the	A little of the	None of the
Time	Time	Time	Time	Time

G. HEALTH SECTION G: YOUR HEALTH IN GENERAL continued We would like to know how you have been feeling over the past few weeks. Please tick the box that most closely describes your experience for each question G8. Have you recently been able to concentrate on whatever you're doing? Better than usual
Same as usual Less than usual Much less than usual G9. Have you recently lost much sleep over worry? No more than usual Rather more than usual Much more than usual Not at all G10. Have you recently felt that you are playing a useful part in things? More so than usual Same as usual Less useful than usual Much less useful G11. Have you recently felt capable of making decisions about things? More so than usual Same as usual Less so than usual Much less capable G12. Have you recently felt constantly under strain? Not at all No more than usual Rather more than usual Much more than usual G13. Have you recently felt you couldn't overcome your difficulties? Not at all No more than usual Rather more than usual Much more than usual G14. Have you recently been able to enjoy your normal day-to-day activities? More so than usual Same as usual Less so than usual Much less than usual G15. Have you recently been able to face up to your problems? More so than usual Same as usual Less able than usual Much less able G16. Have you recently been feeling unhappy and depressed? Not at all No more than usual Rather more than usual Much more than usual G17. Have you recently been losing confidence in yourself? Not at all No more than usual A Rather more than usual Much more than usual G18. Have you recently been thinking of yourself as a worthless person? No more than usual Rather more than usual Much more than usual Not at all G19. Have you recently been feeling reasonable happy, all things considered? More so than usual About same as usual Less so than usual Much less than usual

G20. RECENT HEALTH SYMPTOMS

We would like to know about your health in the PAST MONTH.

Please indicate whether or not you have suffered any of the following symptoms in the PAST MONTH, and if so, please indicate whether your symptoms were mild, moderate or severe in nature.

In the past month have you suffered from	NO Not at all	Mild	YES Moderate	Severe
1. Chest pain				
2. Headaches				
3. Rapid or pounding heart beat				
4. Irritability / outbursts of anger				
5. Shortness of breath				
6. Wheezing				
7. Sleeping difficulties				
8. Feeling jumpy / easily startled				
9. Feeling unrefreshed after sleep				
10. Fatigue				
11. Double vision				
12. Intolerance to alcohol				
13. Itchy or painful eyes				
14. Rash or skin irritation				
15. Skin infections e.g. boils				
16. Skin ulcers				
17. Shaking				
18. Tingling or burning sensation in hands or feet				
19. Loss of sensation in hands or feet	ū			L L
20. Feeling distant or cut off from others				
21. Constipation				
22. Flatulence or burping				
23. Stomach cramps	ū			
24. Diarrhoea				
25. Indigestion				u i
26. Dry mouth				
27. Mouth ulcers				
28. Toothache				
29. Persistent cough				

G20. RECENT HEALTH SYMPTOMS continued				
In the past month have you suffered from	NO Not at all	Mild	YES Moderate	Severe
30. Lump in throat				
31. Sore throat				
32. Forgetfulness				
33. Dizziness, fainting or blackouts				
34. Seizures or convulsions				
35. Feeling disorientated		٦		
36. Loss of concentration				
37. Difficulty finding the right word				
38. Pain on passing urine				
39. Passing urine more often				
40. Loss of control over bladder or bowels				
41. Burning sensation in the sex organs				
42. Loss of interest in sex				
43. Problems with sexual functioning				
44. Increased sensitivity to noise				
45. Increased sensitivity to light				
46. Increased sensitivity to smells or odours				
47. Ringing in the ears				
48. Avoiding doing things or situations				
 Pain, without swelling or redness, in several joints 				
50. Stiffness in several joints				
51. General muscle aches or pains				
52. Loss of balance or coordination				
53. Difficulty speaking				
54. Low back pain				
55. Night sweats which soak the bed sheets				
56. Feeling feverish				
 Tender or painful swelling of lymph glands in neck, armpit or groin 				
58. Loss of, or decrease in, appetite				
59. Nausea				
60. Vomiting				
61. Distressing dreams				
62. Unintended weight gain greater than 4kg				
63. Unintended weight loss greater than 4kg				

G20. RECENT HEALTH SYMPTOMS continued

G20. RECENT HEALTH SYMPTOMS continued

Please indicate whether or not you have experienced any of the following symptoms in the **PAST MONTH**.

In the past month have you experienced	NO	YES
64. Difficulty lifting objects above your head, or from a high shelf		
65. Difficulty undoing buttons		
66. Difficulty turning doorknobs or unscrewing jars		
67. Difficulty getting up from sitting in a chair or couch without the use of your arms		
68. Problems with tripping, or your feet slapping, while walking		
69. Difficulty recognising hot from cold water		
70. Difficulty feeling pain, cuts or injuries		
71. Feeling unsteady walking on uneven ground		
72. Feeling unsteady walking in the dark		
73. Feeling like you may fall over because of your unsteadiness		
74. Numbness, 'asleep feeling' or prickling sensation in your hands or arms		
75. Numbness, 'asleep feeling' or prickling sensation in your feet or legs		
76. Burning, deep aching pain or tenderness in your hands or arms		ū
77. Burning, deep aching pain or tenderness in your feet or legs		
 Unusual sensitivity or tenderness of your skin when clothes or bedclothes rub against you 		
 Feeling like you will faint, or fainting, when you stand up from a lying or sitting position 		
80. Difficulty swallowing food (more than occasionally)		

G21. DIAGNOSED OR TREATED MEDICAL CONDITIONS

We would like to know whether a medical doctor has ever <u>diagnosed you with</u>, or <u>treated</u> <u>you for</u>, any of the following medical problems or conditions.

If YES, please indicate the year you were first diagnosed, and whether you have been
treated by a medical doctor for this condition in the past year.

Has a medical doctor ever diagnosed you			If YES		Office
with, or treated you for any of the following medical problems or conditions?	NO	YES	<u>Year</u> first diagnosed	Treated by a doctor in the past year	only
1. High blood pressure				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
2. Heart disease or condition				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
3. Stroke				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
4. Epilepsy				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
5. Migraines				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
6. Motor neurone disease				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
7. Multiple sclerosis				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
8. Asthma				🗆 NO 🛄 YES	
9. Bronchitis				🗆 NO 🗳 YES	
10. Pneumonia				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
11. Tuberculosis (TB)				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
12. Other lung disease, e.g. emphysema				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
13. Stomach or duodenal ulcers				🗆 NO 🛄 YES	
14. Colitis / Crohn's disease				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
15. Hepatitis or yellow jaundice				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
16. Cirrhosis of the liver				🗆 NO 🛄 YES	
17. Bowel disorder e.g. diarrhoea, constipation, bleeding				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
18. Irritable bowel syndrome				🗆 NO 🛄 YES	
19. Kidney disease e.g. stones, infection, bleeding				INO IYES	
20. Bladder disease e.g. infection, bleeding				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
21. Incontinence or difficulty passing urine				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
22. Diabetes				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
23. A thyroid problem				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
24. Blood disorder; e.g. anaemia				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
25. Malaria	D			DNO DYES	
26. Any significant infections e.g. hepatitis, HIV, pneumonia, glandular fever, leishmaniasis	D	D		DNO DYES	
27. Arthritis or rheumatism				NO YES	
28. Fibrositis or fibromyalgia				NO YES	
29. Back or neck problems				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	

.....

G21 cont				G. HEAL	TH
Has a medical doctor ever diagnosed you			lf	Office	
with, or treated you for any of the following medical problems or conditions?	NO	YES	<u>Year</u> first diagnosed	Treated by a doctor in the past year	only
30. Joint problems				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
31. Eye or vision problems e.g. glaucoma				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
32. Sinus problems				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
33. Ear infection				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
34. Hearing loss				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
35. Dermatitis				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
36. Eczema				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
37. Psoriasis				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
38. Malignant melanoma				NO YES	
 Other skin cancer e.g. squamous cell or basal cell skin cancers 	ū			🗆 NO 🚨 YES	
40. Any other kind of cancer, tumour or malignancy (please specify type)				NO YES	
41. Any other skin problem				🗅 NO 🖾 YES	
 Any disease of the hair or scalp, including hair loss 		ū		🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
43. Chronic Fatigue Syndrome				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
44. Alcohol abuse or dependency				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
45. Drug abuse or dependency				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
46. Anxiety, stress or depression				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
47. Post Traumatic Stress Disorder				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
 Other psychiatric or psychological condition needing treatment or counseling (please specify type) 	٦			O NO O YES	
49. Sleep apnoea				NO YES	
50. Narcolepsy				NO YES	
51. Hayfever				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
52. Yeast disease or candidiasis				🗆 NO 🖵 YES	
53. Multiple chemical sensitivity or environmental illness		ū		🗆 NO 🛄 YES	
54. Sick building syndrome				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
55. Food allergy				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
56. Any disease of the genital organs				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
57. Low fertility				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
58. Sexual problems				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	

G21 cont
WOMEN ONLY:

Has a medical doctor ever diagnosed			lf	Office	
you with, or treated you for any of the following medical problems or conditions?	NO	YES	<u>Year</u> first diagnosed	Treated by a doctor in the past year	only
59. Premenstrual tension				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	
60. Period problems				NO YES	
61. Miscarriages				🗆 NO 🖾 YES	

EVERYONE COMPLETE THE NEXT QUESTIONS:

G22. Apart from those listed in the table at G21, are there any <u>other</u> medical problems or conditions which a medical doctor has diagnosed you with, or treated you for?

🗅 NO 🗅 YES

If YES, please complete the following table indicating which condition/s, what year were you first diagnosed, and have you been treated for that condition by a medical doctor in the past year?

G10a. Which condition	Year first diagnosed	Treated by a doctor in the past year	Office only
		NO YES	
		NO YES	
		NO YES	
		🗆 NO 🖾 YES	

G23. <u>During the past twelve months</u> have you been hospitalised overnight or longer because of illness or injury?

🗆 NO 🗳 YES

If YES, please specify why and for how many days:

1 ^{et} hospitalisation in past 12 months	days Why?
2 nd hospitalisation in past 12 months	days Why?
3rd hospitalisation in past 12 months	days Why?
4th hospitalisation in past 12 months	days Why?

G24. Thinking back over the past <u>two weeks</u>, did you stay in bed or at home all or part of any day because you did not feel well or as a result of illnesses or injury?

🗆 NO 🗖 YES

MEDICATIONS

G25. Have you EVER had an allergic reaction to any medication?

NO	YES
	If YES, which medications:

G26. Are you CURRENTLY taking any medicines including tablets, creams, inhalers, or other drugs?

NO		YES		
		ES, what kind: tablets	please name them	
		creams	please name them	
	L i	inhalers	please name them	
		other drugs	please name them	

FAMILY HISTORY

G27. Has anyone in your immediate family (that is your parents, brothers, sisters or grandparents) had a history of:

a. Asthma?	NO	YES
b. A stroke when they were less than 65 years of age?	🗆 NO	YES
c. A heart attack when they were less than 65 years of age?	🗆 NO	YES
d. Diabetes?	🗆 NO	□ YES
e. Cancer?	🗆 NO	YES

If YES to cancer at G27e, please complete the following table, indicating the relationship of the family member to you, the type of cancer and the family member's age at diagnosis. If NO, go to question G28.

Relationship of family member to you	Type of cancer	Age at diagnosis
Example: father	bowel	55 yrs

SMOKING & ALCOHOL

G28. Over your lifetime, would you have smoked as much as 100 cigarettes or a similar amount of tobacco?

YES		
If Yes go to Question G29	If NO go question G31	over the page

G29. Do you currently smoke as much as one cigarette per day (or 1 cigar per week or 1 ounce of tobacco per month)?

D NO	Q YES	
	If YES	a. How old were you when you started smoking as much as one cigarette per day (or 1 cigar per week or 1 ounce of tobacco per month)?
		Age in years
		b. What is the average number of cigarettes per day, grams of tobacco per day and/or number of cigars per week that you currently smoke?
		cigarettes per day
		grams of tobacco per day (donit include tobacco from cigarettes or cigars)
Ļ		cigars per <u>week</u>

If NO to G29 answer G30. If YES to G29 go to question G31 next page

G30. Have you ever smoked as much as one cigarette per day (or 1 cigar per week or 1 ounce of tobacco per month)?

D NO	Q YES	
	If YES:	a. How old were you when you started smoking as much as one cigarette per day (or 1 cigar per week or 1 ounce of tobacco per month)?
		Age in years
		b. How old were you when you stopped smoking as much as one cigarette per day (or 1 cigar per week or 1 ounce of tobacco per month)?
		Age in years
		c. What was the average number of cigarettes per day, grams of tobacco per day and/or number of cigars per week that you smoked?
		cigarettes per day
		grams of tobacco per day (donît include tobacco from cigarettes or cigars)
Ļ		cigars per <u>week</u>

GO TO question G31.

G. HEALTH

G31. How often do	you have a drink o	ontaining alcohol?		
Never	Once a month	2 to 4 times a	🗆 2 to 3 times a	4 or more times
	or less	month	week	a week

If Never, GO TO QUESTION G41.

In answering the following questions, please remember that a standard drink contains 10g of pure alcohol

Each of these is	1 Middy/Pot of	1 Glass of Wine	1 Glass of	1 Nip of Spirits			
a standard drink:	Standard Beer		Sherry or Port				
	G32. How many 'standard' drinks (see above) containing alcohol do you have on a typical day when you are drinking?						
□ 1 or 2	□ 3 or 4	🛛 5 or 6	🗆 7 to 9	10 or more			
G33. How often d	o you have six or m	ore drinks on one o	occasion?				
Never	Less than once a month	Monthly	Weekly	Daily or almost daily			
	uring the last 3 mon e you had started?		i that you were not	able to stop			
Never	Less than once a month	Monthly	Weekly	Daily or almost daily			
	uring the last 3 mon om you because of c		to do what was no	rmally			
Never	Less than once a month	G Monthly	Weekly	Daily or almost daily			
	uring the last 3 mon ng after a heavy drii		ed a drink in the mo	orning to get			
Never	Less than once a month	Monthly	Weekly	Daily or almost daily			
G37. How often de drinking?	uring the last 3 mon	ths have you had a	feeling of guilt or r	remorse after			
Never	Less than once a month	Monthly	Weekly	Daily or almost daily			
	uring the last 3 mon le night before beca			er what			
Never	Less than once a month	G Monthly	U Weekly	Daily or almost daily			
	someone else been Yes, but not in the la		of your drinking?	ast 3 months			
	e, a friend, a doctor g or suggested you		fessional been con	cerned about			
	Yes, but not in the la		Yes, during the lage	ast 3 months			

LIFE EXPERIENCES

Below is a list of problems and complaints that people sometimes have in response to stressful life experiences.

Please consider the event or group of events, military or non-military, in your life that you found <u>most</u> stressful or upsetting. Read the list of problems and complaints below and indicate <u>how</u> <u>much you have been bothered by each problem or complaint</u> **in the past month** in relation to that stressful experience.

	G41a. The event, or group of events, you experienced was in year					
				Event	/s	year
ſ	G41b. As a result of that/those events have you had:	Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely
1.	Repeated, disturbing <i>memories, thoughts</i> or <i>images</i> of the stressful experience?					
2.	Repeated, disturbing dreams of the stressful experience?					
3.	Suddenly acting or feeling as if the stressful experience were happening again (as if you were reliving it)?					
4.	Feeling very upset when something reminded you of the stressful experience?					
5.	Having <i>physical reactions</i> (eg heart pounding, trouble breathing, sweating) when <i>something reminded you</i> of the stressful experience?					
6.	Avoiding thinking about or talking about the stressful experience or avoiding having feelings related to it?					
7.	Avoiding activities or situations because they reminded you of the stressful experience?	ū				
8.	Trouble remembering important parts of the stressful experience?					
9.	Loss of interest in activities that you used to enjoy?					
10.	Feeling distant or cut off from other people?					
11.	Feeling emotionally numb or being unable to have loving feelings for those close to you?					
12.	Feeling as if your <i>future</i> somehow will be <i>cut short</i> ?					
13.	Trouble falling or staying asleep?					
14.	Feeling irritable or having angry outbursts?					
15.	Having difficulty concentrating?					
16.	Being "super alert" or watchful or on guard?					
17.	Feeling jumpy or easily startled?					

YOUR CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND YOUR PREGNANCY HISTORY (including your partner's)

We would now like to ask you some questions about your pregnancy history (if you are female) or that of your spouse/partner/s (if you are male). You may need to refer to your spouse/partner/s, or to your Child Health Record, to assist you in answering these questions. Your answers to these questions will help us compare your experience with information held in Australian National Registries, as well as the experiences of military personnel and their families as a whole.

G42. How many times have you EVER been pregnant or fathered a pregnancy?

times

If your answer to G42 is zero (0) please GO TO G47. If one or more, proceed with G43.

G43. Have any of these pregnancies resulted in:

a miscarriage	L NO	YES
a still birth	🗆 NO	YES
a termination of pregnancy	🗆 NO	YES

G44. If you answered YES in question G43, please provide additional information, if known, about <u>those</u> particular pregnancies in the following table.

