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Pepperdine University
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THEMES OF TRAUMA AND MORALLY INJURIOUS EVENTS
AMONG VIETNAM NON-COMBAT VETERANS:
A QUALITATIVE EXAMINATION OF THE NVVRS

A clinical dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction
of the requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Psychology

by

Thomas M. Hanson

June, 2012

David W. Foy, Ph.D. – Dissertation Chairperson

This clinical dissertation, written by

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under the guidance of a Faculty Committee and approved by its members, has been submitted to and accepted by the Graduate Faculty in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

DOCTOR OF PSYCHOLOGY

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DEDICATION

To my parents

To military service members, veterans, and family members

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I would like to sincerely thank my dissertation chair, Dr. David W. Foy for his guidance, support, patience, and resolute dedication to veterans and service members. I am also indebted to my committee members, Drs. Kent D. Drescher and Robert A. deMayo, whose insightful recommendations made this dissertation possible.

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ABSTRACT

To broaden our understanding of traumatic events, Litz et al. (2009) introduced moral injury (MI), defined as “perpetrating, failing to prevent, or bearing witness to acts that transgress deeply held moral beliefs and expectations” (pg. 6). While Drescher et al. (2011) interviewed trauma experts to identify types of events that maybe associated with MI, it is unknown if these themes of events are experienced by non-combat veterans (i.e., Vietnam Era Veterans; N=200). Therefore, this qualitative study identifies the themes of traumatic events reported by a random selection of the non-combat subsample within the National Vietnam Veterans Readjustment Study (NVVRS), and compares these themes to those developed by Drescher et al. (2011). Themes of traumatic events included Accidents, Death of a Significant Person, Assaults, Psychosocial High Magnitude Stressors, Serious Illness or Injury, and Natural Disasters. Although MI was not identified by coders as a major theme, 2 potential MI events were noted. These findings suggest that MI may be particular to combat veterans.

Introduction

Trauma research has long recognized that combat exposure is significantly related to posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptomatology (e.g., Foy, Sippelle, Rueger, & Carroll, 1984; Hoge et al., 2004; Kulka et al., 1990). However, clinicians have consistently noted symptoms following exposure to traumatic stressors not included under the traditional diagnostic criteria of PTSD. Upon examination of these symptoms, researchers have begun to hypothesize that moral and ethical challenges experienced by combatants may lead to other signs of psychological distress (Litz et al., 2009).

In order to explain the additional symptoms not fully covered by a diagnosis of PTSD, Litz et al. (2009) introduced the concept of *moral injury* or “Perpetrating, failing to prevent, bearing witness to, or learning about acts that transgress deeply held moral beliefs and expectations.” (p. 6). More recently, Drescher et al. (2011) published the first empirical study on the conceptualization of moral injury and proposed the following working definition, “the lasting psychological, biological, spiritual, behavioral, and social impact of perpetrating, failing to prevent, or bearing witness to acts that transgress deeply held moral beliefs and expectations” (p. 700). While this working definition was found to be insufficient due to a lack of clarity and examples, experts unanimously agreed that the continued conceptualization of moral injury is needed to address the related psychological, spiritual, social, and behavioral issues that are not represented by or associated with PTSD (Drescher et al., 2011).

The context in which a combatant can be exposed to a morally injurious event has also been examined. Researchers have suggested that the potential for experiencing a moral injury is most salient in nontraditional warfare in which combatants have difficulty

separating civilians from enemies (i.e., guerilla warfare), such as in the Vietnam War and current operations in Iraq and Afghanistan (Litz et al., 2009). Further, increased risk for exposure to a moral injury may result from engaging in disproportionate violence which is more likely to occur when combatants deviate from the rules of engagement in response to life threatening circumstances, loss, or adherence to orders from superior officers (Drescher et al., 2011). Combatants may participate in potentially morally injurious behavior through moral disengagement, which may include a sense of removing oneself from responsibility, lightening the injury inflicted upon others, and dehumanizing the enemy (Bandura, 1999, 2002). An additional risk for a combatant to experience a moral injury is a longer duration of deployment, which has been found to be related to a reduction in ethical behavior (Mental Health Advisory Team, 2006). Unfortunately, once combatants leave the warzone they may struggle with accepting their warzone sanctioned behavior due to dissonance between their experience and morals (Litz et al., 2009).

Trauma research has traditionally focused on the effects of being the victim of a traumatic event rather than examining the psychological sequelae of perpetrating trauma onto others (Litz et al., 2009). This focus in existing theories of PTSD (e.g., social-cognitive theories, the two-factor theory of PTSD, emotional-processing theory, and the cognitive model of PTSD; Litz et al., 2009) has likely led to a paucity of research in moral injury. For example, perpetration of trauma is not currently listed under criterion A of PTSD (American Psychiatric Association, 2000; Drescher et al., 2011). Furthermore, Litz et al. (2009) suggested that the dearth of literature on moral injury may be related to discomfort with hearing about these experiences among clinicians and the belief that moral and ethical conflicts are outside the scope of psychotherapy. Moreover,

individuals suffering from a moral injury may feel uncomfortable disclosing such acts due to shame and guilt.

In contrast to traumatic events that would fall under criterion A of PTSD, examples of potentially morally injurious events have been identified including perpetrating trauma and violence; facing the aftermath of disproportionate violence; unintentionally killing a civilian; killing an enemy combatant; being unprepared and witnessing human remains and dead bodies; and being exposed to sick or injured women and children while not having the ability to help (Litz et al., 2009). These examples were further developed into themes by Drescher et al. (2011) which provided empirical support for morally injurious events. These themes include betrayal (e.g., leadership failures, betrayal by peers, failure to live up to one's own moral standards, and betrayal by trusted civilians), disproportionate violence (e.g., mistreatment of enemy combatants and acts of revenge, destruction of civilians' property and assault), and within ranks violence (e.g., military sexual trauma, friendly fire, and fragging).

Given that moral injury has not been extensively researched, prior literature on the exposure to and perpetration disproportionate violence may be applicable because these acts may be morally injurious (Litz et al., 2009). For example, researchers have found that among Vietnam combat veterans perpetrating distress including killing (MacNair, 2002; Maguen et al., 2009) and disproportionate violence (i.e., killing of civilians or prisoners; Beckham, Feldman, & Kirby, 1998; MacNair, 2002; Yehuda, Southwick, & Giller, 1992) is associated with PTSD severity, and symptoms beyond the diagnosis of PTSD (Ford, 1999; Singer, 2004). In addition, among male Vietnam combat veterans the feeling of “not having done more to protect, prevent harm to, and/or alleviate

suffering of other Americans and innocent civilians” (Kubany, Abueg, Kilauano, Manke, & Kaplan, 1997, p. 238) was related to suffering, while male Vietnam combat veterans not directly involved in committing an atrocity did not develop PTSD (Hendin & Hass, 1984). Moreover, among recent returning soldiers who served in Iraq and Afghanistan, Hoge et al. (2004) found a significant relationship between PTSD and being shot at, handling dead bodies, knowing someone who was killed, and killing enemy combatants.

To continue to expand the conceptualization of moral injury, this study utilized data from the National Vietnam Veterans Adjustment Study (NVVRS) which was a protocol accomplished to fulfill a 1983 congressional mandate to examine PTSD and various postwar psychological adjustment issues in Vietnam veterans (Kulka et al., 1990). The main findings of the NVVRS among veterans included a lifetime PTSD rate of 30.9% for males and 26.9% for females, and a current PTSD rate of 15.2% for males and 8.2% for females. Furthermore, an additional 11.1% of male theater veterans and 7.8% of female theater veterans experienced some PTSD symptoms (Kulka et al., 1990).

Despite having a wide range of support, controversy exists over the PTSD rates in the NVVRS. The NVVRS has been criticized for its high levels of reported PTSD among veterans. The most notable criticisms are that the prevalence rates were inflated by 40% (Dohrenwend et al., 2007; McNally, 2006, 2007), and that the rates were inconsistent with lower rates presented by the Centers for Disease Control Vietnam Experience Study (1988). More recently, the discrepancies between rates in the two studies were resolved. The inconsistent PTSD rates were found to vary because of different ways of measuring PTSD, including alternative timeframes (i.e., onset prior to entering service) and utilizing DSM-III criteria which did not require significant

impairment in response to trauma (American Psychiatric Association, 1980; Dohrenwend et al., 2007; Schlenger et al., 2007). Furthermore, the lower rates of PTSD proposed by the CDC were based on more restrictive definition of PTSD (Dohrenwend et al., 2007; Schlenger et al., 2007). In addition, when the data from both studies was reanalyzed using the same parameters, no significant differences in PTSD rates were found (Thompson, Gottesman, & Zalewski, 2006). Moreover, historical evidence was utilized to resolve the controversies regarding concerns about self report bias and the conclusion was that veterans completed measures honestly at the time of data collection (Dohrenwend et al., 2007; Dohrenwend, Turner, Turse, Lewis-Fernandez, & Yager, 2008; Schlenger et al., 2007).