If you answered NO, please GO TO G45.

PREGNANCY EVENT	1 ^{et} pregnancy	2 nd pregnancy	3 rd pregnancy	4 th pregnancy	5 th pregnancy
Miscarriage					
Still birth					
Termination					
Date of the event	/_/	/_/	/_/	//	/_/
Hospital name					
Hospital State					
Known cause of the event or physical problem, if any					
Baby's sex if known	 Male Female Not known 				
Mother's full name at the time					
Mother's postcode					
at the time	Not known				
Mother's date of birth	/_/ INot known	/_/ Not known	// DNot known	/_/ □ Not known	/_/ □ Not known

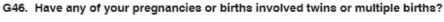
G45a. For all of your live born children, please list their name, date of birth, sex, and birth weight (if known) and number of weeks the baby was when it was born. (Nb. Full term is 40 weeks).

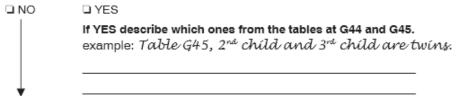
	1 st child	2 nd child	3 rd child	4 th child	5 th child
Child's full name					
Date of birth	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Sex	□ Male □ Female				
Birth weight	grams or				
lf known	lbs oz				
	Not known				
Number of weeks pregnant when baby was born (if known)	weeks Not known	weeks Not known	weeks	weeks Not known	weeks

G45b. Have any of these children died, had a cancer, birth defect, or other serious health problem?

NO Go to question G46
 YES Please complete the rest of the table below, keeping the information in the corresponding column for the child or children above

nearin problem:		ntormation in the c	orresponding colur	nn for the child of c	midren above
Cancers?	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES
	specify type	specify type	specify type	specify type	specify type
Birth defects or chromosomal abnormalities?	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES
	specify type	specify type	specify type	specify type	specify type
Other serious health problems?	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES	NO YES
	specify type	specify type	specify type	specify type	specify type
Has any child died?	• NO • YES	• NO • YES			
	specify date	specify date	specify date	specify date	specify date
	specify cause of death	specify cause of death	specify cause of death	specify cause of death	specify cause of death
Name of Hospital of birth					
Hospital State					
Mother's full name at the time of birth					
Mother's postcode at the time of birth	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known
Mother's date of birth	/_/ Not known	/_/ DNot known	/_/ Not known	/_/ Dot known	/_/ Not known





G47. Have you and your partner ever experienced difficulties getting pregnant despite trying for at least 12 months?

□ NO	□ YES
1	If YES:
	a. What year did those difficulties getting pregnant begin?
	year
	b. Have you sought or undertaken infertility treatment?
	NO YES
	c. If YES, was there any cause for your infertility found?
	□ NO □ YES please specify
	d. Have you managed to get pregnant or father a pregnancy since then?
	□ NO □ YES → Which year?
	→ GO TO SECTION H.

H. FINAL QUESTIONS

Section H. FINAL QUESTIONS

As a check of our coverage in this questionnaire, please answer these final questions.

H1. Are there <u>other important</u> military experiences or exposures we have not asked you about?

□ NO

YES If YES, please give details in the space provided here.

H2. Are there other important health concerns we have not asked you about?

NO YES If YES, please give details in the space provided here.

H3. Do you have any additional comments you would like to add?

NO YES If YES, please give details in the space provided here or on additional pages.

SECTION I: CONTACT DETAILS

Note: to ensure confidentiality of your information, this page will be removed by the Study team and stored separately from the rest of the questionnaire.

Please fill in details of your current name

Surname	
All given names	
Your preferred given name	

If you have ever changed your name please provide details here.

Previous surname	
Given names if different	
Years used (start/end)	to
Other previous surname	
Other given names	
Years used (start/end)	to

Please give your current address, telephone contact numbers and email address (if applicable)

Street number or PO Box		
Street		
Suburb/Town		
State	Postcode	
Phone numbers		Email address/es
Home	Home	
Work	Work	
Mobile		

ALTERNATIVE CONTACT DETAILS

INSTRUCTIONS: In case you move and we lose contact with you, please give us the names of up to two relatives or friends who may be able to tell us where you are. These should be people who are at long-term addresses but who are <u>not living with you</u>. We would only use these alternative contacts in the event that we could not contact you at the address you have provided on the previous page.

FIRST ALTERNATIVE CONTACT

Surname	
Given names	
Street number	
Olleet Humber	
<u></u>	
Street	
Suburb/Town	
State	Postcode
Dhana na/a	
Phone no/s	

SECOND ALTERNATIVE CONTACT

Surname	
Given names	
Given numes	
Street number	
Street	
Suburb/Town	
State	Postcode
Phone no/s	

J. NOMINATED MEDICAL PRACTITIONER

SECTION J: NOMINATED MEDICAL PRACTITIONER

Upon completion of your medical assessments, at Health Services Australia, a summary of your results will be sent to you. This will include results of the blood tests and results of various tests of physical and mental functioning.

If Health Services Australia find a condition that requires further medical follow up or investigation, it is very important that they forward that information to an appropriate medical practitioner.

The Study team invites you to nominate a personal medical practitioner or general practitioner to whom we can send a second copy of your results.

If you do not have a personal medical practitioner or some other local practitioner who you care to nominate, OR if you only have an Australian Defence Force medical practitioner to whom you do <u>not</u> wish results to go, Health Services Australia will send you a copy of your results as usual.

If you would like to nominate a medical practitioner, to receive a copy of your medical assessment results, please write their contact details here and sign the consent box below; providing Health Services Australia with your permission that they forward a second copy of your results to the nominated person.

I wish to nominate a medical prac	titioner .	□ YES	🗆 NO
Medical practitioner's name			
Name of the medical practice (business name)			
Street number			
Street			
Suburb/Town			
State		Postcode	
Phone no/s			
I give my consent for Health Se examination results, collected for the the practitioner whom I have nomina	e purpose of the Gulf V ted above.	/ar Veterans H	-lealth Study, to
Name	Sign	ature	Date

Appendix D: Wave-2 questionnaire



barcode

Gulf War Veterans' Health Study - 2011 Follow Up

PARTICIPANT QUESTIONNAIRE



HMAS Brisbane, HMAS Adelaide, HMAS Success, HMAS Darwin and HMAS Sydney in the Gulf of Oman (Photo: LSPH Kym Degener)



HMAS Brisbane Gulf Deployment (Photo: Navy PR)



Preparing against a chemical warfare threat. (Photo: Navy PR)

BLACK Pantone 2945C

Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V6

THANK YOU

for participating in the Gulf War Veterans' Health Study 2011 Follow Up

Please read the following instructions for completing the questionnaire

- It is important that you have read and signed the Consent Form that accompanied this questionnaire.
- 2. Please be sure to read each question and its instructions very carefully.
- 3. Unless directed otherwise, EVERY question should be completed if possible. Please choose the best available response to each question, even if there is not one that suits perfectly. Some parts of the questionnaire may seem repetitive, but each section has it's own unique purpose.
- Please use BLACK OR BLUE PEN ONLY to complete the questionnaire. If you make a mistake simply cross it out and clearly mark the correct answer.
- 5. When completing the questionnaire please place crosses X in the boxes. Please do NOT circle the boxes (1)
- 6. Alternatively, when required, please write clear numbers in the number boxes provided.



7. If you have any questions please call the Monash University research team on 1800 729 913. Please call any time during business hours, Eastern Standard Time, Monday to Friday, or leave a message outside of these hours.

SUPPORT

If you find completing this questionnaire distressing in any way you can talk to someone about it. Please consider:

- Lifeline 13 11 14
- Defence All Hours Support Line (AHSL) 1800 628 036
- · Veterans and Veterans' Families Counselling Service (VVCS) 1800 011 046

BLACK Pantone 2945C

ريم

SECTION	A - BACKO	ROUND IN	FORMATION
	A - DAORG		

5

3-11

Please provide some information about your personal or demographic details and how these have changed since 1st January 2001.

A1.	What is your date of birth?	M	YYYYY
A2.	What is your <u>current</u> marital status? Choose one Married or de facto Divorced Separated but not divorced Widowed	6 6	Never married Other <i>(please specify)</i>
A3.	Since 1 st January 2001, has your marital statu Select all that apply Since 1 st January 2001 I have: Not changed my marital status Married, or started living with a partner Divorced Separated but not divorced	s <u>cha</u>	nged? Been widowed Other (please specify)
		l of un	Undergraduate degree Post-graduate degree Other (please specify)
	What is your <u>main</u> source of income now? Choose one Image: Imag	□ 7 □ 8	DVA-provided pension/income support Other government pension/allowance/benefit Other (<i>please specify</i>)
perio			

~_____

- A7. What is the total of all wages, government benefits, pensions, allowances and other income your household usually receives? Do not deduct tax, superannuation contributions, health insurance, amounts salary sacrificed or other automatic deductions. (Note: If you are sharing a household with someone who is not a partner and they live independently then record <u>your income only</u>) Choose <u>one</u>
 - negative income
 - a nil income
 - □ 3 \$1 \$9,999 per year
 - 4 \$10,000 \$29,999 per year
 - □ \$30,000 \$49,999 per year
- □ \$50,000 \$79,999 per year
- 7 \$80,000 \$99,999 per year
- \$100,000 \$199,999 per year
- □ ° \$200,000 or more per year

SECTION B - RECENT AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE FORCE SERVICE

B1. Are you currently a serving member of the regular Australian Defence Force (ADF)?

1 2	Yes No → If NO did you 🗌	Discharge to the Reserves?	In what year?	Y	Y	٦
		Discharge out of the ADF completely?	In what year?	Y	Y	١

B2. To the nearest year, how long have/had you served with the ADF?

a. as a regular?	years
b. as a reservist?	years

B3. What is your CURRENT rank or what WAS your rank when you left the military?

- Senior Commissioned Officer (CMDR / LTCOL / WGCDR and above)
- Commissioned Officer (LCDR / MAJ / SQNLDR and below)
- Senior Non-Commissioned Officer (PO / SGT and above)
- Junior Non-Commissioned Officer (LS / CPL and below)
- Other ranks (AB / SMN / PTE / LAC / AC or equivalent)
- B4. Have you been on an ADF operational deployment since 1st January 2001? (war-like, peace operations, peacekeeping, peace-monitoring, or humanitarian support) This does not include training exercises or good will visits (flying the flag).
 - Yes 2 No, If NO please go to Section C on page 6.

BLACK Pantone 2945C

2

4-10-11

B5. If YES to B4 on previous page, please indicate which of the following major Operations you have been deployed on since 1st January 2001? (please complete as much information as you can).

Note: We ask whether you were involved in a combat role for each deployment. For the purpose of this question a combat role has been defined as either:

- · during deployment your main duties were any of combat (e.g. Infantry, Artillery, etc), Security, Training local police / army, Oil platform protection, Clearance diver, Boarding party, EOD (Bomb disposal, IED Technician) + Engineering Source OR
- during deployment you had experiences such as coming under fire; discharging own weapon; being in a threatening situation and unable to respond; potential for combat exposure (e.g. experienced in-direct fire), went on combat patrols or missions, feared you had been exposed to a contagious disease, toxic agent or injury (e.g. radioactivity, HIV, or chemical warfare); in danger of being killed or injured; handled/ saw dead bodies; there were casualties among people close to you; you were witness to human degradation and misery; your own actions or inactions resulted in injury or death to others.

Country	Operation name	Year your deployment/s started	Number of times deployed in that year	Total time deployed in MONTHS in that year	Combat role (select if YES)
☐ ₁ Afghanistan or areas		2001			
supporting operations in		2002			
Afghanistan		2003			
		2004			
		2005			
		2006			
		2007			
		2008			
		2009			
		2010			
		2011			
Iraq or areas	OP BASTILLE	2001			
supporting operations in Iraq		2002			
	FALCONER	2003			

3

)-11 BLACK Pantone 2945C Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

Country	Operation name	Year your deployment/s started	Number of times deployed in that year	Total time deployed in MONTHS in that year	Combat role (select if YES)
□ Iraq or areas supporting		2003			
operations in Iraq	O/II/EFOT	2004			
		2005			
		2006			
		2007			
		2008			
		2009			
		2009			
		2010			
		2011			
Solomon Islands	OP ANODE	2003			
Islands		2004			
		2005			
		2006			
		2007			
		2008			
		2009			
		2010			
		2011			
□ · Bougainville	OP BEL ISI II	2001			
		2002			
		2003			
		4			

BLACK Pantone 2945C Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

_

					_
Country	Operation name	Year your deployment/s started	Number of times deployed in that year	Total time deployed in MONTHS in that year	Combat role (select if YES)
East Timor		2001			
	IANAGER	2002			
	OP CITADEL	2002			
		2003			
		2004			
		2004			
		2005			
	OP ASTUTE, OP CHIRON,	2005			
	OP TOWER	2006			
		2007			
		2008			
		2009			
		2010			
		2011			

B6. Since 1st January 2001 what other war like, peace operations, peacekeeping, peace-monitoring or humanitarian support operations have you been deployed on, including assisting the Multinational Force and Observers (*e.g. OP Mazurka*) or UN missions (*e.g. OP Palate, OP Riverbank, OP Azure*), Humanitarian Missions (*e.g. OP Sumatra Assist, OP Pakistan Assist*), secondments to foreign militaries (*e.g. OP Enduring Freedom, OP Herrick*) and border protection (*e.g. OP Resolute*)? *If none, skip to Section C on the next page.*

Country	Operation name	Year your deployment/s started	Number of times deployed in that year	Total time deployed in MONTHS in that year	Combat role (select if YES)

BLACK Pantone 2945C

)-11

Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

5

4-10-11

SECTION C - CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

C1. Since 1st January 2001, have you held any civilian (non-ADF) jobs for <u>more than 3 months</u>?

Yes -> Please complete the table below. I No -> Please go to C2 over the page. For every job that you have held outside of the ADF for 3 months or more since 1st January 2001, please complete the table below. There are some examples provided. Please include any jobs where you may have been contracted back to an ADF-related work place or Operation. Please start with any non-ADF job you had in January 2001 and add new jobs in order. **Please estimate what year you started each job and the number of years and months you held that job**. It may be useful to refer to your personal records, such as an old copy of a resume, to remind you about jobs which you may have forgotten.

ntry Jistralia) No. of No. of weeks per week per year	4048	4048		3 2 4 8
Industry (if not Australia)	Defence	Science & technology	N/A	Science &
Employer	D570	CSIRO	NA	CSIRO
Main job duties	Maderials engineer Maderials fatiguetesting DSTO	Managing Materials Science Unit, score applied research	N/A	Unit Manager Managing Materials Science
Job Title	Materials engineer	Unit manager	Leave without pay	Unit manager
Duration job held (years and months)	4 Jrrs [4] mo	5 Jvrs 0 mo	I Jyrs O mo	009 2 JVS 6 mo
Year started	1999	EQQZ	8002	2009

Year started	Duration job held (years and months)	Job Title	Main job duties	Employer	Industry	Country (if not Australia)	No. of hours per week	No. of weeks per year
YYYY	Jyrs mo							
YYYY	Jyrs mo							
YYYY	Jyrs mo							
YYYY	Jyrs mo							
YYYY	Jyrs mo							

BLACK Pantone 2945C

6

	Year started	Duration job held (years and months)	Job Title	Main job duties	Employer	Industry	Country (if not Australia)	No. of hours per week	No. of weeks per year
	$\gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma$								
	$Y \mid Y \mid Y \mid Y$								
	$\gamma \left[\gamma \right] \gamma \left[\gamma \right]$								
Y Y V Vrs	$Y \mid Y \mid Y \mid Y$								
V V V	YYYY								
		yrsmo							

C2. Since January 2001, have you done any of the following types of <u>voluntary work</u> for emergency service, community welfare, health or humanitarian aid organisations? Choose all that apply

- Search and rescue
 - First aid/medical care

 - Fire fighting

- Counselling/supportive listening
- Overseas humanitarian aid work
 - None of the above