Since the initial report on the NVVRS (Kulka et al., 1990), the dataset has been utilized to examine killing (MacNair, 2002; Maguen et al., 2009), disproportionate violence and PTSD (MacNair, 2002), malevolent environment and PTSD (King, King, Gudanowski, & Vreven, 1995), disability and psychosocial adaptation (Martz, Bodner, & Livneh, 2008), racial/ethnic identities and PTSD (Dohrenwend et al., 2008; Lewis-Fernandez et al., 2008), loss of meaning and combat exposure (Fontana & Rosenheck, 2005), and veterans' self report of PTSD and spousal perception (Renshaw, Rodebaugh, & Rodrigues, 2010).

Despite extensive research on the NVVRS, findings only exist on quantifying traumatic experiences (Martz et al., 2008). Therefore, a qualitative report of the types of trauma experienced by Vietnam Veterans who completed the NVVRS is lacking. More specifically, the NVVRS has not been examined to determine if morally injurious events were experienced by Vietnam non-combat veterans. Thus, focusing on the subset of the

sample that did not include Vietnam Theater veterans (i.e., veterans who served in the military but were not assigned to the warzone in Vietnam and the surrounding areas between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975) will allow for examining whether morally injurious events can be experienced by veterans not assigned to the warzone. Given the similarities between the Vietnam War and current operations in Iraq and Afghanistan (Litz et al., 2009), veterans from Iraq and Afghanistan may be at an increased risk of suffering a moral injury. Therefore, the NVVRS is a practical source to examine the concept of moral injury. Most importantly, the concept of moral injury must be further examined in order to uphold the importance of understanding the variety of factors related to experiencing different forms of trauma and providing the most efficacious treatment. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to address the following research questions:

1. What are the themes of trauma exposure in the subsample of Vietnam non-combat veterans who completed the NVVRS?
2. Were the Vietnam non-combat veterans who completed the NVVRS exposed to themes of morally injurious events proposed by Drescher et al. (2011)?

Method

Participants

This study utilized archival data from veterans who participated in the NVVRS study. The total participants (N=3,016) were drawn from the 8.2 million veterans who served during the Vietnam era (between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975). Participants were required to complete a comprehensive set of measures as part of an in-home 5-hour interview covering premilitary, military, and postmilitary issues. The sample included Vietnam Theater combat veterans (i.e., those who served in Vietnam and surrounding areas) and Vietnam era veterans (i.e., non-combat active duty veterans during Vietnam Theater). For the purposes of this study, only data from those veterans who were not assigned to combat were utilized (n=1,384). Informed consent was obtained from the participants at the time of the NVVRS interview. The dataset was de-identified by the initial investigators.

Measures/ Dataset

This study utilized the National Vietnam Veterans Readjustment Study (NVVRS) Traumatic Events (TE) File (Kulka et al., 1990). The following script was read during the NVVRS interview to assess traumatic events:

Now we'd like to talk about unusual events that are extraordinarily stressful or disturbing – things that do not happen to most people but when they do they can be frightening, upsetting, or distressing to almost everyone. By that I mean things like being in a war or heavy combat, being physically assaulted or raped, being in a major

earthquake or flood, or a very serious accident or fire, seeing other people killed or dead, or some other type of disastrous event.

Participants were asked to answer “yes or no” to 11 questions with an emphasis on whether they experienced any “extraordinary or disastrous events.” If the participant responded with “yes” they were asked to provide an open ended account of the event.

The NVVRS is a publicly accessible dataset and did not require authorization from the original principle investigators (Hunt et al., 1994). The use of this dataset also received exempt human subject approval from the Pepperdine University Internal Review Board (IRB).

Data Analysis

Random selection was used to provide a sample of 200 Vietnam era veterans. of those selected, 123 endorsed experiencing a traumatic event and provided an open ended account. First, a pair of trained blind coders who were not part of the research laboratory individually reviewed the open-ended accounts of the 123 participants and coded responses into major themes utilizing Excel spreadsheets (Strauss & Corbin, 1998). Second, the individual coders compared and resolved any discrepancies among the themes with the support of an additional coder who was also blind from the Drescher et al. (2011) study to develop a final list of codes. The goal of the final list of codes was to create a comprehensive list with the least amount of codes while accounting for all responses. Following the agreement on the final list of codes, all responses were applied to the new list. Third, the primary investigator entered the final list of codes and responses into HyperResearch 2.8.3 (2009). Any disagreements between the coders on

how to code responses, or when the investigator disagreed with the code assigned by the coders, were listed as discrepancies and resolved through discussion and consensus of the principle investigator and the dissertation lab. After completion of this process, all responses within each code were examined for consistency, and remaining discrepancies were resolved following the same process. Subcodes within each major code were also created by the principle investigator (e.g., Serious accident involving the subject or Death Associated with an Accident) to allow for a more detailed analysis of the data. Again, once this process was concluded, all items within each subcode were checked for consistency and any discrepancies were resolved through discussion and consensus. Finally, the primary investigator and research team reviewed all responses in the raw data for responses that appeared consistent with moral injury and created a separate code for this theme.

Following completion of the coding process, Hyper-Research was utilized for qualitative analysis. In particular, the frequency and extensiveness was conducted for all codes (Krueger, 1998). Frequency (F) was determined based on the total number of times a theme, such as “natural disaster,” was reported. For F, a percentage was calculated to represent the total number of times a particular theme was reported by all participants from the total number of responses. Extensiveness (E) was also calculated to represent the total number of participants who made a comment that fell within one of the themes. For E, percentages were also calculated to represent the number of participants out of all the subjects who endorsed a particular theme.

Results

Frequency and Extensiveness

Data from 200 participants were included. Within this selection of participants, 38 refused to provide a response or had no report of experiencing a traumatic event. This resulted in a total of 263 responses from 123 participants. Of those 263 responses, 12 were uninterpretable (e.g., “Nothing specific, in course of the job you run into”) resulting in 251 responses to be coded for themes. Only one code and one subcode was applied to each individual response except for natural disaster. Frequency (F) and extensiveness (E) for all associated subthemes are listed in APPENDIX B. All responses are provided in APPENDIX C.

Seven major themes were identified including 15 subcodes. Major themes in the types of trauma exposure endorsed by participants included: accidents, assaults, death of significant person, serious illness or injury of self or significant person, psychosocial high magnitude stressor, natural disasters, and refused which also captured uninterruptable responses. Sixty four participants (E=52%) endorsed accidents (e.g., “car crash”) as the most frequently reported theme which occurred 126 times (F=42.4%). Subthemes of accidents included: serious accident involving the subject (e.g., “hit by a truck”), serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders (e.g., “I saw a man fall from a building”), serious accident involving friends and family (e.g., “mother in car accident”), serious accident involving war experiences (e.g., “handling dead after military plane crash”), and serious accident involving hazardous job (e.g., “accident on guard duty”).

Thirty six participants (E=29.3%) endorsed death of a significant person (e.g., “father died”) as the next most frequently reported theme which occurred 47 times

(F=18.7%). Subthemes associated with death of a significant person included: death associated with an accident (e.g., “my mother was killed in a car accident”), death by suicide (e.g., “daughter took her own life”), death associated with natural causes (e.g., “grandmother died in the hospital old age”), death by overdose of substances (e.g., “drug related death”), and undefined (e.g., “father died”) which was created to describe vague responses that did not indicate the cause of death.

Twenty four participants (E=19.5%) endorsed assaults (e.g., “knife attack”) as the third most commonly reported theme which occurred 39 times (F=15.5%). Subthemes of assaults included: assault or violence directly involving subject (e.g., “I was stabbed”), and assault or violence involving friends and community (e.g., “saw a mugging”).

Fifteen participants (E=12.2%) endorsed psychosocial high magnitude stressor (e.g., “changing jobs”) as the fourth theme which occurred 16 times (F=6.4%). Only one subtheme was identified under psychosocial high magnitude stressor which involved problems with family and job (e.g., “argument with cousin”, “bankruptcy”).

Fourteen participants (E=11.4%) endorsed serious illness or injury (e.g., “broken jaw”) as the fifth theme which occurred 15 times (F=6.0%). Subthemes associated with serious illness or injury included: serious illness or injury involving family and friends (e.g., “brother had heart attack”), and serious illness or injury involving subject (e.g., “slashed arm”).

Sixteen participants (13%) endorsed natural disaster (e.g., “hurricane”) as the sixth theme which occurred 17 times (6.8%). No subthemes were associated with this code. Lastly, fifty four participants (21.5%) either refused to provide a response or the

description was uninterpretable (e.g., “14 weeks of slow deaths after hospital got hold of”) which occurred 54 times (E=43.9%).

Moral Injury

Two participants (1.6%) were identified by the primary investigator and research team who endorsed themes that appeared to be associated with moral injury (e.g., “Car on fire couldn’t get girls out”, “House fire tried to save the children and couldn’t”) which occurred 2 times (0.8%).

Discussion

This study was conducted as one of three related studies within a research lab (see APPENDIX D) that utilized data from a national representative sample of Vietnam era veterans to expand the conceptualization of moral injury. The goal of this study was to determine if non- combat veterans (i.e., Vietnam era veterans) were exposed to events associated with moral injury through the examination of an open ended question designed to capture the experience of traumatic events. The themes associated with moral injury proposed by Drescher et al. (2011) included betrayal, disproportionate violence, and within ranks violence. Qualitative analyses of the data revealed no events associated with moral injury following the initial phases of coding suggesting that this type of trauma is particular to combat veterans. However, the principal investigator and research team identified two responses from separate participants consistent with betrayal as defined by Drescher et al. involving the inability to prevent the pain and suffering of children. These findings suggest that exposure to an event associated with a moral injury may be faced by non-combat veterans in response to a sense of failure in living up to moral standards. In addition, these findings are consistent with suggestions made by researchers that the risk of experiencing a moral injury may increase in response to multiple deployments, participation in non-traditional warfare, and deviation from the rules of engagement in response to life threat, loss, and adherence to orders (Drescher et al., 2011).

This study has several limitations. First, the NVVRS was based mostly on self-report and retroactive data collection, which may lead to recall biases. Second, these findings may not generalize to war veterans from different eras and countries, and women because of the focus on Vietnam Theater veterans who were mostly males. Third, the

participants were given instruction to only answer “yes or no” to “extraordinary or disastrous events” which may have prevented the disclosure of a potential morally injurious event. Moreover, legal consequences, lack of anonymity, and shame of being associated with a morally injurious event may have prevented disclosure of such acts. Finally, the method of data analysis is based on a qualitative approach which utilized non trauma expert coders who may have biases in defining a trauma in addition to the researchers’ tendency to find supportive versus contradictory evidence for a proposed theory.

Given the strong support for the development of the construct of moral injury, it is recommended that future research focus on developing a measure to begin assessing whether any additional populations have been exposed to morally injurious events including male and female combat veterans. In addition, it is recommended that future research continue to examine moral injury amongst non-combatants given that two responses were identified. For example, an emphasis on roles that may involve perpetration of harm, failing to prevent, or witnessing acts unto others that may disrupt an individual’s sense of moral beliefs and expectations may be faced among law enforcement, firefighters, crisis responders, peacekeepers, and those in prison settings or providing humanitarian aid. While no participants endorsed perpetration of sexual abuse, domestic violence, or harm under the influence of a substance, such events could arguably be associated with moral injury which may also be a consideration for future research. Most importantly, the concept of moral injury must be further examined in order to uphold the importance of understanding the variety of factors related to

experiencing different forms of trauma in the hopes of providing the most efficacious treatment.

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APPENDIX A

Review of the Literature: Table of Studies

Author/ Year	Research Questions/ Objectives	Sample	Variables/ Instruments	Major Findings
Bandura (1999)	To describe moral disengagement.	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moral justification, euphemistic labeling, advantageous comparison, displacement of responsibility, diffusion of responsibility, disregard or distortion of consequences, dehumanization of victims. • Reciprocal interplay between personal and social influences
Bandura (2002)	Continued discussion on moral disengagement	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed disengaging self from moral implications of actions.
Beckham, J.C., Feldman, M.E., & Kirby, A.C. (1998).	To examine the connection between exposure to an atrocity and PTSD symptoms, guilt, and interpersonal violence.	Combat veterans (N=151) consecutive self referred at an outpatient PTSD clinic. Mean age 50. 52% European-American, 48% minority descent (93% African-American). Mean education 13.	Atrocities Exposure Subscale, Davidson Trauma Scale (DTS), Trauma-Related Guilt Inventory (TRGI), Interpersonal Violence from the Overall Violence Index (OVI).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replication of previous finding that exposure to an atrocity is strongly connected to PTSD symptom severity and PTSD B symptoms. • However, the researchers expanded the previous findings by revealing a particular connection of atrocity exposure to PTSD symptoms with control of combat exposure. • Highlighted the importance of expanding upon the examination of exposure to atrocities because they may help clarify particular features of a PTSD patient's experience of guilt which may be also influencing guilty cognitions in hindsight, responsibility, and violations of one's morals. • Suggested that exposure to an atrocity may not be connected to acting violently towards others. • Findings suggest that exposure to an atrocity is

		Combat exposure moderate-heavy.		important in the long-term adjustment of Vietnam combat veterans with PTSD.
Clancy, C.P., Graybeal, A., Tompson, W.P., Badgett, K.S., Feldman, M.E., Calhoun, P.S., Erkanli, A., Hertzberg, M.A., & Beckham, J.C. (2006).	To explore the relationship of experiencing trauma prior, during, and/or following active military involvement to present severity of PTSD symptoms and overall adjustment levels.	Male treatment seeking veterans diagnosed with PTSD (N=422)	Traumatic Life Events Questionnaire (TLEQ). Clinician Administered PTSD Scale (CAPS). Combat Exposure Scale (CES). Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT). Beck Depression Inventory (BDI). Cook-Medley Hostility Scale. Self-Reported Health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-military trauma was reported by 90% of the sample. • Age, severity of combat exposure, and attack post military related to increased severity of PTSD. • Childhood trauma, including violence and sexual abuse, attack during service in military also related to severity of symptoms.
Dohrenwend, Turner, Turse, Adams, Koenen & Marshall (2007)	Address the controversy over rates of PTSD reported by NVVRS	NVVRS Male Combat subgroup (N=1200) and clinical interview subsample	Historical records for individual soldiers report during the NVVRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considerable relationship between records based assessment of war zone exposure and self-report. • Rates found to be lower due differing criteria for diagnoses. • Appeared to be a trend toward recovery over time.

		(N=260)		
Dohrenwend, B.P., Turner, B.J., Turse, T.A., Lewis-Fernandez, R., & Yager, T.J. (2008).	To explore the reasons in elevation of PTSD among Blacks and Hispanics in comparison to majority whites by incorporating a record-based approach in analyzing data from the NVVRS.	Male veterans from the NVVRS (N=248; 94 Majority White, 70 Black, and 84 Hispanic)	Racial Ethnic Background, SCID, Severity of Exposure to Warzone Stressors,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note the ability to address limitations and criticisms of the assessment of PTSD in the NVVRS through the examination of military records and data documented in record-based historical files. Elevations of PTSD in Blacks in comparison to majority White was found to be related to Blacks' greater exposure to warzone stressors. Elevations of PTSD in Hispanics in comparison to majority Whites was found to be related to Hispanics' greater exposure warzone stressors, younger age, lower prewar educational levels and Armed Forces Qualifications Test (AFQT) scores. Younger age in Hispanics was found to be the reason for higher elevations of PTSD in comparison to Blacks.
Drescher, Foy, Litz, Kelly, Leshner & Schutz (2011)	How do professionals view the construct of moral injury? What elements of war zone combat experience are most likely to produce moral injury? What are the	Health care and religious professionals considered to be trauma experts (N= 23)	Interview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unanimous agreement for the need for the concept of moral injury, but dissatisfaction with working definition. Unanimous agreement PTSD diagnosis does not cover moral injury Revised themes of MI events presented including: betrayal, disproportionate violence, incidents involving civilians, and within-rank violence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised themes of symptoms potentially associated with MI presented including: social problems, trust issues, spiritual /existential issues, psychological symptoms, and self-deprecation