)-11

BLACK Pantone 2945C

 In gen 	eral, would v	ou say your hea	Ith is:					
_	xcellent	2 Very good	_	ood	🗌 🛛 Fai	r	□ ₀ Poc	r
		s are about activi activities? If so,		t do during		ay. Does j Yes, imited a Lot	<u>vour health</u> Yes, Limited a Little	No, Not Limited at All
	ate activities g, or playing g	s, such as moving golf	g a table, pushi	ing a vacuur	n cleaner,	Ě,	— 2	,
b. Climbir	ng several fli	ghts of stairs				<u> </u>	2	3
daily a	ctivities as a	weeks, have you result of your j s than you would	physical heal		problems v		vork or othe	r regular
		kind of work or of			T Yes	6	2 No	
daily a	ctivities as a	<u>weeks</u> , have you <u>result of any e</u> s than you would	motional pro			g depresse		
		her activities as c		ual		-	2 NO	
		weeks, how muc and housework)?		erfere with y	our norma	I work (ind	luding both	WORK
These quest		2 A little bit	□ ₃ M and how thing			during the	past 4 wee	
These quest For each que	tions are abo estion, pleas	out how you feel e give the one a	and how thing	s have bee	n with you	during the	past 4 wee	eks.
These quest For each qu	tions are abo estion, pleas	out how you feel	and how thing	s have bee	n with you	during the	past 4 wee	eks.
These quest For each que D6. How m	tions are abo estion, pleas nuch of the ti	out how you feel e give the one a	☐ ₃ M and how thing nswer that cor <u>ast 4 weeks</u> . All of	s have bee nes closest Most of	n with you to the way A Good Bit of the	during the you have Some of	past 4 wee been feelin A Little of	<u>ks</u> . g. None of
These quest For each que D6. How m a. Have y	tions are abo estion, pleas nuch of the ti	nut how you feel the give the one a me during the <u>p</u> and peaceful?	☐ ₃ M and how thing nswer that cor <u>ast 4 weeks</u> . All of	s have bee nes closest Most of	n with you to the way A Good Bit of the	during the you have Some of	past 4 wee been feelin A Little of	<u>ks</u> . g. None of
These quest For each que D6. How m a. How y b. Did you	tions are abo estion, pleas nuch of the ti you felt calm a	nut how you feel are give the one a me during the <u>p</u> and peaceful? of energy?	☐ ₃ M and how thing nswer that cor <u>ast 4 weeks</u> . All of	s have bee nes closest Most of	n with you to the way A Good Bit of the	during the you have Some of	past 4 wee been feelin A Little of	<u>ks</u> . g. None of
These quest For each que D6. How m a. Have y b. Did you c. Have y D7. During	tions are abo estion, pleas nuch of the ti you felt calm a u have a lot o you felt down ^o g the <u>past 4 n</u>	nut how you feel are give the one a me during the <u>p</u> and peaceful? of energy?	and how thing nswer that cor ast 4 weeks. All of the Time	s have bee mes closest Most of the Time 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	A Good Bit of the Time 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Some of the Time	Deen feelin	None of the Time
These quest For each que D6. How m a. Have y b. Did you c. Have y D7. During interfe	tions are abo estion, pleas nuch of the ti you felt calm a u have a lot o you felt down' g the <u>past 4 n</u> red with you	out how you feel are give the one a me during the <u>p</u> and peaceful? of energy? ? weeks, how muc	and how thing nswer that cor ast 4 weeks. All of the Time	s have bee mes closest Most of the Time 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	A Good Bit of the Time 3 3 3 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	Some of the Time	past 4 wee been feelin A Little of the Time 5 5 5 0tional pro	None of the Time
These quest For each que D6. How m a. Have y b. Did you c. Have y D7. During interfe	tions are abo estion, pleas nuch of the ti you felt calm a u have a lot o you felt down' g the <u>past 4 n</u> red with your ll of ne Time Survey © 1994,	nut how you feel are give the one a me during the <u>p</u> and peaceful? of energy? ? <u>weeks</u> , how muc r social activities	□ 3 M and how thing nswer that cor ast 4 weeks. All of the Time 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	s have bee mes closest Most of the Time 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	A Good Bit of the Time 3 3 3 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	during the you have Some of the Time 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	past 4 wee been feelin A Little of the Time 5 5 6 0tional pro	None of the Time 6 blems He of Time
These quest For each que D6. How m a. Have y b. Did you c. Have y D7. During interfe a. the SF-12 & Health Outcomes Trust	tions are abo estion, pleas nuch of the ti you felt calm a u have a lot o you felt down' of the <u>past 4 n</u> red with your Il of ne Time Survey © 1994, : (MOT). (SF-12)	and peaceful? weeks, how much r social activities 2000 QualityMetric II	□ 3 M and how thing nswer that cor ast 4 weeks. All of the Time 1 1 1 1 ch of the time h (like visiting v b (like visiting v 0 3 So th ncorporated – All r	Most of the Time	A Good Bit of the Time 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	during the you have Some of the Time 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	past 4 wee been feelin A Little of the Time 5 5 6 0tional pro	None of the Time 6 blems He of Time
These quest For each que D6. How m a. Have y b. Did you c. Have y D7. During interfe a. the SF-12 & Health Outcomes Trust	tions are abo estion, pleas nuch of the ti you felt calm a u have a lot o you felt down' g the <u>past 4 n</u> red with your ll of ne Time Survey © 1994, t (MOT). (SF-12, nuch <u>bodily</u>	and peaceful? weeks, how much r social activities 2000 QualityMetric In Australia/New Zealar pain have you ha	□ 3 M and how thing nswer that cor ast 4 weeks. All of the Time 1 1 1 1 ch of the time h (like visiting v b (like visiting v 0 3 So th ncorporated – All r	Most of the Time	A Good Bit of the Time 3 3 3 3 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	during the you have Some of the Time 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	past 4 wee been feelin A Little of the Time 5 5 5 5 0 0 0 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	None of the Time 6 blems He of Time
These quest For each que D6. How m a. Have y b. Did you c. Have y D7. During interfe 1, A th SF-12 ® Health Outcomes Trust D8. How m	tions are abo estion, pleas nuch of the ti you felt calm a u have a lot o you felt down' g the <u>past 4 n</u> red with your ll of ne Time Survey © 1994, t (MOT). (SF-12, nuch <u>bodily</u>	and peaceful? weeks, how much r social activities 2000 QualityMetric II Australia/New Zealar pain have you ha	□ 3 M and how thing inswer that cor ast 4 weeks. All of the Time 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	s have bee mes closest Most of the Time 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	A Good Bit of the Time 3 3 3 3 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	Some of the Time	past 4 wee been feelin A Little of the Time 5 5 5 5 0 0 0 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	ks. g. None of the Time a blems blems He of Time Medical

D9.	We would like to know ho answer which you think m			<i>few weeks</i> . Choose the
	Have you recently:			
	a. been able to concentrate	e on whatever you're doin	g?	
	Better than usual	2 Same as usual	🔲 3 Less than usual	Much less than usual
	b. lost much sleep over wo	orry?		
	☐ 1 Not at all	2 No more than usual	Rather more than usual	Much more than usual
	c. felt that you are playing	a useful part in things?		
	More so than usual	2 Same as usual	Less useful than usual	A Much less useful
	d. felt capable of making d	ecisions about things?		
	More so than usual	2 Same as usual	Less so than usual	Much less capable
	e. felt constantly under stra	ain?		
	□ , Not at all	2 No more than usual	Rather more than usual	Much more than usual
	f. felt you couldn't overcon	me your difficulties?		
	☐ 1 Not at all	2 No more than usual	Rather more than usual	Much more than usual
	g. been able to enjoy your	normal day-to-day activitie	es?	
	More so than usual	2 Same as usual	Less so than usual	Much less than usual
	h. been able to face up to	your problems?		
	More so than usual	2 Same as usual	Less able than usual	Much less able
	i. been feeling unhappy ar	nd depressed?		
	□ , Not at all	□ ₂ No more than usual	Rather more than usual	Much more than usual
	j. been losing confidence i	in yourself?		
	Not at all	No more than usual	Rather more than usual	Much more than usual
	k. been thinking of yoursel	f as a worthless person?		
	☐ Not at all	2 No more than usual	Rather more than usual	Much more than usual
	I. been feeling reasonably	happy, all things consider	red?	
	More so than usual	About same as usual	Less so than usual	 Much less than usual

© David Goldberg, 1978. Published by GLAssessment Limited. The Chiswick Centre 414 Chiswick High Rd, London W4 5TF, UK. This edition published 1992, GLAssessment is part of the Granada Learning Group.

)-11

4-10-11

_

D10. Please indicate whether or not you have suffered any of the following symptoms in the past month.
and if so, please indicate whether your symptoms were mild, moderate or severe in nature.

<u>In</u>	the past month have you suffered from:	NO Not at all	YES Mild	YES Moderate	YES Severe
1.	Chest pain	1	2	L 3	4
2.	Headaches	L 1	2	L 3	4
3.	Rapid or pounding heart beat	1	2	_ 1	L 4
4.	Irritability / outbursts of anger	<u>,</u>	2	<u>,</u>	L +
5.	Shortness of breath	1	2	<u>,</u>	_ ↓
6.	Wheezing	L 1	2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
7.	Sleeping difficulties	1	2	1 3	4
8.	Feeling jumpy / easily startled	L 1	<u></u> 2	L .	L 4
9.	Feeling unrefreshed after sleep	1	2	,	_ ↓
10.	Fatigue	L 1	2	<u> </u>	_ ↓
11.	Double vision	1	2	3	L 4
12.	Intolerance to alcohol	1	2	۵ L	_ 4
13.	Itchy or painful eyes	1	2	۵ L	L 4
14.	Rash or skin irritation	1	2	<u> </u>	L +
15.	Skin infections e.g. boils	1	2	<u>,</u>	_ ↓
16.	Skin ulcers	L 1	2	L 3	_ ↓
17.	Shaking	1	2	3	4
18.	Tingling or burning sensation in hands or feet	1	2		L 4
19.	Loss of sensation in hands or feet	1	2	<u> </u>	L +
20.	Feeling distant or cut off from others	ф,	2	<u>,</u>	L +
21.	Constipation	1	2	L 3	4
22.	Flatulence or burping	1	2	L 3	_ ↓
23.	Stomach cramps	1	2	1 3	4
24.	Diarrhoea	L 1	<u></u>	<u>,</u>	<u>ل</u> ،
25.	Indigestion	<u>,</u>	2	<u>,</u>	L +
26.	Dry mouth	<u>р</u> ,	2	<u> </u>	L +
27.	Mouth ulcers	L 1	2	3	4
28.	Toothache	L 1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	L 4
29.	Persistent cough	<u>,</u>	2	ı	L 4
30.	Lump in throat	<u>р</u> ,	1 2	<u>,</u>	ن ا
31.	Sore throat	D 1	2	1 3	_ ↓
32.	Forgetfulness	ф,	2	L 3	L +
33.	Dizziness, fainting or blackouts	L 1	2	1 3	4
	Seizures or convulsions	<u>с</u> ,	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ن ا
35.	Feeling disorientated	<u>,</u>	2	3	_ ↓
36.	Loss of concentration	<u>р</u> ,	2	<u>,</u>	ن ا
37.	Difficulty finding the right word	<u> </u>	2	ů 3	4
38.	Pain on passing urine	Ļ 1	<u></u> 2	ů .	4
39.	Passing urine more often	<u> </u>	2	ı	4
40.	Loss of control over bladder or bowels	Ļ,	2	Ļ 1	۰ 🖵
41.	Burning sensation in the sex organs	Ē 1	2	<u> </u>	4

10

BLACK Pantone 2945C

Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

_

				_
	NO Not at all	YES	YES Moderate	YES
<u>In the past month have you suffered from:</u>	Not at all	WING	Moderate	Severe
42. Loss of interest in sex	ф,	2	ц з	□ 4
 Problems with sexual functioning 	<u> </u>	2	1 3	4
44. Increased sensitivity to noise	Ļ,	<u> </u>	L 1	ن ا
45. Increased sensitivity to light	<u> </u>	2	<u> </u>	_ 4
46. Increased sensitivity to smells or odours	Ļ,	 2	ф,	□.
47. Ringing in the ears	<u> </u>	2	<u> </u>	4
48. Avoiding doing things or situations	Ċ,	2	<u>р</u> ,	□ 4
49. Pain, without swelling or redness, in several joints	<u>,</u>	2		_ ↓
50. Stiffness in several joints	Ļ,	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>ل</u> ،
51. General muscle aches or pains	<u>,</u>	2	<u>,</u>	_ ₄
52. Loss of balance or coordination	Ċ,	2	<u>с</u> ,	□ 4
53. Difficulty speaking	<u> </u>	2	<u> </u>	4
54. Low back pain	Ċ,	<u></u> 2	L 3	۰ 🗋
55. Night sweats which soak the bed sheets	<u> </u>	2	_ ı	↓
56. Feeling feverish	<u>,</u>	1 2	L 3	□ 4
 Tender or painful swelling of lymph glands in neck, armpit or groin 	,	2	۰ 🗆	4
58. Loss of, or decrease in, appetite	<u> </u>	2	<u> </u>	L 4
59. Nausea	<u> </u>	2	<u> </u>	4
60. Vomiting	Ċ,	2	<u>,</u>	L 1
61. Distressing dreams	<u> </u>	2	<u> </u>	4
62. Unintended weight gain greater than 4kg	Ċ,	2	<u>р</u> ,	□ 4
63. Unintended weight loss greater than 4kg	<u> </u>	2	<u> </u>	4

D11. Please indicate whether or not you have suffered any of these symptoms in the past month.

In the past month have you experienced:	No	Yes
1. Difficulty lifting objects above your head, or from a high shelf	<u> </u>	2
2. Difficulty undoing buttons	<u>с</u> ,	2
Difficulty turning doorknobs or unscrewing jars	1	2
4. Difficulty getting up from sitting in a chair or couch without the use of your arms	Ļ,	2
Problems with tripping, or your feet slapping, while walking	1	2
Difficulty recognising hot from cold water	<u> </u>	<u></u> 2
Difficulty feeling pain, cuts or injuries	<u>,</u>	2
Feeling unsteady walking on uneven ground	<u>с</u> ,	1 2
9. Feeling unsteady walking in the dark	1	2
10. Feeling like you may fall over because of your unsteadiness	Ļ,	2
11. Numbness, "asleep feeling" or prickling sensation in your hands or arms	<u> </u>	2
12. Numbness, "asleep feeling" or prickling sensation in your feet or legs	<u>с</u> ,	1 2
13. Burning, deep aching pain or tenderness in your hands or arms	<u>,</u>	2
14. Burning, deep aching pain or tenderness in your feet or legs	ф,	2
15. Unusual sensitivity or tenderness of your skin when clothes or bedclothes rub against you	_ ,	2
16. Feeling like you will faint, or fainting, when you stand up from a lying or sitting position	Ļ,	 2
17. Difficulty swallowing food (more than occasionally)	1	2

11

)-11

BLACK Pantone 2945C Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

4-10-11

D12.	We are into with a scal regardless a. How woo	e of 0- of whe	10 plea ether yo	se plac ou have	e a cros pain.	s in OM	E box	only. Ple	ease co	omplete ti	hese qu	uestions	5
	and 10 is					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Pain as bad as could be
	b. In the <u>pa</u> 10 is 'pa					s your v	vorst pai	in rated	on a 0- 7	10 scale	where 0) is 'no p 10	ain' and Pain
	No pain												as bad as could be
	c. In the <u>pa</u> pain' and No pain									ed on a 0- mes you v 8			ng pain.) Pain as bad as
	d. About ho your usu											days	could be
	e. In the <u>pa</u> where 0										ated on	a 0-10 :	scale
	No interference	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Unable to carry on any activities
	f. In the <u>pa</u> family ac									part in re	creation	nal, socia 10	al and
	No change	-											Extreme change
	g. In the <u>pa</u> 'no chan						anged yo	our abilit	y to wo	rk (includi	ng hous	ework) \	where 0 is
	No change	0	1	2 □	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Extreme change
D13.	Please ind listed belo								er the	past 7 da	ays in a	any of th	e areas
	Shoul Shoul	der, Lei der, Rig r arm, L	ft ght .eft		Upper I Upper I Lower I	eg, Left eg, Rigl eg, Left	ht			Upper ba Lower ba Neck	ck		
	Lower	r arm, F r arm, L r arm, F	.eft		Lower I Jaw, Le Jaw, Ri	eft	ht			No pain i	in any d	of these	areas
	Hip, L				Chest Abdom	en							
							12						
ACK P	antone 294	ISC			GulfW	/ar Vete	erans He	alth Su	rvey	V7			4
							<u></u>	- 1					

____|

D14. Th	ese next questions are about your respiratory health.	NO	YES
1.	Have you had wheezing or whistling in your chest at any time in the last <u>12 months</u> ?		
	a. Have you been at all breathless when the wheezing noise was present? b. Have you had this wheezing or whistling when you did not have a cold?		2
2.	Have you been woken by an attack of coughing at any time in the last <u>12 months</u> ?	_ ,	D 2
3.	Do you usually cough first thing in the morning (or getting up if on night shift)?	L 1	2
4.	Do you <i>usually</i> cough during the day or at night?	_ ,	2
lf N	NO to ALL of questions 2, 3 and 4 above, please skip to question 6 on this page.	NO	YES
5.	If YES to ANY of Questions 2, 3 and 4, would you have coughed like this for as much as 3 months in each of the past 2 years?	٦,	2
6.	Do you <i>usually</i> bring up any phlegm from your chest first thing in the morning in winter?	η.	2
7.	Do you usually bring up any phlegm from your chest during the day, or at night in the □ 1 No □ 2 Yes, If YES	_	Yes
8.	Have you <u>ever</u> had asthma? No 2 Yes, If YES a. Was this confirmed by a doctor? b. At what <u>age</u> did it start? c. Have you had an attack of asthma in the last 12 months ? d. Are you currently taking any medicine (including inhalers, aerosols or tablets)		· Yes ma?
	S No S 2 Yes, If YES, please name them		
9.	Have you <u>ever</u> had chronic bronchitis? No 2 Yes, If YES a. Was this confirmed by a doctor? 1 No 2 Yes b. At what <u>age</u> did it start? <i>years</i> c. Are you currently taking any medicine (including inhalers, aerosols or tablets) for 1, No 2 Yes, If YES, please name them	chronic br	onchitis?

13

)-11 BLACK Pantone 2945C Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

	10. Have you <u>ever</u> had emphysema?	□, No	2 Yes			
	c. Are you currently taking any medicir		alers, aeros	ols or tablet	s) for emph	ysema?
	 Have you <u>ever</u> had Chronic Obstructive Pu NO □ 2 YES, If YES → a. Was this confirmed by a doctor? b. At what <u>age</u> did it start? 	Imonary Diseas	se (COPD)?			
	c. Are you currently taking any medicir	e (including inh	alore aoroe	ole or tablet		22
			alers, aeros			<i></i>
	No 2 Yes, If YES, pleas	se name them				
	We are interested in your sleep patte	erns, tiredness	and experi	ences of fa	atigue.	
D15	 Please rate your current sleeping pattern (i.e. last 2 weeks). 	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Very
	, ,					
	Difficulty falling asleep	, L	2	3	4	5
h 1	Difficulty staving asloop					_
	Difficulty staying asleep	 ,	2	 ,	□ 4	 ,
	Problem waking up early	, [] ,	2	2 a	□ +	□ s
C.	Problem waking up early	, 1 1	2	3	↓4	5
C.	Problem waking up early How satisfied /dissatisfied are you with your of			□ 3 □ 3		5 5
C.	Problem waking up early How satisfied /dissatisfied are you with your of	current sleep p		satisfied	Ver	y dissatis
с. D16	 Problem waking up early How satisfied /dissatisfied are you with your on the satisfied /dissatisfied are you with your on the satisfied are you with you with your on the satisfied are you with you	 Neutral ems you have the questions 	☐ . Dis had with fee by selecting hile, then co	eling tired, y the answe ompare you	weak or lac er which ap urself to ho	king in plies to w you fel
с. D16	 Problem waking up early How satisfied /dissatisfied are you with your on the satisfied are you with your on the your on the satisfied are you with your on the your onte your on the your on the your onte your on the your onthe your on the your onthe you	 Neutral ems you have the questions 	☐ . Dis had with fee by selecting hile, then co Less	eling tired, y the answe ompare you No more	weak or lac	king in plies to wyou fel Much ma
c. D16. D17.	 Problem waking up early How satisfied /dissatisfied are you with your of the satisfied in the satisfied in	 Neutral ems you have the questions 	☐ . Dis had with fee by selecting hile, then co Less	eling tired, y the answe ompare you No more	weak or lac er which ap urself to ho More	king in plies to wyou fel Much ma
c. D16. D17. a.	 Problem waking up early How satisfied /dissatisfied are you with your of the satisfied /dissatisfied are you with your of the satisfied are you with your of the satisfied are you with your of the satisfied are you with you of the satisfied are you with you are satisfied are you with you with you have been feeling time when you were last well. Do you have problems with tiredness? 	 Neutral ems you have the questions 	☐ . Dis had with fee by selecting hile, then co Less	eling tired, o the answe ompare you No more than usual	weak or lac er which ap urself to hor More than usual	wyou fel Much mo than usu
c. D16 D17. a.	 Problem waking up early How satisfied /dissatisfied are you with your on the satisfied /dissatisfied are you with your on the satisfied are you with your on the satisfied are you with your on the satisfied are you with you on the satisfied are you with you are all you most closely. If you have been feeling the when you were last well. Do you have problems with tiredness? Do you need to rest more? 	 Neutral ems you have the questions 	☐ . Dis had with fee by selecting hile, then co Less	eling tired, y the answe ompare you No more	weak or lac er which ap urself to ho More	wyou fel Much mo than usu
c. D16 D17. a. b. c.	 Problem waking up early How satisfied /dissatisfied are you with your on the satisfied /dissatisfied are you with your on the satisfied are you with your on the satisfied are you with your on the satisfied are you with you on the satisfied are you with you are all you would like to know more about any problemergy <i>in the last month</i>. Please answer all you most closely. If you have been feeling the when you were last well. Do you have problems with tiredness? Do you need to rest more? Do you feel sleepy or drowsy? 	 Neutral ems you have the questions 	☐ . Dis had with fee by selecting hile, then co Less	eling tired, o the answe ompare you No more than usual	weak or lac er which ap urself to hor More than usual	king in oplies to w you fel Much mo than usu
c. D16. D17. a. b. c. d.	 Problem waking up early How satisfied /dissatisfied are you with your on the satisfied /dissatisfied are you with your on the satisfied are you with you with your on the satisfied are you with your on the satisfied are you with your on the you	 Neutral ems you have the questions 	☐ . Dis had with fee by selecting hile, then co Less	No more than usual	weak or lac er which ap urself to ho More than usual	wyou fel Much mo than usu
c. D16. D17. a. b. c. c. d. e.	 Problem waking up early How satisfied /dissatisfied are you with your on the satisfied /dissatisfied are you with your on the satisfied are you with your on the you with your on the satisfied are you with your on the your on the satisfied are you with your on the your on the your on the you with your on the you with your on the your on the	 Neutral ems you have the questions 	☐ . Dis had with fee by selecting hile, then co Less	eling tired, o the answe ompare you No more than usual	weak or lac er which ap urself to hor More than usual	king in oplies to w you fel Much mo than usu
c. D16. D17. a. b. c. c. d. e. f.	 Problem waking up early How satisfied /dissatisfied are you with your of the satisfied /dissatisfied are you with your of the satisfied are you with your with your of the satisfied are you with your with your of the satisfied are you with your with your with your of the satisfied are you with your with your	 Neutral ems you have the questions 	☐ . Dis had with fee by selecting hile, then co Less	No more than usual	weak or lac er which ap urself to ho More than usual	king in oplies to w you fel Much mo than usu
c. D16 D17 a. b. c. d. e. f. g.	 Problem waking up early How satisfied /dissatisfied are you with your of the very satisfied is a satisfied in the very satisfied is a satisfied in the very satisfied is a satisfied in the very very very very very very very ver	 Neutral ems you have the questions 	☐ . Dis had with fee by selecting hile, then co Less	No more than usual	weak or lac er which ap urself to ho More than usual	king in oplies to w you fel Much mo than usu
c. D16, D17, a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h.	 Problem waking up early How satisfied /dissatisfied are you with your of the very satisfied is a satisfied in the very satisfied is a satisfied in the very satisfied is a satisfied in the very very very very very very very ver	Neutral ems you have the questions ed for a long w	☐ . Dis had with fee by selecting hile, then co Less	No more than usual	weak or lac er which ap urself to ho More than usual	king in oplies to w you fel Much mo than usu
c. D16, D17, a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h.	 Problem waking up early How satisfied /dissatisfied are you with your of the vertex verte	Neutral ems you have the questions ed for a long w g?	☐ . Dis had with fee by selecting hile, then co Less	No more than usual	weak or lac er which ap urself to ho More than usual	king in oplies to w you fel Much mo than usu
c. D16, D17, a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h.	 Problem waking up early How satisfied /dissatisfied are you with your of the very satisfied is a satisfied in the very satisfied is a satisfied in the very satisfied is a satisfied in the very very very very very very very ver	Neutral ems you have the questions ed for a long w g?	Less than usual	ling tired, y the answer ompare you No more than usual	weak or lac er which ap urself to ho than usual	king in oplies to w you fel Much mo than usu
c. D16, D17, a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h.	 Problem waking up early How satisfied /dissatisfied are you with your of the vertex verte	Neutral ems you have the questions ed for a long w g?	Less than usual	No more than usual	weak or lac er which ap urself to ho More than usual	Much mo

BLACK Pantone 2945C Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

		w likely are you to doze off or fall asleep in the following ations, in contrast to feeling just tired?	Would never do		Moderate chance of dozing	High chance of dozing
a.	Sit	ting and reading	<u>,</u>	1 2	<u>,</u>	□ 4
b.	Wa	atching TV	<u>,</u>	2	<u> </u>	L 4
C.	Sit	ting, inactive in a public place (eg. Theatre, meeting)	, 🗋 ,	2	۵ L	□ 4
d.	As	a passenger in a car for an hour without a break	,,	2	3	4
e.	Lyi	ng down to rest in the afternoon when circumstances permi	it 📋 ,	2	۰ 🗋	L 4
f.	Sit	ting and talking to someone	, 🗋 ,	2	<u> </u>	4
g.	Sit	ting quietly after a lunch without alcohol	, 🗖 ,	2	<u>р</u> ,	□ 4
h.	In a	a car, while stopped for a few minutes in the traffic	, 🗋 ,	2	<u> </u>	4
		I.W. Johns 1990-97 In the past 12 months, have you experienced extreme tiredness or fatigue following your normal activities?	1 2	No, go to D2 Yes, answer		estion
	b.	In the past 12 months, have you felt extremely tired or fatigued following your normal activities every day, or almost every day, for <u>one month or longer</u> ?		No, go to D2 Yes, answer		ns below
	C.	When did this feeling of being extremely tired or fatigued <u>first</u> begin? Record month and year		M	YYY	Y
	d.	When did you last experience this feeling of being extrem tired or fatigued? Record the month and year. If still present, the current month and year.		MM	YYY	Ý
	e.	Has this feeling of being extremely tired or fatigued been present continuously over this period or has it tended to relapse and recur?	1	Present cont Relapsed an	,	
	f.	How many months in total have you experienced this extrem	ne tiredne	ss or fatigue?	M	M N
	g.	What was the longest period of time you experienced it for	r? (month	s)	M	IM I
	h.	When did this longest period of time begin? Record month and year		M	YYY	Y
	i.	Have you seen a medical doctor about this extreme tiredness or fatigue?		NO, go to D2 YES, answe		uestion
	j.	In what year did you first see a medical doctor about this extreme tiredness or fatigue?		[YYY	Y Y
	k.	Did the doctor find a cause for the extreme tiredness or fat	igue?			

)-11 BLACK Pantone 2945C Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

D 20	Over the <i>last 2 weeks</i> , how often have by any of the following problems?	you be	een bothered	Not at all	Several days	More than half the days	Nearly every day
a.	Little interest or pleasure in doing things			1	2	<u></u> ,	<u> </u>
b.	Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless			Ļ,	2 z	<u>,</u>	□ 4
C.	Trouble falling or staying asleep, or sleeping	ng too	much	1	2	1 3	4
d.	Feeling tired or having little energy			Ļ 1	2	۵ (L	L 4
e.	Poor appetite or overeating			1	2	,	4
f.	Feeling bad about yourself—or that you an yourself or your family down	re a fai	ilure or have let	ц,	□ 2	D 3	۰.
g.	Trouble concentrating on things, such as r or watching television	eading	g the newspaper	۱ 🗆	2	D 3	۰ 🗆
h.	Moving or speaking so slowly that other per noticed. Or the opposite—being so fidgety have been moving around a lot more than	or res		μ,	2	D 3	□.
i.	Thoughts that you would be better off dear in some way	d, or o	f hurting yourself	Π,	2	»	
j.	If you selected <u>any</u> problems in the items to do your work, take care of things at hon 1 Not difficult at all 2 Somewhat	ne, or	get along with oth	ner people			-
D 24			/			,	
D21.	Listed below are conditions you may or select the reason that <u>corresponds to I</u> Please select only one response for each of	how y	ou might expla			condition,	please
	1. If I had a prolonged headache, I would	\Box	I am emotionally	unset			
	probably think that it is because:	2	There is someth		with my mu:	scles, nerve	s or brain
		□ »	A loud noise, brig	ght light or	something	else has irrit	tated me
	2. If I was sweating a lot, I would probably	1	I must have a fe	ver or inf	ection		
	think that it is because:	2	I'm anxious or n	ervous			
		3	The room is too	warm, I'm	overdressed	d or working	too hard
	3. If I got dizzy all of a sudden, I would	1	There is someth	ing wrong	with my he	art or blood	pressure
	probably think it is because:	2	I am not eating	enough o	r I got up to	o quickly	
		3	I must be under	a lot of st	ress		
	4. If I noticed my mouth was dry, I would	□ 1	I must be scare	d or anxio	us about so	mething	
	probably think that is because:	2	I need to drink r			5	
		8	There is someth	ing wrong	g with my sa	alivary glan	ds
	5. If I felt my heart pounding in my chest,		I've exerted my:	self or dru	nk a lot of c	offee	
	I would probably think that this is		I must be really			.01100	
	because:	_	There must be			mv heart	
	C If I falt fatigued Lucauld week also think					-	
	If I felt <u>fatigued</u>, I would probably think that it is because:		I'm emotionally			-	opouch
			I've been over e I'm anaemic or	-	-	exercising	enougn
		L,					
	If I noticed my <u>hand trembling</u>, I would probably think that it is because:	<u> </u>	I might have so		neurologica	al problem	
	probably trink that it is because.		I'm very nervou				
		3	I've tired the mu	iscle in m	y hand		
	8. If I had trouble sleeping, I would	1	Some kind of pai	n or physi	cal discomfo	rt is keeping	me awake
	probably think that it is because:	2	I'm not tired or I	had too r	nuch coffee		
		3	I'm worrying too	much or I	must be ner	vous about	something
			16				

BLACK Pantone 2945C

Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

4-10-11

_

							_
	/ <u>stomach was upset</u> , I would ably think that it is because:	🗌 2 Iha	ave the flu	nyself sick or stomach			
		∐ ₃ Tve	e nad some	ething to eat	that did not	agree with	me
	ost my appetite. I would probably k that it is because:	as	much food	eating too mu I as before		,	
				o much that fo stomach or i			d anymore
11. lf l h	ad a hard time catching my	□ , Mv	lunas are o	ongested from	m infection. in	ritation or he	art trouble
brea	th I would probably think that it is ause:	2 The	e room is s	stuffy or there	e is too muc		
12. lf l n	oticed numbness or tingling in	L I'm	under emo	tional stress			
my h	hands or feet, I would probably	_		thing wrong v	with my none	on or blood (virgulation
think	k that it is because:	_		y hand or foo	-		arculation
	vas constipated or irregular,	🗌 👘 The	ere is not e	enough fruit (or fibre in m	y diet	
	uld probably think that it is ause:	🗌 2 Nei	rvous tens	ion is keepin	ng me from I	being regula	ar
0600	1036.	🗌 🛛 The	ere is som	ething wrong	g with my bo	wels or inte	estine
	The purpose of the question: that people sometin					oblems	
			D a a				
	e last 3 months, how often			ne next page		day a week	
	where in your abdomen?	Less than o	,	nonth		e than one d	ay a week
0		One day a			Ever	ry day	
		Two to thre	e days a m	nonth			
	women: Did this discomfort or pa ng your menstrual bleeding and n		<u> </u>		oes not app ad menopau		
2 400	e you had this discomfort or pair	6 months		No □₂ Y	'es		
	inger?	i o monuis	Never or		es	Most of	
			rarely	Sometimes	Often	the time	Always
4.11au	after did this disconfect or poin						
	v often did this discomfort or pain better or stop after you had a	1	Δ.	Δ.	Δ.		Π.
<u> </u>	el movement?		,	- · ·	, L ,	·	
	en this discomfort or pain started		μ.		 ,		Ь.
have	e more frequent bowel movemen	its?	Τ.	· · · ·	Γ.	·	Ч°
6. Whe	en this discomfort or pain started	. did vou	_	_	_	_	_
	e less frequent bowel movement		1	2	3	- ↓	s
7 \M/bc	a this discomfort or poin started						
	en this discomfort or pain started I (bowel movements) looser?	, were your	ф,	2	 ,	□ +	۰ 📮
5100	(bower movements) tooser i		_			_	_
	en this discomfort or pain started				_ ,	.	s
how	often did you have harder stools	\$?	,	2	, ,	<u> </u>	,
9. In th	e last 3 months, how often did					1	1
	have hard or lumpy stools?		L 1	 ²	L 3	L. 1 +	L 5
40 1- 4	a last 2 manths, have after all the	ou hous la sa					
	e last 3 months, how often did y hy or watery stools?	ou nave loose	1	1 2	_ »		<u> </u>
1103	ing or matory otoolo:						
_							
		17					

)-11

BLACK Pantone 2945C

Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

4-10-11

D23. For each statement below, indicate how strongly the statement has applied to you.

c	wer the <u>past two weeks</u> how often have you felt:	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	All the Time
1.	There is a lot of value in what I can offer others.	<u>р</u> ,	2	_ ,	۰ 🗋	 5
2.	My life seems to be pointless.	<u> </u>	2	s	L +	<u> </u>
3.	There is no purpose to the activities in my life.	<u>,</u>	2	<u>,</u>	Ļ١	<u> </u>
4.	My role in life has been lost.	<u>,</u>	2	3	4	5
5.	I no longer feel emotionally in control.	Ļ,	2	1 3	L +	<u>с</u> в
6.	I am in good spirits.	<u>,</u>	2	ډ 🗌	۰ 🗆	5
7.	No one can help me.	Ļ,	1 2	<u> </u>	Ļ٠	<u> </u>
8.	I feel that I cannot help myself.	<u>,</u>	2	<u>,</u>	L +	<u> </u>
9.	I feel hopeless.	<u>,</u>	2	<u> </u>	L +	۰ 🗋
10.	I feel guilty.	<u>,</u>	2	3	4 🗌	Б
11.	I feel irritable.	ф,	1 2	ф.,	Ļ٠	5
12.	I cope fairly well with life.	1	2	_ »	۰ 🗆	5
13.	I have a lot of regret about my life.	ф,	2		Ļ٠	ф.
14.	Life is no longer worth living.	 ,	2	3	_ ↓	<u></u> Б
15.	I tend to feel hurt easily.	μ,	2	۵ 🖵	۰ 🖵	<u>Б</u> 6
16.	I am angry about a lot of things.	L 1	2	۵ ا	۰ 🗌	5
17.	I am proud of my accomplishments.	μ,	2	ц,	Ļ٠	ф.,
18.	I feel distressed about what is happening to me.	_ 1	2	3	L +	 5
19.	I am a worthwhile person.	ф,	2		÷ 🖵	ф.,
20.	I would rather not be alive.	1	2	3	_ ₄	6
21.	I feel sad and miserable.	ф,	2	ц »	Ļ۰	5
22.	I feel discouraged about life.	_ ,	2	_ ,	L +	5
23.	I feel quite isolated or alone.	φ,	 2	Ļ.,	Ļ٠	φ.
24.	I feel trapped by what is happening to me.	1	2	3	4	5

D24. For each item, please choose the box that best indicates how much you agree with the following statements as they apply to you over the <u>last month</u>. If a particular situation has not occurred recently, answer according to how you think you would have felt.