	<p>signs and symptoms of moral injury?</p> <p>What types of intervention strategy might be useful?</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestions for interventions presented including: spiritually-directed, socially-directed, and individually-directed
Fontana, A., & Rosenheck, R. (2005).	<p>To determine if Vietnam theater veterans who had a significant loss of meaning as a product of their experience in Vietnam are more inclined to seek support from clergy in comparison to veterans who denied a high loss of meaning. To determine if veterans who had a significant loss of meaning will be more inclined to seek support from VA mental health</p>	<p>Male Vietnam veterans who completed the NVVRS (N=1168). Note: Only those who completed data collection on the study variables were included.</p>	<p>Attendance at religious services. Loss of meaning scale derived from Janoff-Bullman (1992).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The loss of meaning for veterans as a result of combat exposure in Vietnam was related to seeking support from clergy and VA mental health professionals. • 27 percent of the sample met significance on the PTSD-M. •

	professionals. To determine if the subsample of veterans who seek support from VA mental health professionals with a high loss of meaning will also tend to seek support from clergy in comparison to veterans who denied a significant loss of meaning.			
Ford, F.D. (1999).	To determine if DESNOS is a related issue or comorbid syndrome to PTSD.	Male treatment seeking veterans with a mean age of 46 who were exposed to war-zone military trauma (N=84).	Penn Inventory for PTSD. Mississippi Scale for Combat-Related PTSD. Impact of Events Scale (IES); Intrusive Reexperiencing (IES-I) and Avoidance (IES-A) subscales. Global Severity Index (GSI).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DESNOS and PTSD were revealed to be comorbid though distinct issues. • 33 subjects (40%) reported morbid war related rumination of violence, death, injustice, and feeling negatively affected psychically and physically. • DESNOS group reported changed self perceptions including alienation, guilt, and shame. Most prevalent and strong symptoms included guilt and shame, distrust, loss of meaning in life. (DO I NEED TO INCLUDE THE OTHER SYMPTOMS OR ONLY MI SX'S?). Moderate symptoms included changed ethical and religious beliefs.

			Hopkins Symptom Checklist—90—Revised (SCLR-90). Trait subscale of the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAXI). Beck Depression Inventory (BDI). Dissociative Experiences Scale. Western's Social Cognition Object Relations Scale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PTSD only and DESNOS only groups were similar in terms of reporting the observation of atrocities, however, the DESNOS only group engaged in atrocious acts more. • DESNOS was a risk factor for inpatient psychiatric service utilization.
Foy, D.W., Sippelle, R.C., Rueger, D.B., & Carroll, E.M. (1984).	To examine the effects of premilitary developmental experiences, military adjustment, and combat exposure to the acquisition of combat-related PTSD symptomatology and postmilitary	Vietnam-era clinical help-seeking veterans (N=43).	MMPI, Problem Checklist, Adjustment Indexes (Premilitary, Military, Postmilitary), Combat Exposure Scale, PTSD Diagnostic Scale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military variables were strongly related to postwar psychosocial adjustment. • To a greater degree, combat exposure was significantly related to current PTSD symptomatology. This supports the argument that exposure to a traumatic event is an important component in developing combat related PTSD. • MMPI was found to show potential in accurately categorizing PTSD positive in against PTSD negative combatants. • Tension and anxiety related issues were consistently reported by many of the PTSD positive combatants.

	adjustment issues. Secondly, evaluate PTSD symptoms in combat veterans to aid in the extension of DSM-III criterion for PTSD.			
Hendin, H., & Haas, A.N. (1984).	Identify factors that may have prevented Vietnam veterans from developing posttraumatic stress disorder.	Male Vietnam trauma exposed combat veterans (N=10).	Five-session clinical evaluation (look up Hendin and Haas Evaluation of posttraumatic stress in Vietnam veterans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valuable to explore how combat veterans adapted to exposure to traumatic events who did not develop a stress disorder. • Not directly involved in committing an atrocity. • Veterans who had a clear understanding of day-to-day objectives versus feeling overwhelmed by the chaos of the war. • Acceptance that fear is a normal reaction to exposure to a traumatic event. Also accepting that fellow combatants are also experiencing fear. • Rage and violence was looked down upon and likely increased the chances of a combatant exposing himself to atrocious behavior. • Maintaining humane and compassionate feelings towards the enemy. • No one in this case study was involved in atrocities. • They did not experience guilt if they view killing as a necessity of war that was not driven by excitement and rage. • Combat veterans who did not develop PTSD seemed to have the following qualities: calmness

				<p>under pressure, intellectual control, ability to create and impose structure, acceptance of their own and others' emotions and limitations, and lack of excessive violent or guilt arousing behavior.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those who did not develop a PTSD refrained from viewing the war as an evaluation of their manliness, a place to act upon their anger or vengeance, or a setting that left them feeling powerless. • "Not so much what the individual experienced in Vietnam but how those events and situations were perceived, integrated, and acted on that bears the primary relationship to the postcombat response."
Henning, K.R., & Frueh, B.C. (1997).	Examine the relationship between the development and maintenance of PTSD to combat guilt in veterans.	Male veterans (N=40) with combat related PTSD from VAMC PTSD outpatient clinic.	Revised Combat Scale (RCS): assesses specific combat situations. Mississippi Scale for Combat-Related PTSD (M-PTSD). The Guilt Inventory: Trait Guilt (TGI-TG). Clinician Administered PTSD Scale (CAPS). Combat Guilt Scale (CGS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researchers found that veterans have some type of guilt due to their participation in combat. • Veterans were found to have more than one form of guilt, however, guilt connected to omission/error ("I have never worried that I might have done something that got another GI of friendly soldier killed"), and commission (e.g., "Some of the things I did during the war out of anger or frustration continue to bother me") were found to more consistent. • PTSD symptoms of reexperiencing and avoiding were found to be positively connected to the general severity of PTSD symptoms. • Questions raised by researchers: "Does the reported guilt precipitate or follow the reexperiencing of the traumatic event(s) or is the guilt and integral part of the event itself from the onset on the disorder?, Does guilt play a more

				<p>important role in the initial development of PTSD in combat veterans that fear or threat of being harmed, or does guilt emerge as the traumatic event and one's actions are reevaluated at a later time?"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researchers also discuss the importance of a treatment model that focuses on cognitive-emotional issues related to guilt that may not be adequately addressed via exposure based treatments.
Hoge, C.W., Castro, C.A., Messer, S.C., McGurk, D., Cotting, D.I., & Koffman, R.L. (2004).	Examine the presence of mental health issues among combat infantry units prior and post deployment to Iraq and Afghanistan, and to evaluate barriers to mental health treatment.	Four combat infantry units comprised of three Army units and one Marine Corps unit (Pre-deployment; N=2530, Re-deployment; N=3671).	Major Depression, Generalized Anxiety Disorder, and impairment (i.e., work, home, interpersonally) assessed via patient health questionnaire (Spitzer et al.). PTSD Checklist. Current stress, emotional problems, alcohol problems, and family problems also examined. Past month or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combat exposure significantly more prevalent among combatants deployed to Iraq versus Afghanistan. • 15.6 to 17.1 percent of combatants who served in Iraq met criteria for Major Depression, GAD, or PTSD; compared to 11.2 percent of combatants after deployment to Afghanistan. In addition, the most notable difference was the higher rate of PTSD in those who did duty in Iraq. • 23-40 percent sought treatment, and those who were suffering from a mental health disorder were twice as likely to report stigmatization for seeking treatment. • Afghanistan and Iraq are the first continuous ground combat endured by U.S. military personnel since the Vietnam war. • Significant relationship was found after deployment between combat exposure including being shot at, handling dead bodies, knowing someone who was killed, or killing enemy combatants, and PTSD.

			past year perceived barriers to treatment for mental health issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This study employed a conservative approach and came to the conclusion that 9 percent of soldiers may be at risk for mental disorders prior to deployment to combat, and 11 to 17 percent may be at risk for such disorders three to four months post combat deployment. Iraq reported a very high level of combat experiences, with more than 90 percent of them reporting being shot at and a high percentage reporting handling dead bodies, knowing someone who was injured or killed, or killing an enemy combatant.
Hsieh, H., & Shannon, S. (2005).	n/a	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theory directed content analysis as exploratory research. (used in Drescher et al. study).
Hunt, Schlenger, Jordan, Fairbank, LaVigne, & Potter (1994)	n/a	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NVVRS is a publicly accessible dataset and did not require authorization from the original principle investigators.
Kaylor, J.A., King, D.W., & King, L.A. (1987).	To conduct a meta-analysis on research on the association between military service in Vietnam and postmilitary adjustment.	Vietnam veterans (N~8,500)	Maladjustment variable defined as: symptoms of PTSD or Depression, psychological traits or attitudes, substance abuse, social-familial adjustment,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A plethora of studies have been published on Vietnam veterans which provide the data to support nearly all positions. (However, only a few support MI) Researchers examined 67 studies and found a mean effect size of -0.53 and revealed that Vietnam-veterans are more poorly adjusted in comparison to Vietnam-era veterans. Later published studies discovered greater severity of pathology among Vietnam veterans which may

			vocational, educational, or other measures of achievement.	support data that psychological distress may be delayed and becomes more severe overtime in response to a stressor.
King, D.W., King, L.A., Gudanowski, D.M., & Vreven, D.L. (1995).	Examine war zone stressors (traditional combat, atrocities-abusive violence, perceived threat, and malevolent environment) and their relationship to PTSD. Examine the effect of war zone stressors on females who participated in Vietnam.	Veterans that completed the NVVRS. Males (N=300), Females (N=108).	Mississippi Scale for Combat-Related PTSD. Diagnostic Interview Schedule (DIS). Kulka et al.'s (1990a,1990b) predicted probability computation for current PTSD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stressor indexes were higher for men versus women. Malevolent environment most pronounced finding influencing PTSD for both sexes.
Kubany, E.S., Abueg, F.R., Kilauano, W.L., Manke, F.P., & Kaplan, A.S. (1997). <i>Journal of</i>	To develop an instrument to assess guilt related to particular to involvement in war. To determine the types of events	Variety in the process of developing measure: 32 male Vietnam combat veterans attending the residential	Sources of Trauma-Related Guilt Survey—War-Zone Version (STRGS-WZ). Personal Feelings Questionnaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination of trauma related guilt is lacking in the literature. Combat veterans experienced a variety of traumatic events during war suggesting that they have an array of war-related guilt Constructed for Vietnam veterans Inconsistent findings regarding perpetration related guilt Suffering due to feelings of “not having done

<p><i>Traumatic Stress, 10(2), 235-258.</i></p>	<p>connected to trauma related guilt.</p>	<p>treatment program of the National Center for PTSD in Menlo Park, California. The mean age of participants was 44.57 (SD = 2.17). Twenty five participants were Caucasian, five were Hispanic, one was Black, and one was Native-American, n = 4; Filipino, n = 4; Puerto-Rican, n = 4; other, mixed, or unspecified ethnicity, n = 16) . 74 male Vietnam</p>	<p>(PFQ): to assess for guilt and shame. Guilt Inventory (GI). Trauma-related Guilt Inventory (TRGI). The Mississippi Scale. The PTSD Checklist. Impact of Event Scale (IES). Beck Depression Inventory. Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale. Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. Social Avoidance and Distress Scale. Single item: "How often do you experience serious thoughts about suicide", with five response options from</p>	<p>more to protect, prevent harm to, and/or alleviate suffering of other Americans and innocent civilians."</p>
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		veterans living in Hawaii. The mean age of participants was 47.2 (SD = 4.1). Their ethnic backgrounds were diverse (Caucasian, n = 39; Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian, n = 7; African-240	"Never" to "Very Frequently."	
Kulka, Schlenger, Fairbank, Hough, Jordan, Marmar & Weiss (1990)	NVVRS findings	NVVRS	Interview and self report assessment of multiple premilitary, military & postmilitary variables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifetime PTSD prevalence was 30.6% of males and 26.9% of females • 15.2% of all male Vietnam theater vets had current PTSD; 8.5% of Vietnam theater women had current PTSD • 11.1% of male and 7.8% of female Vietnam veterans did not meet full criteria for a PTSD diagnosis but reported significant stress reactions • Significant relationship between PTSD and other postwar readjustment issues, including other comorbid psychiatric problems
Litz, B. T., Stein, N., Delaney, E.,	To increase discussion and research on moral	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current conceptual models of PTSD may not capture moral injury, or, "the lasting psychological, biological, spiritual,

<p>Lebowitz, L., Nash, W. P., Silva, C., & Maguen, S., (2009).</p>	<p>injury, to describe events in war that may lead to moral injury, to review previous literature that describe experiences that may lead to moral injury, to discuss how current PTSD conceptualizations may not capture the concept of moral injury, to propose a working conceptual model of moral injury and provide a treatment model based on this framework.</p>			<p>behavioral, and social impact of perpetrating, failing to prevent, or bearing witness to acts that transgress deeply held moral beliefs and expectations.” Possible explanations for the failure to address moral injury include the overemphasis on life threatening events, the belief among clinicians that moral and ethical conflicts are outside the scope of therapy, discomfort with hearing about these experiences among clinicians, and the fact that veterans may withhold disclosing the experiences and the subsequent moral and ethical conflicts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service men and women deploying to Iraq and Afghanistan are at increased risk of being exposed to events that conflict with their morals and ethics. • Examples of potentially moral injurious situations include unintentionally killing a person whom they mistook as an insurgent, killing enemy combatants, being unprepared and witnessing human remains and dead bodies, and being exposed to sick or injured women and children while not having the ability to help. • Prior literature on the exposure to and perpetration of atrocities may be applicable to moral injury because these atrocious acts are potentially morally injurious. Atrocities and killing are related to chronic PTSD, specifically symptoms of reexperiencing and
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				<p>avoidance, and other psychological problems. In addition, guilt may mediate the relationship between exposure to atrocities and PTSD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While moral injury shares some similarities with existing theories of PTSD, such as social-cognitive theories, the two-factor theory of PTSD, emotional-processing theory, and the cognitive model of PTSD, these models have focus on the psychological sequelae of victims rather than the symptomology of perpetrating “moral transgressions”, therefore a separate model that explains the etiology and maintenance of moral injury is justified. • Although this research focused on atrocities and killings because these acts are potentially moral injurious, other service-related experiences that conflict with previously held morals should also be examined.
MacNair, R.M. (2002).	To examine the effect of killing on the severity of PTSD symptoms.	NVVRs Combat Veterans (N=1638), Subject separated by those who killed (N=639) and those who did not (N=963).	Mississippi Scale for Combat-Related PTSD with four items added by NVVRs researchers. NVVRs question: “Did you ever kill or think you killed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive endorsement of killing was associated with higher PTSD scores. • Veterans directly involved in atrocities (i.e., killing of civilians or prisoners) also produced higher scores. • Non-PTSD symptoms were not higher suggesting that they did not over-report.

		Further broken down to “directly involved” in an atrocity (N=270), “only saw” an atrocity but not directly involved (N=154).	someone in Vietnam?”	
Maguen, S., Metzler, T., Litz, B.T., Seal, K.H., Knight, S.J., & Marmar, C.R. (2009).	To evaluate the impact of various types of killing and the effect of killing on several mental health and functioning outcomes.	NVVRS: Male combat veterans serving in Vietnam and surrounding areas from August 5, 1964 to May 7, 1975 (N=1200). NVVRS Clinical Sample: Male subsample (N=259).	Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI-2), 36-item war-related experiences and situations assessment (firing a weapon removed to prevent overlap), NVVRS specific measures to examine killing occurrences (e.g., “Did you ever kill or think you killed someone in or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researchers found an association of killing to PTSD symptoms, peritraumatic dissociation, functional impairment, and violent behaviors, and violent behaviors. • General Combat experience was no longer significant after the inclusion of killing in the analysis. • Researchers commented on the importance of determining the impact of various trauma types.

			<p>around Vietnam?") which were followed by more detailed questions about the nature of the killing.</p> <p>Mississippi Combat-Related PTSD Scale (MCS), Peritraumatic Dissociative Experiences Questionnaire (PDEQ), Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-III-R (SCID), 12-item readjustment index rationally constructed. 9-item measure based on Straus' family violence index.</p>	
Martz, E., Bodner, T.,	Examine if coping influenced	Vietnam Theater	Coping: 25-item scale derived	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability was negatively related to psychosocial adaptation.