	Not true at all	Rarely true	Sometimes true	Often true	True nearly all the time
a. I am able to adapt when changes occur.	<u>ф</u> ,	2	<u> </u>	۰ 🗋	ά,
b. I can deal with whatever comes my way.	<u> </u>	2	<u> </u>	_ ₄	5
c. I try to see the humorous side of things when I am faced with problems.	μ,	2	۰ ا	، 🗆	6
d. Having to cope with stress can make me stronger.	<u> </u>	2	3	4	5
 I tend to bounce back after illness, injury or other hardships. 	μ,	2	Γ,	۰.	• •
 I believe I can achieve my goals, even if there are obstacles. 	Π,	2	۰.	۰ 🗆	5 🗆
g. Under pressure, I stay focused and think clearly.	Ļ 1	2 z	1 3	L +	۰ L
h. I am not easily discouraged by failure.	L 1	2	<u> </u>	_ ↓	Б
 I think of myself as a strong person when dealing with life's challenges and difficulties. 	[،] □,	2	L ,	۰.	5
 I am able to handle unpleasant or painful feelings like sadness, fear and anger. 	· 🗖 ,	2	3	۰ 🗆	6

Copyright © 2001, 2003, 2007 by Kathryn M. Connor, M.D. and Johnathon R.T. Davidson, M.D.

BLACK Pantone 2945C

Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

 D25. In the past 12 months, have you ever felt that life is not worth living? [1, No]25. In the past 12 months, have you ever felt so low that you thought [1, No]2. D26. In the past 12 months, have you ever felt so low that you thought [1, No]27. In the past 12 months, have you made a suicide plan? [1, No]28. In the past 12 months, have you attempted suicide? [1, No]28. In the past 12 months, have you attempted suicide? [1, you require support in relation to any issues you have identified in this questionnaire, we approximate the support in relation to any issues you have identified in this questionnaire, we approximate the support in relation to any issues you have identified in this questionnaire.
--

D29. We would like to know whether a medical doctor has *diagnosed you with*, or *treated you for*, any of the following medical problems or conditions *since January 2001*. If YES, please indicate the year you were first diagnosed, whether you have been treated by a medical doctor for this condition in the past year, and whether you have taken any medications for the condition in the past month. This could include medications requiring a prescription or other medications brought 'over the counter' such as Ventolin, Aspirin, and Voltaren.

I	Has a medical doctor diagnosed you				If YES		
	with, or treated you for, any of the following medical problems or conditions since January 2001?	۹	Yes	<u>Year</u> diagnosed	Treated by a doctor in the <u>past year</u>	Medication taken in <u>past month</u>	Name of medication(s)
÷	High blood pressure	Ĩ	~	$\gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma$	🗌 , No 📋 Yes	🗌 , No 🔲 🛛 Yes	
N	Heart attack / Myocardial infarction	Ĺ		$\gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma$	🗌 , No 🔲 2 Yes	🗌 , No 🔲 ۽ Yes	
ė	Angina	Ĺ	~	$\gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma$	🗌 , No 🔲 🛛 Yes	🗌 , No 🔲 🛛 Yes	
4	High cholesterol	Ő		$\gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma$	🗌 , No 🔲 2 Yes	🗌 , No 🔲 🛛 Yes	
ъ.	Stroke	Ĺ		$\gamma \left \gamma \right \gamma \left \gamma \right $	🗌 , No 🔲 z Yes	🗌 , No 🔲 ۽ Yes	
ý.	Heart failure / Cardiac failure	Ó		$\gamma \left \gamma \right \gamma \left \gamma \right $	🗆 , No 🔲 z Yes	🗌 , No 🔲 ۽ Yes	
۲.	Epilepsy	Ű		$\gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma$	🗌 , No 🔲 $_2$ Yes	🗌 , No 🔲 ۽ Yes	
ø	Migraines	Ū		YYYY	🗌 , No 🔲 z Yes	□, No □₂ Yes	

4-10-11

٦

٧7

19

Gulf War Veterans Health Survey

with the form of the weight of the sector	Ξ	Has a medical doctor diagnosed vou		_		If YES	s		
Motor neurone disease I		with, or treated you for, any of the following medical problems or conditions since January 2001?	۶	Yes	<u>Year</u> diagnosed	Treated by a doctor in the <u>past y</u> e	ar	Medication taken in <u>past month</u>	Name of medication(s)
Multiple sclerosis I	ை	Motor neurone disease	Ó		\succ	No 🔲	Yes	No 🛛	
Pneumonia []	10.		Ĺ	~		No 🔲 2	Yes	No 🛛	
Stomach or duodenal ulcers	1.		Ó		\succ	No 🛛		No 🛛	
Colitis / Crohn's disease Colitis disease Colit	12.		Ő		\succ	No 🛛	Yes	No	
Functional dyspepsia Image: system syst	13.	Colitis / Crohn's disease	Ó	~		No 🛛	Yes	No 🛛	
Hepatitis Image: Controls of the liver Image: Controls of the liver Image: Controls of the liver Image: Control of the liver Image: Contro	4		Ó		YYYY	No 🛛	Yes	No 🛛	
Cirrhosis of the liver	15.	Hepatitis	Ó	ñ	$\gamma \gamma \gamma \gamma$	no D	Yes	No J	
Polypris in the bowel Image: state sta	16.	Cirrhosis of the liver			\succ	No 🛛	Yes	1 No	
Kidney disease e.g. stones, infection, bleeding Image: Stones, Image: Stones, Stone, Stone, Stones, Stones, Stones, Stones, Stones, Ston	17.		Ó	~		No 🔲	Yes	No 🛛	
Bladder disease e.g. infection,	18.	Kidney disease e.g. stones, infection, bleeding	Ó	\sim	\succ	No 🛛	Yes	No	
Diabetes Image: Second se	19.	Bladder disease e.g. infection, bleeding	Ó	ñ	\succ	No 🛛	Yes	1 No	
Temporomandibular Joint (TMJ) Image: Control of the state of the stat	20.		Ĺ	~ 	\succ	No 🛛	Yes	No 🛛	
Traumatic Brain Injury Image: Control of the state of th	21.		Ó	Õ	\succ	No 🛛	Yes	No 🛛	
Fibrositis or fibromyalgia	53	Traumatic Brain Injury	Ó		\succ	No 🛛	Yes	No 🛛	
	23.				\succ	, No		»No	

BLACK Pantone 2945C

Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

~رد∠~

Ĵ	Han a medical destruction of the					If YES		
Ē	as a meutal uccur ungrosed you with, or treated you for, any of the following medical problems or conditions since January 2001?	Ŷ	Yes	<u>Year</u> diagnosed	Trea a d in the	Treated by a doctor in the <u>past year</u>	Medication taken in past month	Name of medication(s)
24.	Eye or vision problems e.g. glaucoma	Ĺ	Ĩ	$\gamma \gamma \gamma \gamma $	°N L	🗆 2 Yes	□, No □ z Yes	
25.	Sinus problems	, ,		YYYY	°N I	🔲 2 Yes	□, No □ z Yes	
26.	Hearing loss	Ĺ	~	YYYY	°N 	□ ² Yes	□, No □ z Yes	
27.	Dermatitis	Ĺ	~	YYYY	°N L	□ ₂ Yes	□, No □ z Yes	
28.	Eczema	Ű	Õ	YYYY	°N ,	□ ₂ Yes	□ , No □ ₂ Yes	
29.	Psoriasis	Ē		YYYY	, No	□ ₂ Yes	🗌 , No 🔲 $_2$ Yes	
30.	Malignant melanoma	Ó		YYYY	°N L	□ ₂ Yes	□, No □ ² Yes	
31.	Other skin cancer e.g. squamous cell or basal cell skin cancers	, ,		YYYY	°N 	□ ₂ Yes	🗌 , No 🔲 z Yes	
32.	Other kind of cancer, tumour or malignancy (please specify type)	Ĺ		Y Y Y	° L	□ ₂ Yes	, No	
33.	Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	Ű		$\gamma \gamma \gamma \gamma $	°N ,	🗆 ; Yes	🗆 , No 🔲 ۽ Yes	
34	Impotence	Ē	$\tilde{\Box}$	YYYY	, No	🗆 2 Yes	□, No □₂ Yes	
35.	Alcohol abuse or dependency	Ū	Ĩ	YYYY	, No	□ ₂ Yes	□ , No □ ₂ Yes	
36.	Drug abuse or dependency	Ĺ		YYYY	, No	□ ² Yes	🗌 , No 🔲 z Yes	
37.	Anxiety or stress	Ĺ		$\gamma \gamma \gamma \gamma $	°	□ ² Yes	□, No □ z Yes	

)-11

BLACK Pantone 2945C

Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

21

4-10-11

Ē	Hee a modical doctor diamacad we					If YES				
Ĕ	as a meuter uccor ungrosed you with, or treated you for, any of the following medical problems or conditions since January 2001?	Ŷ	Yes	<u>Year</u> diagnosed	ii tha	Treated by a doctor in the <u>past year</u>	Med tak past	Medication taken in past month	Nam	Name of medication(s)
38.	Depression	Ĺ	~	$\gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma$, No	o 🛛 ː Yes	No L	□₂ Yes		
39.	Post Traumatic Stress Disorder	Ő		$\gamma \gamma \gamma \gamma $	N I	o 🛛 2 Yes	°N 	□₂ Yes		
40.	Other psychiatric or psychological condition needing treatment or counselling (please specify)	Ĺ	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	YYYY	ž	🗌 , No 🔲 2 Yes	□, No □₂ Yes	□₂ Yes		
41.	Sleep apnoea	Ő	ñ	$\gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma$, N	o 🛛 ː Yes	°N 	□₂ Yes		
42.	Multiple chemical sensitivity	Ű		$\gamma \gamma \gamma \gamma$, N	o 🛛 1 Yes	° 	□² Yes		
ł3.	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Ĺ	Ĩ	$\gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma$	°N L	o 🛛 i Yes	° L	□² Yes		
4.	Osteoporosis	Ó	~	$\gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma$, No	o 🔲 2 Yes	°N L	□ ₂ Yes		
45.	Osteoarthritis	Ē	\sim	$\gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma$	ŭ Ū	🗌 1 No 🔲 2 Yes	°N L	□₂ Yes		
ξ	If YES to doctor diagnosed or treated osteoarthritis, please indicate main body site/s that this has been a problem at: UNeck Shoulder Knee Ank	arthriti	thritis, plea	ase indicate main bod	body si ack	te/s that this h	Tas been a p	sroblem at:	Feet	other
46.	Rheumatoid arthritis	Ű.	~ 	$\gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma$	ž	🗆 i No 🔲 ۽ Yes	°N L	□₂ Yes		
ξŪ	If YES to doctor diagnosed or treated rheumatoid arthritis, indicate main body site/s this has been a problem at:	natoid I	toid arthriti	is, indicate main body	body sit lack	e/s this has be	een a proble	m at:	□ Feet	other
47.	Other inflammatory arthritis e.g. ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatic, Reiter's	Ó	~ 	$\gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma \mid \gamma$	ž	🗌 , No 🔲 $_2$ Yes	° L	□² Yes		
ΞŪ	If YES to doctor diagnosed or treated inflammatory arthritis, indicate main body site/s this has been a problem at: Neck Shoulder Elbow Hand Lower back Hip Knee Ankle		Imatory ar	rthritis, indicate main	nain bo ack	dy site/s this	has been a	problem at:	Feet	other

BLACK Pantone 2945C

Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

Has a medical doctor diagnosed vou			If YES		
with, or treated you for, any of the following medical problems or conditions since January 2001?	No Yes	s <u>Year</u> diagnosed	Treated by a doctor in the <u>past year</u>	Medication taken in <u>past month</u>	Name of medication(s)
48. Gout	, ,	$[\gamma \gamma \gamma \gamma]$	D No D Yes	🗆 , No 🔲 ۽ Yes	
If YES to doctor diagnosed or treated gout, indicate main body site/s this has been a problem at I Neck Shoulder Elbow Hand Lower back Hip	indicate ma	main body site/s this has nd	is has been a problem (r back	at:	Feet Other
49. Other musculoskeletal condition, specify	Ĺ	2 2	🗌 🗆 , No 🔲 🛛 Yes 🔄 , No 🔲 z Yes	□, No □₂ Yes	
If YES to doctor diagnosed or treated musculoskeletal condition, indicate main body site/s this has been a problem at: Neck	uloskeletal o	al condition, indicate mail nd	te main body site/s this r back	has been a problem at:	Feet Other
Please list any other medical problems or conditions which a medical doctor has diagnosed you with, or treated you for, since January 2001?	onditions	which a medical do	octor has diagnosed you	with, or treated you for, si	nce January 2001?
		YYYY	O, No D2 Yes	🗌 , No 🔲 z Yes	
		Y Y Y	C No C Yes	🗌 , No 🔲 z Yes	
		Y Y Y Y	T No 2 Yes	🗌 , No 🔲 $_2$ Yes	
		Y Y Y	D No D Yes	🗆 , No 🔲 z Yes	
D30. During the past twelve months have you been hospitalised overnight or longer because of illness or injury? I No I YES, please specify <u>why</u> and for <u>how many days</u> :	ve you b	een hospitalised (days:	overnight or longer be	cause of illness or injur	2
1 ⁴ hospitalisation in past 12 months		days	Why?		

BLACK Pantone 2945C Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

Why? Why?

days

2nd hospitalisation in past 12 months

3rd hospitalisation in past 12 months

4th hospitalisation in past 12 months

Why?

days

days

)-11

D31.	Excluding any time spent in hospital, have you visited any of the following or consulted any of
	these health professionals for your own health in the past 12 months?

 Outpatients section of a hospital 	🗌 🖅 No	2 Yes	
 b. Casualty or emergency ward 	🗌 🖅 No	2 Yes	
c. Day clinic for minor surgery or diagnostic tests other than X ray	🗌 1 No	2 Yes	
d. General practitioner	🗌 1 No	2 Yes	
e. Specialist doctor	I NO	2 Yes	
f. Dentist or dental professional	🗌 🖅 No	2 Yes	
g. Accredited counsellor	🗌 1 No	2 Yes	
h. Alcohol and drug worker	🗌 1 No	2 Yes	
i. Psychologist	I No	2 Yes	
j. Social worker/welfare officer	🗌 🕴 No	2 Yes	
k. Physiotherapist/hydrotherapist	🗌 🖅 No	2 Yes	
I. Chiropractor	🗌 1 No	2 Yes	
m. Osteopath	🗌 1 No	2 Yes	
n. Diabetes educator	🗌 1 No	2 Yes	
o. Dietician/Nutritionist	🗌 1 No	2 Yes	
p. Naturopath	🗌 🖅 No	2 Yes	
q. Audiologist/Audiometrist	🗌 1 No	2 Yes	
r. Other, please specify type of health professional	🗌 1 No	2 Yes	

D32. In the past <u>two weeks</u>, how many times have you consulted the following health professionals? Write "0" (zero) if you have not consulted one of these health professionals in the past two weeks.

a. General Practitioner	times
b. Specialist doctor	times

D33. Thinking back over the past <u>two weeks</u>, did you stay in bed or at home all or part of any day because you did not feel well or as a result of illnesses or injury?