& Livneh, H. (2008).	the relationship involving disability status and the effect on psychosocial adaptation with control on various factors including demographics, PTSD, and environmental conditions and social support.	Veterans from NVVRS (N= 1536). (Note: study was initiated with a sample size of 1618 and was minimized during data analyses due to missing information.)	Ways of Coping Checklist designed by Folkman and Lazarus in 1980 which was part of the NVVRS. Psychosocial Adaptation: NVVRS measure, 12-item scale examining personal and postmilitary issues. Disability: Specific question from the NVVRS "A military service-received wound handicapped me later." Various Background and Control Variables (i.e., demographics).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem solving coping was a mediating factor for those suffering from less severe disability.
McNally (2006)	Criticism/critique of NVVRS findings.	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NVVRS overinflated PTSD rates based on Dohrenwend, CDC Study found much lower prevalence • Questioned NVVRS findings because only 15% of

				males were in combat units so could not amount to 30% with PTSD
McNally (2007)	Criticism/critique of NVVRS findings.	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation regarding CDC lower rates of PTSD. Possible reasons discussed including lying, Noncombatants being exposed to trauma, criterion F not part of DSM-III or NVVRS, and inaccuracies of retroactive recall.
Mental Health Advisory Team (MHAT) IV (2006)	Deployment			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple deployments associated with engagement in unethical behaviors.
Renshaw, K.D., Rodebaugh, T.L., & Rodrigues, C.S. (2010).	To investigate the mediational hypothesis which posits that spousal perception of veterans' PTSD symptom levels reduce the relationship between veterans' self report of symptoms and distress of spouse. Secondly, to examine if veterans' self report of symptoms would	Spouses from the NVVRS (N=465). (Note: spouses who completed all fields in data set N=118).	M-PTSD, Marital Problems Index (MPI), Psychological Distress Index (PDI), Spouses' physical health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The researchers found consistent data to support that veterans' self report of PTSD symptomatology was related to spouses' psychological and marital distress. Spouses' perception assuaged veterans' self report of PTSD symptomatology. Spouses' who provided completed all data fields distress was found to be greater among those who reported elevated levels of PTSD in veterans who self reported minimal symptoms.

	lead to an opposite relationship to spouses' distress when elevated levels of PTSD were observed among veterans.			
Schlenger, Kulka, Fairbank, Hough, Jordan, Marmar & Weiss (2007)	Response to criticisms of NVVRS	n/a	NVVRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> False negatives influenced percentages of PTSD Combat exposure may have been underemphasized CDC study used DIS (lacks sensitivity to PTSD).
Singer (2004)	Addressing guilt, shame, and self-hatred associated with atrocities committed during war.	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion on how to work through remorse Treatment recommendations
Strauss & Corbin (1998)	Developing Grounded Theory	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use as reference to data coding.
Thompson, Gottesman & Zalewski (2006)	Resolving difference NVVRS findings vs. CDC study	n/a	NVVRS/ CDC Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reassessment utilizing similar measures yielded current prevalence rate between 2.9% and 15.8% in the NVVRS and between 2.5% and 12.2% using the VES Specificity vs. sensitivity NVVRS reason for differing rates NVVRS more reliable estimate of combat related

				<p>PTSD prevalence because they used more probes into symptoms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differences between NVVRS & CDC can be explained by instrumentation not sample differences
US Centers for Disease Control (1988)	Vietnam vets comparison to other era vets (e.g., physical and mental health)	2490 Vietnam and 1972 non-Vietnam veterans	Modified DIS for DSM III (allowed for vets to skip section if they did not report traumatic events)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~15% of Vietnam veterans experienced lifetime combat-related posttraumatic stress disorder, and 2.2% met criteria for the disorder month prior to interview.
Yehuda, R., Southwick, S.M., & Giller, G., Jr. (1992). Exposure to atrocities and severity of chronic posttraumatic stress disorder in Vietnam combat veterans. <i>The American Journal of Psychiatry</i> ,	Purpose: Examine the impact of various warzone effects (i.e. atrocities and combat exposure) on severity of chronic PTSD and depression in current inpatient and PTSD treatment seeking outpatient veterans.	Vietnam combat veterans with PTSD inpatient /outpatient (N=40).	DSM-III-R (SCID). Mississippi Scale for Combat-Related PTSD (M-PTSD) (cutoff score = 107). Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia (SADS). Figley Scale for Combat PTSD. Impact of Event Scale (measures symptoms over last week). HAM-D.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistent findings that the form of trauma influences the severity of PTSD symptoms. Inconsistent findings because the researchers did not find avoidance symptoms after exposure or partaking in an atrocious act which may be due to the type of sample (i.e., treatment seeking). Atrocity and M-PTSD strongly associated. Figley scale and Impact of Event Scale positively related to exposure to an atrocious act. Combat exposure not associated with PTSD symptom severity in general. Inpatients reported more atrocities in comparison to combat Nature of inpatient environment may have provided a safer context for disclosure of participation or observing atrocious acts. HAM-D and atrocities were associated with severity of depression.

149 (3), 333-336.			Combat Exposure Scale. Atrocity Scale.	
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APPENDIX B

Summary of Findings

Code	Extensiveness	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
ACCIDENTS	64	52.0%	126	50.2%
Serious accident involving the subject	33	26.8%	54	21.5%
Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders	31	25.2%	46	18.3%
Serious accident involving friends and family	8	6.5%	10	4.0%
Serious accident involving war experiences	8	6.5%	10	4.0%
Serious accident involving hazardous job	2	1.6%	3	1.2%
DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	36	29.3%	47	18.7%
Death associated with an accident	20	16.3%	23	9.2%
Death by suicide	4	3.3%	4	1.6%
Death associated with natural causes	3	2.4%	3	1.2%
Death by overdose of substances	2	1.6%	3	1.2%
Undefined (cause of death not indicated)	12	9.8%	15	6.0%
ASSAULTS	24	19.5%	39	15.5%
Assault or violence involving subject	14	11.4%	20	8.0%
Assault or violence involving friends and community	14	11.4%	17	6.8%
PSYCHOSOCIAL HIGH MAGNITUDE STRESSOR	15	12.2%	16	6.4%
Problems with Family/ Job	6	4.9%	6	2.4%
SERIOUS ILLNESS or INJURY	14	11.4%	15	6.0%
Serious injury or illness involving family and friends	8	6.5%	8	3.2%
Serious injury or illness involving subject	7	5.7%	7	2.8%
NATURAL DISASTERS	16	13.0%	17	6.8%
MORAL INJURY	2	1.6%	2	0.8%
REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	54	43.9%	54	21.5%

Note. Primary codes listed in uppercase. Participants n=123. Responses n=251.

APPENDIX C

NVVRS Data

ID	CODE	RESPONSE
EV210211	ACCIDENTS	SMALL CHILD RUN OVER & KILLED I WAS CALLED AS POLI
EV210518	ACCIDENTS	CAR WRECK I WAS IN
EV210567	ACCIDENTS	I SAW A LOT OF CASUALTIES A LOT OF CHILDREN WITH B
EV211110	ACCIDENTS	ACCIDENT AT WORK
EV211110	ACCIDENTS	ACCIDENT ON GUARD DUTY
EV211144	ACCIDENTS	FRIEND CRUSHED IN PICK-UP ACCIDENT
EV211243	ACCIDENTS	I SAW A CAR CRASH INVOLVING TWO CARS
EV211243	ACCIDENTS	I HIT A PEDESTRIAN WITH MY CAR
EV211243	ACCIDENTS	I SAW A MAN FALL FROM A BUILDING
EV211540	ACCIDENTS	CAR WRECK-MISSED CURVE-OUT COLD FOR 3 MONTHS WOKE
EV211540	ACCIDENTS	CAR WRECK-MISSED CURVE-OUT COLD FOR 3 MONTHS WOKE (SAME AS EVENT #1)
EV211664	ACCIDENTS	PLANE CRASH
EV211664	ACCIDENTS	AUTO ACCIDENT
EV211664	ACCIDENTS	PLANE CAUGHT FIRE
EV211664	ACCIDENTS	SUICIDE
EV211714	ACCIDENTS	SMALL BABY WENT THROUGH THE WINDSHIELD
EV212043	ACCIDENTS	NEAR HEAD-ON COLLISION
EV212043	ACCIDENTS	FATHER HIT TRAIN IN CAR
EV212043	ACCIDENTS	BROTHERS CO-WORKER LOST CONTROL OF THE CAR-MY BROT
EV212084	ACCIDENTS	HIT BY A TRUCK
EV212829	ACCIDENTS	AIRPLANE EXPLOSION (MILITARY)
EV212829	ACCIDENTS	BABY LIFT PLANE EXPLOSION
EV212902	ACCIDENTS	CAR CRASH
EV212902	ACCIDENTS	OIL DISTRIBUTOR EXPLOSION
EV212902	ACCIDENTS	OIL DISTRIBUTOR EXPLOSION (SAME AS EVENT #02)
EV212902	ACCIDENTS	OIL DISTRIBUTOR EXPLOSION (SAME AS EVENT #02)
EV230136	ACCIDENTS	KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