	1	No		2	Yes
--	---	----	--	---	-----

- D34. We would now like to ask you some questions about your pregnancy history (if you are female) or that of your spouse/partner/s (if you are male). You may need to refer to your spouse/partner/s, or to your Child Health Record, to assist you in answering these questions.
 - Have you been pregnant or fathered a pregnancy (including miscarriages, ectopic pregnancies or terminations) since January 2000?
 - No, please go to question 2 on the next page.
 - Yes, please complete the following table for each of your pregnancies that have occurred since January 2000. For pregnancies involving twins, triplets or more, use a column for each baby.

24

BLACK Pantone 2945C

Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

4-10-11

		1 st pregnancy	2 nd pregnancy	3 rd pregnancy	4 th pregnancy
	Live birth	1	1	_ ,	1
	Live birth but baby died within 28 days of birth	2	2	2	2
What was the outcome	Still birth	 ,	3	3	3
of this pregnancy?	Ectopic pregnancy	4	4	4	4
	Miscarriage	5	5	5	5
	Termination	a	с в	a 🗌	e
	Currently pregnant	□ 7	7	7	7
Month / Year of pregnancy outcome?		M M Y Y Y Y	M M Y Y Y Y	M M Y Y Y Y	M M Y Y Y Y
How many weeks was the pregnancy?		weeks	weeks	weeks	Not known
Baby's sex		☐ 1 Male ☐ 2 Female ☐ 3 Unknown	1 Male 2 Female 3 Unknown	☐ 1 Male ☐ 2 Female ☐ 3 Unknown	☐ 1 Male ☐ 2 Female ☐ 3 Unknow
If this pregnancy resulted in a live birth, what was the birth weight?		<i>grams</i> ☐ 1 Not known	grams	<i>grams</i> ☐ 1 Not known	<i>gram</i> gram ∫ Not known

2. Since January 2000, have you and your partner experienced difficulties getting pregnant despite trying for at least 12 months?

No, please go to Section E on the next page.

□ ₂ Yes, If YES —	
a. What year did those difficulties getting pregnant begin?	YYYY year
b. Have you sought or undertaken infertility treatment? $\hfill \hfill \square_1$ No	2 Yes
c. If YES, were any causes for your infertility found?	2 Yes, please specify
d. Have you managed to get pregnant or father a pregnancy since	then?

you

🗌 📊 No

25

)-11 BLACK Pantone 2945C

Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

~~∠+∪~~

SECTION E - INJURY

The following questions ask you about *injuries* you have had in the *past 12 months* such as sprains, broken bones, burns, cuts, heavy knocks etc that were bad enough to interfere with your daily activities.

E1. How many times <u>in the past 12 months</u> have you had any injury that was bad enough to interfere with your daily activities?

□.	None, skip to E3 on the next page.	🗌 1 One 🔲 2 Two	☐ 3 Three ☐ 4 Four
		Einht D Ninn	T

- 5 Five 5 Six 7 Seven 5 Eight 6 Nine 10 Ten or more
- E2. Please complete the table below in relation to the two most recent injuries in the past 12 months.

-	What was the main source of your injury?	Most recent choose one cause)	Second most recent (choose one cause)
a.	What was the main cause of your injury?	<u> </u>	
	Motor vehicle – you as driver		<u>Ц</u> ,
	Motor vehicle – you as passenger	2	2
	Motor cycle – you as driver	3	□ 3
	Motor cycle- you as passenger		4
	Cycling	 5	5
	As a pedestrian	<u>с</u> в	s
	Other transport related	,	ф,
	Struck by or collision with a person		•
	Struck by or collision with an object	•	•
	Firearm	10	10
	Cut or pierced by an object, e.g. knife/tool/other implement	– 11	— "
	Machinery in operation	12	12
	Falling over (on the same level or less than 1 metre)	13	<i>er</i>
	Falling over (drop of 1 metre or more)	14	14
	Near drowning	15	15
	Fire, flames, or smoke	16	10
	Hot liquid, steam, gas, object or solid substance	17	17
	Poisoning - accidental or intentional overdose of medication	18	18
	Poisoning - accidental or intentional swallowing poisonous substa	nces 🔲 19	19
	Electricity	20	20
	Bite or sting	21	21
	Other injury cause, please specify	22	22

Glood job - you are well past half way

26

BLACK Pantone 2945C

Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

b.	What best describes the type of activity you wer doing when you were injured?	e	(ch	Most rec oose <u>one</u>		Second most recent (choose one activity)	
	Working for an income - while in the ADF (incl. trav	/el to/from	work)				
	Working for an income - not in the ADF (incl. trave		,				
	Other type of work, e.g. volunteer work, housework			\Box			
	Sports activity			Б.		Ц,	
	Leisure activity						
	Formal educational activity (student, incl. travel to	and from)		_			
		and from)		Ц.		Ц « П т	
	Other injury cause, please specify		_	7		ī	-
							l
						L	
c.	Did you attend the following for the injury you received?	Most	recent Iry			econd most ecent injury	
	Hospital as an inpatient	□ ₁ No	2	Yes	1	No 🗌 2 Yes	
	Emergency/casualty department	No		Yes		No 2 Yes	
	Outpatient clinic at hospital	□ 1 No		Yes		No 2 Yes	
	General practitioner or specialist			Yes		No 2 Yes	
	Other health professional			Yes		No 2 Yes	
			Ľ	103			
d.	Did you have time off work or study due to the injury?	□, No	2	Yes	Π,	No 🗌 2 Yes	
	If YES, how many days did you have off work or study?			days		days	
e.	On any other days did you cut down on anything you usually do because of the injury?	No 3 Don	2 't knov	Yes v	1 2	No 🗌 2 Yes Don't know	
f.	Were you under the influence of alcohol, or any other substance, when you were injured?	□ ₁ No □ ₃ Don		Yes v	1 2	No 🗌 2 Yes Don't know	
3.	Did <u>any</u> injury you received in the <u>past 3 years</u>	<u>s</u> involve t	he fol	lowing?			
	a. Being dazed, confused or "seeing stars"?	🗌 👘 No	2 ž	Yes			
	b. Not remembering the injury?	□, No	2	Yes			
	c. Losing consciousness (knocked out)?	, No	2	Yes —	¥		
	If YES to E3.c, approximately how long were you If YES to E3.c, approximatel	u unconsci u 3 5-30				nore than 30 minute	s
4.	How often do you have five or more 'standard' one occasion?	drinks (se	e Gu	ide page	e 33) con	taining alcohol on	
	Never Less than once a month	onthly [_	/eekly	<u></u> ₅ C	aily or almost daily	
-		-					
	2	·					
۵CI	K Pantone 2945C Gulf War Vetera	ans Health	Surve	ey V7		4-1	0-

)-11

····∠⊤∠····

SECTION F - RISK TAKING
F1. Read each of the following statements, and along the scale of boxes shown between two ways you might feel, mark the box that best describes your feelings RIGHT NOW.
I feel like gambling very much not at all 1 2 3 4 5 4 7 6 90 11 12 13 14 16 17 14 16 20 21 22 23 24 2 24 2 24 2 24 2 24 2 24 2 24 2 24
I am driving and the lights turn yellow, I feel like stopping accelerating 1 2 3 4 5 4 7 16 10 15 16 17 18 10 20 21 22 23 24 2
I don't The lights suddenly go out in an unfamiliar stairwell I proceed immediately a large state of the light suddenly go out in an unfamiliar stairwell I proceed immediately a large state of the large
avoiding everyone I feel like taking or the worke 1 2 3 4 6 9 7 6 9 10 11 12 13 14 16 19 20 21 22 26 24 21
I feel like diving from a diving board, which is very high very low 1 2 3 4 5 4 7 6 90 11 12 14 15 16 16 21 22 26 24 25
I like adventur routine 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 6 9 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 10 21 22 24 2
the thrill I seek tranquility
I take a dangerous If I am in a hurry I take a safe detour short-cut If I am in a hurry I take a safe detour safe
I am open to confrontation 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 6 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 22 23 24 2
I prefer to be supervised direct 1 2 3 4 5 4 7 6 9 11 12 14 16 17 14 16 21 22 24
I give priority to action 1 2 3 4 5 4 7 6 9 11 12 14 15 16 17 14 19 20 24 25
I like to listen to music very softly at loud volume 1 2 3 4 5 4 7 0 0 11 12 14 15 14 19 30 21 22 24 2 24 22 24 22 24 25 24
28

BLACK Pantone 2945C Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

4-10-11

not at all completely
I prefer discussions, which are calm animated 2 3 4 6 7 0 10 11 12 13 14 15 10 17 16 10 21 22 23 24 25
A hostile situation reinforces me 1 2 3 4 5 4 7 10 11 12 13 14 15 17 16 19 21 22 23 24 25
A menacing dog approaches I run away I confront it I run away 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 1 15 16 17 18 22 23 24 25
I take my time Faced with a potentially dangerous event I instantly react 1 2 5 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 10 21 22 23 24 25
Seeing a person who is drowning, I first call for help 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0 10 11 12 14 15 16 17 16 19 21 22 23 24 25
I prefer work that is not planned +
I am right never all of the time 1 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 1 1 12 13 14 15 36 17 18 30 21 22 23 24 25
I emphasise speed 1 2 3 4 5 4 7 8 1
I like to drive very fast very slow 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0 0 11 12 14 15 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 <t< th=""></t<>
I like to listen to music with a tempo that is very slow very fast 1 2 5 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 10 21 22 23 24 25
I tend to take risks a lot not at all
29
BLACK Pantone 2945C Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7 4-10-11

|____

 could not pay electricity, gas or telephone bills on time could not pay for car registration or insurance on time pawned or sold something unable to heat my home sought financial help from friends or family went without meals sought assistance from welfare/community organizations no/none of the above 62. Since 1 st January 2001 have you stayed one or more nights in a homeless shelter, on the street park, or in an abandoned building? No Yes a. If YES, for how long in total since January 2001? how long 63. Have you ever been convicted of a crime in a court of law (including civil court, criminal court or military court)? No Yes a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) prior to August 1990 between August 1990 and December 2000 since January 2001 64. Have you ever been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat in the shown below? prior to August 1990 for how long between August 1990 and December 2000 for how long 65. Please answer the following questions about other very stressful events that might have happe your life since January 2001 7. No Did you participate in combat, either as a member of a military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? Did you participate in combat, either as a member of a military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? Were you an unamed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup rinvasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict) 	G1.	Over the <i>past 12 months</i> , have any of the following happened to you/your household because shortage of money?	of a
 could not pay for car registration or insurance on time pawned or sold something unable to heat my home sought financial help from friends or family went without meals sought assistance from welfare/community organizations no/none of the above 62. Since 1 st January 2001 have you stayed one or more nights in a homeless shelter, on the street park, or in an abandoned building? No Yes a. If YES, for how long in total since January 2001? how long 63. Have you gver been convicted of a crime in a court of law (including civil court, criminal court or military court)? No Yes a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) prior to August 1990 between August 1990 and December 2000 since January 2001 64. Have you gver been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat the times shown below? prior to August 1990 for how long between August 1990 and December 2000 for how long 65. Please answer the following questions about other very stressful events that might have happer your life <u>since January 2001</u> 1. Did you participate in combat, either as a member of an ilitary, or as a member of an organised non-military group? Did you participate in combat, either as a member of an military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? Did you participate or poly of poly is a difference or there conflicts? Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict) 			
 pawned or sold something unable to heat my home sought financial help from friends or family went without meals sought assistance from welfare/community organizations no/none of the above 62. Since 1 st January 2001 have you stayed one or more nights in a homeless shelter, on the street park, or in an abandoned building? No Yes a. If YES, for how long in total since January 2001? <i>how long</i> 63. Have you ever been convicted of a crime in a court of law (including civil court, criminal court or military court)? No Yes a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) prior to August 1990 between August 1990 and December 2000 since January 2001 64. Have you ever been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat the times shown below? prior to August 1990 for how long 65. Please answer the following questions about other very stressful events that might have happer your life <u>since January 2001</u> 1. Did you participate in combat, either as a member of a military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? Did you participate in combat, either as a member of an alpice where there was ongoing terms of popule because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict)			
 Sought financial help from friends or family went without meals sought assistance from welfare/community organizations no/none of the above 62. Since 1st January 2001 have you stayed one or more nights in a homeless shelter, on the street park, or in an abandoned building? No : Yes a. If YES, for how long in total since January 2001? 63. Have you ever been convicted of a crime in a court of law (including civil court, criminal court or military court)? No : Yes a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) prior to August 1990 between August 1990 and December 2000 since January 2001 64. Have you ever been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat in the times shown below? prior to August 1990 for how long in total were you in jail during the times shown below? prior to August 1990 and December 2000 for how long between August 1990 and December 2000 for how long since January 2001 for how long since January 2001 for how long since January 2001 for how long between August 1990 and December of a military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? Did you participate in combalt, either as a member of a military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? Did you participate in combalt, either as a member of a military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? Did you participate in combalt, either as a member of a military, or as a member of an inflax, or as a member of an organised non-military group? Were you an unamed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict) 			
 went without meals sought assistance from welfare/community organizations no/none of the above 62. Since 1st January 2001 have you stayed one or more nights in a homeless shelter, on the street park, or in an abandoned building? No : Yes a. If YES, for how long in total since January 2001? Mo : Yes a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) prior to August 1990 between August 1990 and December 2000 since January 2001 64. Have you ever been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat in the street prior to August 1990 and December 2000 in No : Yes . If YES, when was this (select all that apply) prior to August 1990 and December 2000 ince January 2001 64. Have you ever been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat in the shown below? prior to August 1990 for https://www.long since January 2001 for how long between August 1990 and December 2000 for how long between August 1990 and December 2000 for how long between August 1990 and December 2000 for how long between August 1990 and December 2000 for how long between August 1990 and December 2000 for how long between August 1990 and December 2000 for how long between August 1990 and December 2000 for how long between August 1990 and December 2000 for how long between August 1990 and December 2000 for how long between August 1990 and December 2000 for https://www.long between Au			
 sought assistance from welfare/community organizations no/none of the above 62. Since 1st January 2001 have you stayed one or more nights in a homeless shelter, on the street park, or in an abandoned building? No Yes a. If YES, for how long in total since January 2001? how long 63. Have you <u>ever</u> been convicted of a crime in a court of law (including civil court, criminal court or military court)? No Yes a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) prior to August 1990 between August 1990 and December 2000 since January 2001 64. Have you <u>ever</u> been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat in the shown below? prior to August 1990 for how long between August 1990 for how long 65. Please answer the following questions about other very stressful events that might have happer your life <u>since January 2001</u>. Since January 2001 Did you participate in <u>combat</u>, either as a member of a military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? Did you participate in <u>combat</u>, either as a member of an ilitary, or as a member of an organised non-military group? Did you participate in <u>combat</u>, either as a member of an ilitary, or as a member of an unarray 2001. No erg of people because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict) 		sought financial help from friends or family	
 no/none of the above G2. Since 1st January 2001 have you stayed one or more nights in a homeless shelter, on the street park, or in an abandoned building? No Yes a. If YES, for how long in total since January 2001? how long G3. Have you gver been convicted of a crime in a court of law (including civil court, criminal court of military court)? No Yes a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) prior to August 1990 between August 1990 and December 2000 since January 2001 G4. Have you gver been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat No Yes No Yes how long 64. Have you gver been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat interes shown below? prior to August 1990 for how long between August 1990 for how long 65. Please answer the following questions about other very stressful events that might have happer your life <u>since January 2001</u> . Since January 2001 10 joi you serve as a peacekeeper or relief worker in a war zong or in a place where there was ongoing terror of people because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? 3. Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict)		went without meals	
 G2. Since 1st January 2001 have you stayed one or more nights in a homeless shelter, on the street park, or in an abandoned building? No Yes a. If YES, for how long in total since January 2001? how long G3. Have you <u>ever</u> been convicted of a crime in a court of law (including civil court, criminal court or military court)? No Yes a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) prior to August 1990 between August 1990 and December 2000 since January 2001 G4. Have you <u>ever</u> been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat in the times shown below? a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) and for how long in total were you in jail during the times shown below? prior to August 1990 and December 2000 for how long between August 1990 and December 2000 for how long since January 2001 for how long G5. Please answer the following questions about other very stressful events that might have happer your life <u>since January 2001</u>. No indicate the same member of an organised non-military group? Did you participate in gombat, either as a member of an military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? Did you serve as a <u>peacekeeper or relief worker</u> in a war zong or in a place where there was ongoing terror of people because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? Were you unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict)		sought assistance from welfare/community organizations	
park, or in an abandoned building? park, or in an abandoned building? I No Pres a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) prior to August 1990 between August 1990 between August 1990 cliptic since January 2001 G4. Have you <u>ever</u> been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court hear In No If YES, when was this (select all that apply) in No in No in Yes a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) and for how long in total were you in jail during the times shown below? in prior to August 1990 and December 2000 for in prior to August 1990 and December 2000 for in prior to August 1990 and December 2000 for how long is since January 2001 for how long 65. Please answer the following questions about other very stressful events that might have happer your life <u>since January 2001</u> No 1 1. Did you participate in combat, either as a member of a military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? </td <td></td> <td>no/none of the above</td> <td></td>		no/none of the above	
G3. Have you <u>ever</u> been convicted of a crime in a court of law (including civil court, criminal court of military court)? No Prior to August 1990 between August 1990 and December 2000 since January 2001 G4. Have you <u>ever</u> been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat No No a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) and for how long in total were you in jail during the times shown below? a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) and for how long in total were you in jail during the times shown below? prior to August 1990 and December 2000 for how long 65. Please answer the following questions about other very stressful events that might have happer your life <u>since January 2001</u> . Since January 2001 1. Did you participate in <u>combat</u> , either as a member of an military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? 2. Did you serve as a <u>peacekeeper</u> or relief worker in a war zong or in a place where there was ongoing <u>terror</u> of people because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? 3. Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict)	G2.		, in
63. Have you <u>ever</u> been convicted of a crime in a court of law (including civil court, criminal court of military court)? No Prior to August 1990 between August 1990 and December 2000 since January 2001 64. Have you <u>ever</u> been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat No a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) and for how long in total were you in jail during the times shown below? a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) and for how long in total were you in jail during the times shown below? prior to August 1990 for how long 65. Please answer the following questions about other very stressful events that might have happer your life <u>since January 2001</u> . Since January 2001 1. Did you participate in <u>combat</u> , either as a member of a military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? 2. Did you serve as a <u>peacekeeper</u> or relief worker in a <u>war zone</u> or in a place where there was ongoing <u>terror</u> of people because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? 3. Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict)		No 2 Yes a. If YES, for how long in total since January 2001?	
 G3. Have you <u>ever</u> been convicted of a crime in a court of law (including civil court, criminal court of military court)? No : Yes a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) prior to August 1990 between August 1990 and December 2000 since January 2001 G4. Have you <u>ever</u> been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat the times shown below? prior to August 1990 and December 2000 for how.long between August 1990 and December 2000 for how.long since January 2001 for how.long since January 2001 for how.long Since January 2001 for how.long Did you participate in combat, either as a member of an military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? Did you serve as a <u>peacekeeper</u> or relief worker in a war zong or in a place where there was ongoing <u>lerror</u> of people because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was awar, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict) 			
military court)? No ? Yes a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) prior to August 1990 between August 1990 and December 2000 since January 2001 since January 2001 G4. Have you ever been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat No ? Yes a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) and for how long in total were you in jail during the times shown below? prior to August 1990 for how long between August 1990 and December 2000 for how long since January 2001 for how long since January 2001 for how long 1 Did you participate in combat, either as a member of a military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? 2. Did you serve as a peacekeeper or relief worker in a war zone or in a place where there was ongoing terror of people because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? 3. Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict)	63	-	
No : Yes a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) prior to August 1990 between August 1990 and December 2000 since January 2001 64. Have you ever been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat intermed to initial by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat intermed to initial that apply) and for how long in total were you in jail during the times shown below? a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) and for how long in total were you in jail during the times shown below? between August 1990 for <u>how long</u> between August 1990 and December 2000 for <u>how long</u> isince January 2001 for <u>how long</u> 65. Please answer the following questions about other very stressful events that might have happe your life <u>since January 2001</u> . Since January 2001 10 Jod you participate in <u>combat</u> either as a member of a military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? 2. Did you serve as a <u>peacekeeper</u> or <u>relief worker</u> in a <u>war zone</u> or in a place where there was ongoing <u>terror</u> of people because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? 3. Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict)	00.		
G4. Have you <u>ever</u> been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat ince January 2001 G4. Have you <u>ever</u> been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat ince January 2001 G4. Have you <u>ever</u> been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat ince January 2001 G4. Have you <u>ever</u> been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat ince January 2001 G4. Have you <u>ever</u> been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat ince January 2001 G5. Please answer the following questions about other very stressful events that might have happe your life <u>since January 2001</u> . Since January 2001 No 1. Did you participate in <u>combat</u> either as a member of a military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? 2. Did you serve as a <u>peacekeeper or relief worker</u> in a war zone or in a place where there was ongoing <u>terror</u> of people because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? 3. Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict)			
between August 1990 and December 2000 since January 2001 G4. Have you ever been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat . No : Yes a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) and for how long in total were you in jail during the times shown below? prior to August 1990 for how long between August 1990 and December 2000 for how long since January 2001 for how long Since January 2001 for how long 1. Did you participate in gombat, either as a member of a military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? 2. Did you serve as a peacekeeper or relief worker in a war zone or in a place where there was ongoing terror of people because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? 3. Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict)			
G4. Have you <u>ever</u> been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat No : Yes :			
 G4. Have you <u>ever</u> been sent to jail by a judge in a court (or spent time on remand awaiting a court heat No : Yes a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) and for how long in total were you in jail during the times shown below? prior to August 1990 for <u>how long</u> between August 1990 and December 2000 for <u>how long</u> since January 2001 for <u>how long</u> G5. Please answer the following questions about other very stressful events that might have happer your life <u>since January 2001</u>. Since January 2001 Did you participate in <u>combat</u>, either as a member of a military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? Did you serve as a <u>peacekeeper</u> or <u>relief worker</u> in a <u>war zone</u> or in a place where there was ongoing <u>terror</u> of people because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict) 		_ ~	
 No : Yes . a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) and for how long in total were you in jail during the times shown below? prior to August 1990 for	G4		inc
 a. If YES, when was this (select all that apply) and for how long in total were you in jail during the times shown below? prior to August 1990 for			
the times shown below? prior to August 1990 for			
Image: Instant State how long Image: Instant State Image: Instant State Image: Instant State Image: Instant State Image: Instant State Image:			
Image: Instant State how long Image: Instant State Image: Instant State Image: Instant State Image: Instant State Image: Instant State Image:		prior to August 1990 for	
G5. Please answer the following questions about other very stressful events that might have happer your life <u>since January 2001</u> . Since January 2001 No 1. Did you participate in <u>combat</u> , either as a member of a military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? 2. Did you serve as a <u>peacekeeper</u> or <u>relief worker</u> in a <u>war zone</u> or in a place where there was ongoing <u>terror</u> of people because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? 3. Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict)			
G5. Please answer the following questions about other very stressful events that might have happer your life <u>since January 2001</u> . Since January 2001 No 1. Did you participate in <u>combat</u> , either as a member of a military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? 2. Did you serve as a <u>peacekeeper</u> or <u>relief worker</u> in a <u>war zone</u> or in a place where there was ongoing <u>terror</u> of people because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? 3. Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict)			
G5. Please answer the following questions about other very stressful events that might have happer your life <u>since January 2001</u> . Since January 2001 No 1. Did you participate in <u>combat</u> , either as a member of a military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? 2. Did you serve as a <u>peacekeeper</u> or <u>relief worker</u> in a <u>war zone</u> or in a place where there was ongoing <u>terror</u> of people because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? 3. Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict)			
G5. Please answer the following questions about other very stressful events that might have happer your life <u>since January 2001</u> . Since January 2001 No 1. Did you participate in <u>combat</u> , either as a member of a military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? 2. Did you serve as a <u>peacekeeper</u> or <u>relief worker</u> in a <u>war zone</u> or in a place where there was ongoing <u>terror</u> of people because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? 3. Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict)		now long	
 G5. Please answer the following questions about other very stressful events that might have happer your life <u>since January 2001</u>. Since January 2001 Did you participate in <u>combat</u>, either as a member of a military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? Did you serve as a <u>peacekeeper</u> or <u>relief worker</u> in a <u>war zone</u> or in a place where there was ongoing <u>terror</u> of people because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict) 		since January 2001 for	
 your life <u>since January 2001</u>. Since January 2001 Did you participate in <u>combat</u>, either as a member of a military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? Did you serve as a <u>peacekeeper</u> or <u>relief worker</u> in a <u>war zone</u> or in a place where there was ongoing <u>terror</u> of people because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict) 		how long	
 your life <u>since January 2001</u>. Since January 2001 Did you participate in <u>combat</u>, either as a member of a military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? Did you serve as a <u>peacekeeper</u> or <u>relief worker</u> in a <u>war zone</u> or in a place where there was ongoing <u>terror</u> of people because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict) 	~-		
 Since January 2001 Did you participate in <u>combat</u>, either as a member of a military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? Did you serve as a <u>peacekeeper</u> or <u>relief worker</u> in a <u>war zone</u> or in a place where there was ongoing <u>terror</u> of people because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict) 	G5.		nec
 Did you participate in <u>combat</u>, either as a member of a military, or as a member of an organised non-military group? Did you serve as a <u>peacekeeper</u> or <u>relief worker</u> in a <u>war zone</u> or in a place where there was ongoing <u>terror</u> of people because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict) 		No	Ye
 member of an organised non-military group? Did you serve as a <u>peacekeeper</u> or <u>relief worker</u> in a <u>war zone</u> or in a place where there was ongoing <u>terror</u> of people because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict) 	1.	-	
 was ongoing <u>terror</u> of people because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict) 			4
 was ongoing <u>terror</u> of people because of political, ethnic, religious or other conflicts? Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution, military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict) 	2.	Did you serve as a <u>peacekeeper</u> or <u>relief worker</u> in a <u>war zone</u> or in a place where there	
military coup or invasion? (By this we mean a civilian not directly involved in the armed conflict)			4
the armed conflict)	З.	Were you an unarmed civilian in a place where there was a war, revolution,	
		, , , , _ ,	
		the armed conflict)	
	_	20	
30		30	
CK Pantone 2945C Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7	_		

4-10-11

	Since January 2001	No	Yes
4.	Did you live as a civilian in a place where there was ongoing terror of civilians for political, ethnic, religious or other reasons?	۱ 🗆	2
5.	Were you a refugee – that is, did you flee from your home to a foreign country or place to escape danger or persecution?	L 1	2
6.	Were you kidnapped or held captive?	<u>,</u>	2
7.	Were you exposed to a toxic chemical or substance that could cause you serious harm?	φ,	2
8.	Were you involved in a life threatening automobile accident?	<u>,</u>	2
9.	Did you have any other life- threatening accident, including on your job?	φ,	D 2
10.	Were you involved in a major natural disaster, like a devastating flood, hurricane or earthquake?	Π,	2
11.	Were you in a man-made disaster, like a fire started by a cigarette, or a bomb explosion?	μ,	2
12.	Did you have a life threatening illness?	<u>,</u>	2
13.	Were you badly beaten up by a spouse or romantic partner?	φ,	2
14.	Were you badly beaten up by anyone else?	_ 1	2
15.	Were you mugged, held up, or threatened with a weapon?	ά,	2
	The next two questions are about sexual assault. The first is about rape. We define		
	this as someone either having sexual intercourse with you or penetrating your body with a finger or object when you did not want them to, either by threatening you or by using force.		
	with a finger or object when you did not want them to, either by threatening	No	Yes
16.	with a finger or object when you did not want them to, either by threatening	No	Yes
	with a finger or object when you did not want them to, either by threatening you or by using force.		
17.	with a finger or object when you did not want them to, either by threatening you or by using force. Since January 2001, did this happen to you?		2
17. 18.	with a finger or object when you did not want them to, either by threatening you or by using force. Since January 2001, did this happen to you? Other than rape, were you sexually assaulted or molested? Has someone stalked you – that is, followed you or kept track of your	, ,	2
17. 18. 19.	with a finger or object when you did not want them to, either by threatening you or by using force. Since January 2001, did this happen to you? Other than rape, were you sexually assaulted or molested? Has someone stalked you – that is, followed you or kept track of your activities in a way that made you feel you were in serious danger? Did someone very close to you die unexpectedly; for example, they were killed in an		
17. 18. 19. 20.	with a finger or object when you did not want them to, either by threatening you or by using force. Since January 2001, did this happen to you? Other than rape, were you sexually assaulted or molested? Has someone stalked you – that is, followed you or kept track of your activities in a way that made you feel you were in serious danger? Did someone very close to you die unexpectedly; for example, they were killed in an accident, murdered, committed suicide, or had a fatal heart attack at a young age?		
17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	with a finger or object when you did not want them to, either by threatening you or by using force. Since January 2001, did this happen to you? Other than rape, were you sexually assaulted or molested? Has someone stalked you – that is, followed you or kept track of your activities in a way that made you feel you were in serious danger? Did someone very close to you die unexpectedly; for example, they were killed in an accident, murdered, committed suicide, or had a fatal heart attack at a young age? Did you have a son or daughter who had a life threatening illness or injury? Did anyone very close to you have an extremely traumatic experience, like		
17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22.	with a finger or object when you did not want them to, either by threatening you or by using force. Since January 2001, did this happen to you? Other than rape, were you sexually assaulted or molested? Has someone stalked you – that is, followed you or kept track of your activities in a way that made you feel you were in serious danger? Did someone very close to you die unexpectedly; for example, they were killed in an accident, murdered, committed suicide, or had a fatal heart attack at a young age? Did you have a son or daughter who had a life threatening illness or injury? Did anyone very close to you have an extremely traumatic experience, like being kidnapped, tortured or raped?		
17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23.	 with a finger or object when you did not want them to, either by threatening you or by using force. Since January 2001, did this happen to you? Other than rape, were you sexually assaulted or molested? Has someone stalked you – that is, followed you or kept track of your activities in a way that made you feel you were in serious danger? Did someone very close to you die unexpectedly; for example, they were killed in an accident, murdered, committed suicide, or had a fatal heart attack at a young age? Did you have a son or daughter who had a life threatening illness or injury? Did anyone very close to you have an extremely traumatic experience, like being kidnapped, tortured or raped? Did you see someone being badly injured or killed, or unexpectedly see a dead body? Did you <u>do</u> something that <u>accidentally</u> led to the serious injury or death of 		
17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.	with a finger or object when you did not want them to, either by threatening you or by using force. Since January 2001, did this happen to you? Other than rape, were you sexually assaulted or molested? Has someone stalked you – that is, followed you or kept track of your activities in a way that made you feel you were in serious danger? Did someone very close to you die unexpectedly; for example, they were killed in an accident, murdered, committed suicide, or had a fatal heart attack at a young age? Did you have a son or daughter who had a life threatening illness or injury? Did anyone very close to you have an extremely traumatic experience, like being kidnapped, tortured or raped? Did you see someone being badly injured or killed, or unexpectedly see a dead body? Did you <u>do</u> something that <u>accidentally</u> led to the serious injury or death of another person?		

If you require support in relation to any issues you have identified in this questionnaire, we encourage you to refer to the support services listed on the inside cover.

)-11

BLACK Pantone 2945C

Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

31

4-10-11

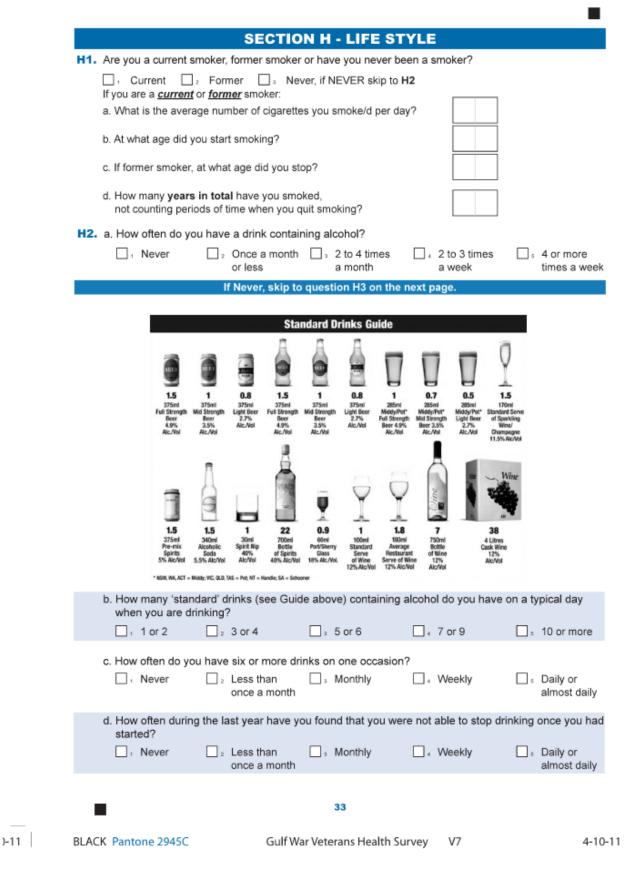
G6. Below is a list of problems that people sometimes have in response to stressful life experiences. Please read each one carefully, then select one of the responses to the right to indicate how much you have been bothered by that problem <u>in the past month</u>.

		Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely
1.	Repeated, disturbing memories, thoughts or images of a stressful experience from the past?	Π,	2	۰ 🗆	۰.	5
2.	Repeated, disturbing dreams of a stressful experience from the past?	μ,	2	L 3	۰.	۰.
З.	Suddenly acting or feeling as if a stressful experience were happening again (as if you were reliving it)?	ο,	 2	Π,	۰.	•
4.	Feeling very upset when something reminded you of a stressful experience from the past?	Δ,	2	μ,	۰.	μ.
5.	Having physical reactions (eg heart pounding, trouble breathing, sweating) when something reminded you of a stressful experience from the past?	, 🗆	2	1 3	4	Б
6.	Avoiding thinking about or talking about a stressful experience from the past or avoiding having feelings related to it?	, D'	2	L 1	4	• •
7.	Avoiding activities or situations because they reminded you of a stressful experience from the past?	· □,	2	L 1	۰.	•
8.	Trouble remembering important parts of a stressful experience from the past?	Π,	 2	Π,	۰.	۰.
9.	Loss of interest in activities that you used to enjoy?	1	2	 2	4	5
10	. Feeling distant or cut off from other people?	ά,	2	ά,	۰ ل	φ.
11	Feeling emotionally numb or being unable to have loving feelings for those close to you?	Π,	2	•	۰.	۰ 🗆
12	. Feeling as if your future somehow will be cut short?	μ,	2	μ,	.	_ •
13	. Trouble falling or staying asleep?	1	2	1 a	4	6
14	. Feeling irritable or having angry outbursts?	<u>р</u> ,	2	ф,	ф.	5
15	. Having difficulty concentrating?	Π,	2	_ ,	4	•
16	. Being "super alert" or watchful or on guard?	ф,	 2	ц.	μ.	•
17	. Feeling jumpy or easily startled?	L 1	2	۵ 🗆	4	5
18	 Having strong negative beliefs about yourself, other people, or the world? (e.g. having thoughts such as: I am bad, there is something seriously wrong with me, no one can be trusted, the world is completely dangerous) 	L,	 2	_ ,	4	5
19	Blaming yourself or somebody else strongly for a stressful experience from the past or for what happened after it?	Π,	2	.	۰.	۰ ت
20	. Having strong negative feelings such as fear, horror, anger, guilt or shame?	Π,	2	۰ 🗆	4	•
21	. Taking too many risks or doing things that cause you harm?	Π.		<u> </u>		

32

BLACK Pantone 2945C

Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7



~~∠+0~~

	e. How often of drinking	*	st year have yo	ou faile	d to do what w	vas no	rmally expe	cted fror	n you becaus	se
		r 🗌 2	Less than once a month	<u>,</u>	Monthly	4	Weekly		 Daily or almost daily 	/
		during the la king session	st year have yo ?	ou nee	ded a drink in t	the mo	orning to ge	t yoursel	f going after a	а
	Neve	r 🗌 2	Less than once a month	3	Monthly	4	Weekly		 Daily or almost daily 	,
	g. How often	r 🛛 2	st year have yo Less than once a month		a feeling of gu Monthly		emorse afte Weekly	_	g? Daily or almost daily	,
			st year have yo	ou bee	n unable to rer	nembe	er what hap	pened th	ne night befor	e
	because y	r 2	drinking? Less than once a month	3	Monthly	4	Weekly		 Daily or almost daily 	,
	i. Have you o □, No	_	else been injure Yes, but not in t		-	_	ng? Yes, during	the last y	/ear	
		you cut down	a doctor or oth 1? Yes, but not in t			_	Yes, during		-	or
н	or cooked le	Please note t gumes, one r	ur usual consu hat <u>one servin</u> nedium potato etables do you	<u>g size</u> or one	of vegetables e cup of lettuce	is equ e or sa	al to ½ cup	of cook		s
	□₀ Don't ea		stables do you	usuan	g eat each dag	y :				
	I serve or less	2 2 ser	ves 🗋 🤋 3 s	erves	☐₄ 4 serve	s 🗌	5 Serves	_	serves or more	
н		that <u>one serv</u> fruits (e.g. ap	ur usual consu r <u>ing size</u> of frui ricots or plums	t is eq	ual to one med	dium s	ized fruit (e	.g. apple	e or orange),	s
	How many s	erves of fruit	do you <u>usually</u>	eat ea	ach day?					
	Don't ea I serve or less		ves 🗋 🤅 3 s	erves	□₄ 4 serve	s 🗌	5 serves		3 serves or more	
					34					
BLACK	Pantone 2945	c	Gulf Wa	r Vete	rans Health Su	irvey	V7			4

H5.	The next few questions are about <u>walking for fitness, recreation and sport</u> . Please do not include <u>any</u> other walking that you may have done for other reasons.
	a. In the <u>last 2 weeks</u> , have you <u>walked</u> for fitness, recreation or sport?
	b. How many times did you walk for fitness, recreation or sport in the <u>last 2 weeks</u> ?
	c. What was the <u>total amount</u> of time you spent walking for fitness, recreation or sport in the <u>last 2 weeks</u> ? hrs and minutes
Н6.	The next few questions are about <u>moderate and vigorous exercise</u> . Please exclude walking that you may have done for fitness, recreation or sport and household chores, gardening or yard work.
	 a. In the <u>last 2 weeks</u> did you do any exercise which caused a <u>moderate</u> (but not large) increase in heart rate or breathing, that is, moderate exercise? Yes D_a No, go to question d below.
	b. How many times did you do any moderate exercise in the <u>last 2 weeks</u> ? times
	c. What was the <u>total amount</u> of time you spent doing moderate exercise in the <u>last 2 weeks</u> ?
	 d. In the last 2 weeks did you do any other exercise which caused a <u>large</u> increase in heart rate or breathing, that is, vigorous exercise? Yes D₂ No, go to Section I.
	e. How many times did you do any vigorous exercise in the <u>last 2 weeks</u> ?
	f. What was the <u>total amount</u> of time you spent doing vigorous exercise in the <u>last 2 weeks</u> ?

4-10-11

SECTION I - SOCIAL NETWORKS AND SUPPORT

11. About how many close friends and close relatives do you have (people you feel at ease with and can talk to about what is on your mind)?

Write in the number of close friends and relatives; if none, write "0":

12. People sometimes look to others for companionship, assistance, or other types of support. How often is each of the following kinds of support available to you if you need it?

		None of the time	A little of the time	Some of the time	Most of the time	All of the time
а	. Someone to help you if you were confined to bed	٦,	2	3		5
b	. Someone you can count on to listen to you when you need to talk	Ο,	2	D 3	، 🗆	•
С	. Someone to give you good advice about a crisis	<u>р</u> ,	 2	μ,	۰ ل	۰ L
d	. Someone to take you to the doctor if you needed it	Π,	2	 ,	۰ 🗆	5
е	. Someone who shows you love and affection	,	D 2	μ.	۰ ت	•
f.	Someone to have a good time with	1	2	3	4	Б
g	. Someone to give you information to help you understand a situation	Π,	2	D 3	، 🗆	•
h	. Someone to confide in or talk to about yourself or your problems	Π,	2	۵ ا	، 🗆	a 🗆
i.	Someone who hugs you	ф,	1 2	ф.,	Ļ٠	۰ 🗅
j,	Someone to get together with for relaxation	Π,	2		L +	5
k	. Someone to prepare your meals if you were unable to do it yourself	Π,	2	۵ ا	، 🗆	6
I.	Someone whose advice you really want	۰ 🗆	2	3	، 🗆	Б
m	 Someone to do things with to help you get your mind off things 	Π,	2	Π,	۰.	5
n	. Someone to help with daily chores if you were sick	۱ 🗆	2	3	ء 🗆	Б
0	. Someone to share your most private worries and fears with	ф,	2	μ,	Ļ٠	÷ 🗅
р	. Someone to turn to for suggestions about how to deal with a personal problem	Π,	2	Π,	۰.	5
q	. Someone to do something enjoyable with	φ,	 2	ф.,	۰. ل	۰ ت
r.	Someone who understands your problems	_ ,	2	D 3	، 🗆	5
S	. Someone to love and make you feel wanted	L 1	2	1 3	،	<u>ь</u> е

 About how many voluntary groups or organisations do you belong to – like parent groups, clubs or lodges, church groups, etc ("voluntary" means because you want to).

36



Write in the number, if none, write "0"

BLACK Pantone 2945C

Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

14.	How active are you in the affairs of these groups or clubs you belong to? (if you belong to a great many, just count those you feel closest to.)						
	Very active, attend most meetings	 ,	Not active, belong	,	•		
	2 Fairly active, attend fairly often	Do not belong to any groups or clubs					
15.	Are you involved with any ex-service organisations?				2 Yes		
16.	Do you commemorate significant military related o ANZAC Day services, participate in marches or att			□, No	2 Yes		
	Well done - you ar	re a	lmost finished	¥.			

SECTION J - QUALITY OF LIFE

The following questions ask how you feel about your quality of life, health and other areas of your life. If unsure about which response to give to a question, please choose the one that appears most appropriate. This can often be your first response. Please keep in mind your standards, hopes, pleasures and concerns. We ask that you think about your life in the *last two weeks*.

J1.	How would you rate your quali	ty of life?	
	Very poor	□ ₃ Neither poor nor good □ ₄ Good	□ s Very good
J2.	How satisfied are you with you Very dissatisfied Fairly dissatisfied	Satisfied	
		uarea	

The following questions ask about how much you have experienced certain things in the last two weeks.

		Not at all	A small amount	A moderate amount	A great deal	An extreme amount
J3.	To what extent do you feel that physical pain prevents you from doing what you need to do?	Ο,	2	Π,	۰.	۰.
J4.	How much do you need any medical treatment to function in your daily life?	Π,	2		۰.	5
J5.	How much do you enjoy life?	ф,	2	۰ 🗆	۰.	•
J6.	To what extent do you feel your life to be meaningful?	Π,	2	•	4	5

37

)-11 BLACK Pantone 2945C

Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

	Not at all	Slightly	Moderately	Very	Extremely
J7. How well are you able to concentrate?	<u>,</u>	2	<u> </u>	4	5
J8. How safe do you feel in your daily life?	_ ,	2	• •	۰ 🗆	5
J9. How healthy is your physical environment?	<u> </u>	2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	To a great extent	Completely
J10. Do you have enough energy for everyday life?	, 🗌	2	_ ,	4	5
J11. Are you able to accept your bodily appearance?	μ,	2	D 3	4	G a
J12. Have you enough money to meet your needs?	μ,	2	Π,	4	5
J13. How available to you is the information that you need in your daily life?	μ,	2	, L	۰.	□ -
J14. To what extent do you have the opportunity for leisure activities?	Π,	2	1 3	4	5

J15. How well are you able to get around physically?										
Not at all	2 Slightly	Moderately	□ ₄ Very	🗌 🕫 Extremely						

The following questions ask you to say how good or satisfied you have felt about various aspects of your life over the <u>last two weeks</u>. Neither Variation V Neither Very Very Fairly

	dissatisfied	dissatisfied d	issatisfied	Satisfied	satisfied
J16. How satisfied are you with your sleep?	ф,	2	ф.,	¢٦	•
J17. How satisfied are you with your ability to perform your daily living activities?	L ,	2	Π,	□.	5
J18. How satisfied are you with your capacity for work?	_ ,	2	D »	□.	E a
J19. How satisfied are you with yourself?	_ ,	2	_ ,	□.	5
J20. How satisfied are you with your personal relationships?	_ ,	 2	Π,	۰.	ء 🗆
J21. How satisfied are you with your sex life?	<u>,</u>	2	<u> </u>	L 4	5
J22. How satisfied are you with the support you get from your friends?	Ο,	2	D 3	۰ ا	E e
J23. How satisfied are you with the conditions of your living place?	L ,	2	□,	□ 4	5
J24. How satisfied are you with your access to health services?	Π,	2	D 2	۰.	• 5
J25. How satisfied are you with your transport?	<u> </u>	2	3	4	6

BLACK Pantone 2945C Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

38

4-10-11

_

	-
J26.	How often do you have negative feelings such as blue mood, despair, anxiety, depression?
J27.	How do you feel about your life as a whole, taking into account what has happened in the last year and what you expect to happen in the future? Please choose <u>ONE</u> response. DelightedG Mostly dissatisfied PleasedG Unhappy Mostly satisfied7 Terrible Mixed
	SECTION K - WEIGHT, WAIST AND HIP CIRCUMFERENCE
circu	rould now like you to measure your weight using scales and to measure your waist and hip mference using the tape measure supplied. So that measurements are collected in a standard way for udy participants, please follow the given instructions.
	e weigh yourself using scales. much do you weigh in light clothing without shoes, to the nearest kg? kg
 Sta Me Have Tak Me This At " to complete Reg For 	n accurate <u>waist</u> measurement: nd comfortably straight up, weight evenly distributed across both legs, feet 25-30 cm apart. asure directly over your skin or no more than one item of light clothing. we the tape measure fitting snug, but not compressing the skin. te the measurement after breathing out normally. asure at the halfway point between your lowest rib and the top of your hipbone. s will be roughly in-line with your belly button. Reading 1" below, record your waist measurement in centimetres (cm) measure here decimal place (nearest millimetre). Decat and record your waist measurement at Reading 2. rexample, if your waist measurement is 95cm and 6mm, record it as Weist Beading 1 Weist Beading 2
Wa	ist Reading 1
_	
-11 BLAC	K Pantone 2945C Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7 4-10-11

|___

or an	accurat	te <u>hip</u>	measuren	nent:
 Char	-l	the last states	a hara i a la h a sua	6

- Stand comfortably straight up, feet together, with your muscles relaxed.
- Measure directly over your skin or no more than one item of light clothing.
- Hold the tape horizontally, have the tape measure snug, but not compressing the skin.
 Measure at the point where your buttocks extend the maximum when viewed from the side. Any fatty aprons should be excluded from the measurement.

any lacy aprono should be excluded norm the medodrement.		1	ĺ
measure here	•	f	
Record your hip measurement in centimetres (cm) to one decimal			

- place (nearest millimetre) at Reading 1 below.
- · Repeat and record your hip measurement at Reading 2.

Hip Reading 1		.[ст	Hip Reading 2].		cm
---------------	--	----	--	----	---------------	--	----	--	----

SECTION L - TELEPHONE INTERVIEW

This study includes an important over-the-phone interview about your psychological health.

L1. Please provide the most appropriate phone number/s to contact you on to arrange that interview.

]
	Plea:	se pro	vide S	STD a	ode i	f not a	a mob	ile ph	one n	umb	er	Pleas	se pro	wide \$	STD a	ode i	fnot	a mol	oile pl	none	numb	er
L2.	Plea	ise in	dicat	te th	e be	st da	iys a	nd ti	mes t	to ca	all yc	ou ab	out	the ir	nterv	iew a	appo	ointm	ent.			
		wee	k day	/s, in	the			mo	rning	1			afte	rnoor	n			eveni	ng			
		wee	kend	s, in	the			mo	rning	1			afte	rnoor	۱			eveni	ng			
	Othe	er:																				
								ple	ase p	orovi	de m	ore i	nforr	natio	n if n	eces	sarv	,				

SECTION M - OTHER HEALTH INFORMATION OR COMMENTS

In addition to the information you have provided in this questionnaire already, are there <u>other important</u> health or well-being concerns or additional comments you have?

		1	NO	
--	--	---	----	--

2 YES

If YES, please give details in the space provided here.

BLACK Pantone 2945C

Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

SECTION N - CONTACT DETAILS

Note: to ensure confidentiality of your stored health information, this page will be removed and filed separately from the rest of the questionnaire.

It is important that we be able to contact you in the future. We may need to ask you about the information you have provided in this questionnaire, or contact you about important study findings or follow-up investigations. To ensure that we have the most up-do-date contact details, please provide the following information:

Surname:				
All given names:				
Your preferred given name:				
If you changed your surname or given names since January 2001, please write your previous name in full here.				

Please give your current address, telephone contact numbers and email addresses

Street address:	
Suburb/Town:	
State:	Postcode:
Phone number/s:	H.
	W.
	M.
Email address/es:	Н.
	W.

41

)-11 BLACK Pantone 2945C

Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7

~~______

ALTERNATIVE CONTACT DETAILS

INSTRUCTIONS: In case you move and we lose contact with you, please give us the names of up to two relatives or friends who may be able to tell us where you are. These should be people who are at long-term addresses but who are <u>not living with you</u>. We would only use these alternative contacts in the event that we could not contact you at the address you have provided on the previous page.

FIRST ALTERNATIVE CONTACT

Surname:	
Given names:	
Street address:	
Suburb/Town:	
State:	Postcode:
Phone number:	
Email address:	
SECOND ALTERNA	TIVE CONTACT
Surname:	
Given names:	
Street number:	
Street:	
Suburb/Town:	
State:	Postcode:
Phone number:	
Email address:	
	HANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE STUDY
	TURN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE WITH THE SIGNED CONSENT ORM IN THE REPLY PAID ENVELOPE PROVIDED.
	barcode
•	42

BLACK Pantone 2945C

Gulf War Veterans Health Survey V7