EV230326	ACCIDENTS	WHILE IN TRAINING THE TRAINER JUMPED OUT OF AIRPLA
EV230326	ACCIDENTS	AIRPLANE CRASHED RIGHT ACROSS THE FIELD FROM FARMH
EV230326	ACCIDENTS	MY HOUSE BURNED DOWN WHEN A TEENAGER IN BOSTON
EV230326	ACCIDENTS	WHEN I CAME UP HERE CAR TOTALLED BUT I DIDN'T GET
EV230326	ACCIDENTS	DRIVING MY CAR AND IT WAS TOTALLED
EV230623	ACCIDENTS	CAR HIT SOMEONE ON THE ROAD AND KILLED HIM
EV230748	ACCIDENTS	CAR CRASH
EV231159	ACCIDENTS	CAR ACCIDENT
EV231159	ACCIDENTS	EXPLOSION-WAREHOUSE
EV231175	ACCIDENTS	R'S CAR WRECK
EV231175	ACCIDENTS	R'S CAR WRECK (SAME AS EVENT #1)
EV231183	ACCIDENTS	A SERIOUS CAR ACCIDENT INVOLVING FAMILY MEMBERS
EV231183	ACCIDENTS	EXPLOSION FIRE
EV231423	ACCIDENTS	HOUSE FIRE TRIED TO SAVE THE CHILDREN AND COULDN'T
EV231464	ACCIDENTS	HANDLING THE DEAD AFTER MILITARY PLANE CRASH
EV231464	ACCIDENTS	MILITARY GRAVE REGISTRY TEAM MEMBER
EV231720	ACCIDENTS	AIRPLANE CRASH SCENE
EV231977	ACCIDENTS	AN AIRCRAFT CRASHED
EV232413	ACCIDENTS	CAR ACCIDENT THAT INVOLVED ME MY WIFE AND DAUGHTER
EV232686	ACCIDENTS	I WAS IN A CAR ACCIDENT
EV232686	ACCIDENTS	I WAS IN A CAR ACCIDENT (SAME AS EVENT #1)
EV233023	ACCIDENTS	HOUSE FIRE AND CLUB FIRE
EV233023	ACCIDENTS	MAN HANGING FROM A TREE
EV233023	ACCIDENTS	CAR WRECK-BOSS INJURED HAPPENED JUST AFTER I HAD D
EV233023	ACCIDENTS	CAR WRECK-BOSS INJURED HAPPENED JUST AFTER I HAD D (SAME AS EVENT #6)
EV233023	ACCIDENTS	NEAR WRECK AT INTERSECTION
EV250035	ACCIDENTS	CAR ACCIDENT: BOY HIT BY 3 CARS
EV250035	ACCIDENTS	HOUSE BURNED TO GROUND AND CHILD BURNED

EV250076	ACCIDENTS	ACCIDENTS THAT I HANDLE (MORE) IT HAPPEN A LOT AUT
EV250076	ACCIDENTS	FLIGHT 191 CRASH AT O'HARA FIELD LOCATING BODIES F
EV250076	ACCIDENTS	FLIGHT 191 CRASH AT O'HARA FIELD LOCATING BODIES F (SAME AS EVENT #2)
EV250076	ACCIDENTS	I WORKED THE AFTERMATH OF TORNADOES 3 TIMES
EV250076	ACCIDENTS	ACCIDENTS THAT I HANDLE (MORE) IT HAPPEN A LOT AUT (SAME AS EVENT #1)
EV250316	ACCIDENTS	A CAR LOAD OF GUYS THAT HAD BEEN DRINKING HIT A PR
EV250316	ACCIDENTS	FRIEND SEROUSLY INJURED IN CAR ACCIDENT
EV250324	ACCIDENTS	SAW AUTO ACCIDENT HEAD CUT OFF MAN
EV250324	ACCIDENTS	I UNLOADING BODY BAGS FROM PLANES FROM VIETNAM
EV250407	ACCIDENTS	I WAS INVOLVED IN AN AUTO ACCIDENT WHEN I WAS A CH
EV250407	ACCIDENTS	I WAS A VOLUNTEER FIREMAN AND HAD TO ENTER A BURNI
EV250407	ACCIDENTS	WHEN MY CLOSE FRIEND WAS INJURED IN AN ACCIDENT AN
EV250449	ACCIDENTS	FREEWAY CRASH
EV250449	ACCIDENTS	FREEWAY CRASH (SAME AS EVENT #1)
EV250498	ACCIDENTS	ACCIDENT-CAR
EV250548	ACCIDENTS	BICYCLIST HIT BY CAR
EV250548	ACCIDENTS	EXPLOSION IN COSTA MESA
EV250548	ACCIDENTS	AUTO ACCIDENT AT WEDDING
EV250654	ACCIDENTS	I SAW THE AFTER MATH OF A GUY ON A MOTORCYCLE
EV250654	ACCIDENTS	A HOUSE BLEW UP WOMAN RAN DOWN STREET BURNING UP
EV251025	ACCIDENTS	SEEING DEAD PEOPLE
EV251066	ACCIDENTS	SEEING SOMEONE WHO HAD BEEN HIT BY AN AUTO PASSING
EV251140	ACCIDENTS	BOAT ACCIDENT/BUDDY
EV251140	ACCIDENTS	CAR RUN OVER BY TRUCK
EV251140	ACCIDENTS	CAR WRECK
EV251371	ACCIDENTS	PRISONER HUNG HIMSELF IN JAIL
EV251371	ACCIDENTS	PRISONER HANGED HIMSELF BY HIS SOCKS
EV251702	ACCIDENTS	BIKE ACCIDENT A CAR HIT A KID ON A BIKE AND IT BUS

EV251702	ACCIDENTS	OX CART WOMAN IN BACK OF OX CART-CART HIT BY TRUCK
EV251728	ACCIDENTS	CAR ACCIDENT CAR HIT BRIDGE
EV251819	ACCIDENTS	A DUNE BUGGY ACCIDENT
EV251819	ACCIDENTS	AUTO-MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENT
EV251819	ACCIDENTS	CAR ACCIDENT-RAN OFF ROAD
EV251868	ACCIDENTS	HE HIT EJECTION BUTTON BY MISTAKE SAW A MAN GO THR
EV251868	ACCIDENTS	LADY RAN A RED LIGHT & HIT ME BROADSIDE KNOCKED ME
EV251868	ACCIDENTS	FRIEND IN SERVICE RIDING HIS BIKE BROADSIDED A LAD
EV252155	ACCIDENTS	MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENT
EV252155	ACCIDENTS	MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENT
EV252155	ACCIDENTS	MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENT (SAME AS EVENT #2)
EV252171	ACCIDENTS	B-52 BLEW UP
EV252189	ACCIDENTS	SHOT DAWN OVER CHANNEL
EV252262	ACCIDENTS	SAW A AMN BURNED TO DEATH
EV252262	ACCIDENTS	PLANE WENT UNDER ANOTHER PLANE & PILOT'S HEAD WAS
EV252262	ACCIDENTS	A LATTER STICKING OFF SLOW MOVING TRAIN-SLICED RIG
EV252262	ACCIDENTS	SAW A AMN BURNED TO DEATH (SAME AS EVENT #1)
EV252452	ACCIDENTS	SEEING A WOMAN RUN DOWN BY CAR
EV252841	ACCIDENTS	IF I SEE ANY CAR ACCIDENT I FEEL BAD-IT BRINGS BAC
EV252841	ACCIDENTS	A FIRE IN THE HIGH-RISE WHERE I WORK DOWNTOWN
EV253203	ACCIDENTS	MAJOR FIRE
EV253278	ACCIDENTS	WE HAD A FIRE IN THE HOUSE
EV253278	ACCIDENTS	WE HAD A FIRE IN THE HOUSE (SAME AS EVENT #1)
EV253369	ACCIDENTS	SAW SUICIDE VICTIMS
EV253369	ACCIDENTS	CAR ACCIDENT I WAS IN
EV253369	ACCIDENTS	CAR ACCIDENT INVESTINGATION
EV253625	ACCIDENTS	MY BROTHER WAS IN A SERIOUS AUTO ACCIDENT HE HAD A
EV253625	ACCIDENTS	MY HOUSE FLOODED FROZEN PIPES IN THE CEILING ENTIR
EV310383	ACCIDENTS	ME AND MY BUDDY WAS HURT IN A CAR ACCIDENT
EV311050	ACCIDENTS	ACCIDENT CAUSED BY UNCONCIOUS DRIVER HE NARROWLY

		M
EV311050	ACCIDENTS	ACCIDENT CAUSED BY UNCONCIOUS DRIVER HE NARROWLY M (SAME AS EVENT #1)
EV351205	ACCIDENTS	CAR ACCIDENT
EV351205	ACCIDENTS	CAR ACCIDENT (SAME AS EVENT #1)
EV351585	ACCIDENTS	AIRPLANE CRASHER-I WAS CHEIF OF THE CRASH CREW FRO
EV351585	ACCIDENTS	AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS
EV351981	ACCIDENTS	MOTHER IN CAR ACCIDENT
EV352542	ACCIDENTS	CAR ON FIRE BUT COULDN'T GET GIRLS OUT
EV352542	ACCIDENTS	DYNAMITE EXPLOSION-KIDS PICKED IT UP OFF PICKUP TR
EV352542	ACCIDENTS	CAR ACCIDENT-WENT THRU WINDSHIELD HER HEAD WAS SCA
EV353979	ACCIDENTS	CAR ACCIDENT-SPLIT HEAD OPEN ALMOST BLED TO DEATH
EV212043	<i>Serious accident involving friends and family</i>	FATHER HIT TRAIN IN CAR
EV212043	<i>Serious accident involving friends and family</i>	BROTHERS CO-WORKER LOST CONTROL OF THE CAR-MY BROT
EV231183	<i>Serious accident involving friends and family</i>	A SERIOUS CAR ACCIDENT INVOLVING FAMILY MEMBERS
EV232413	<i>Serious accident involving friends and family</i>	CAR ACCIDENT THAT INVOLVED ME MY WIFE AND DAUGHTER
EV233023	<i>Serious accident involving friends and family</i>	CAR WRECK-BOSS INJURED HAPPENED JUST AFTER I HAD D
EV233023	<i>Serious accident involving friends and family</i>	CAR WRECK-BOSS INJURED HAPPENED JUST AFTER I HAD D (SAME AS EVENT #6)
EV250316	<i>Serious accident involving friends and family</i>	FRIEND SEROUSLY INJURED IN CAR ACCIDENT
EV251140	<i>Serious accident involving friends and family</i>	BOAT ACCIDENT/BUDDY
EV251868	<i>Serious accident involving friends and family</i>	FRIEND IN SERVICE RIDING HIS BIKE BROADSIDED A LAD

	<i>family</i>	
EV351981	<i>Serious accident involving friends and family</i>	MOTHER IN CAR ACCIDENT
EV210518	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	CAR WRECK I WAS IN
EV211243	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	I HIT A PEDESTRIAN WITH MY CAR
EV211540	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	CAR WRECK-MISSED CURVE-OUT COLD FOR 3 MONTHS WOKE
EV211540	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	CAR WRECK-MISSED CURVE-OUT COLD FOR 3 MONTHS WOKE (SAME AS EVENT #1)
EV211664	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	AUTO ACCIDENT
EV211664	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	PLANE CRASH
EV211664	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	PLANE CAUGHT FIRE
EV212043	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	NEAR HEAD-ON COLLISION
EV212084	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	HIT BY A TRUCK
EV212902	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	CAR CRASH
EV212902	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	OIL DISTRIBUTOR EXPLOSION
EV212902	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	OIL DISTRIBUTOR EXPLOSION (SAME AS EVENT #02)
EV212902	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	OIL DISTRIBUTOR EXPLOSION (SAME AS EVENT #02)
EV230326	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	MY HOUSE BURNED DOWN WHEN A TEENAGER IN BOSTON
EV230326	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	WHEN I CAME UP HERE CAR TOTALLED BUT I DIDN'T GET
EV230326	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	DRIVING MY CAR AND IT WAS TOTALLED
EV230748	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	CAR CRASH
EV231159	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	CAR ACCIDENT
EV231159	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	EXPLOSION-WAREHOUSE
EV231175	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	R'S CAR WRECK
EV231175	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	R'S CAR WRECK (SAME AS EVENT #1)
EV231183	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	EXPLOSION FIRE
EV232686	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	I WAS IN A CAR ACCIDENT
EV232686	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	I WAS IN A CAR ACCIDENT (SAME AS EVENT #1)
EV233023	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	HOUSE FIRE AND CLUB FIRE
EV250407	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	I WAS INVOLVED IN AN AUTO ACCIDENT WHEN I WAS A CH

EV250449	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	FREEWAY CRASH
EV250449	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	FREEWAY CRASH (SAME AS EVENT #1)
EV250498	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	ACCIDENT-CAR
EV250548	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	EXPLOSION IN COSTA MESA
EV250548	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	AUTO ACCIDENT AT WEDDING
EV251819	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	A DUNE BUGGY ACCIDENT
EV251819	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	AUTO-MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENT
EV251819	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	CAR ACCIDENT-RAN OFF ROAD
EV251827	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	KNIFE ATTACK
EV251868	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	LADY RAN A RED LIGHT & HIT ME BROADSIDE KNOCKED ME
EV252155	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENT
EV252155	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENT
EV252155	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENT (SAME AS EVENT #2)
EV252841	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	A FIRE IN THE HIGH-RISE WHERE I WORK DOWNTOWN
EV253203	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	MAJOR FIRE
EV253278	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	WE HAD A FIRE IN THE HOUSE
EV253278	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	WE HAD A FIRE IN THE HOUSE (SAME AS EVENT #1)
EV253369	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	CAR ACCIDENT I WAS IN
EV253369	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	CAR ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION
EV253625	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	MY HOUSE FLOODED FROZEN PIPES IN THE CEILING ENTIR
EV310383	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	ME AND MY BUDDY WAS HURT IN A CAR ACCIDENT
EV311050	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	ACCIDENT CAUSED BY UNCONCIOUS DRIVER HE NARROWLY M
EV311050	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	ACCIDENT CAUSED BY UNCONCIOUS DRIVER HE NARROWLY M (SAME AS EVENT #1)
EV351205	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	CAR ACCIDENT
EV351205	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	CAR ACCIDENT (SAME AS EVENT #1)
EV351585	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS
EV353979	<i>Serious accident involving the subject</i>	CAR ACCIDENT-SPLIT HEAD OPEN ALMOST BLED TO DEATH
EV211110	<i>Serious accident involving hazardous job</i>	ACCIDENT AT WORK

EV211110	<i>Serious accident involving hazardous job</i>	ACCIDENT ON GUARD DUTY
EV250407	<i>Serious accident involving hazardous job</i>	I WAS A VOLUNTEER FIREMAN AND HAD TO ENTER A BURNI
EV212829	<i>Serious accident involving war experiences</i>	AIRPLANE EXPLOSION (MILITARY)
EV212829	<i>Serious accident involving war experiences</i>	BABY LIFT PLANER EXPLOSION
EV231464	<i>Serious accident involving war experiences</i>	HANDLING THE DEAD AFTER MILITARY PLANE CRASH
EV231464	<i>Serious accident involving war experiences</i>	MILITARY GRAVE REGISTRY TEAM MEMBER
EV250324	<i>Serious accident involving war experiences</i>	I UNLOADING BODY BAGS FROM PLANES FROM VIETNAM
EV251868	<i>Serious accident involving war experiences</i>	HE HIT EJECTION BUTTON BY MISTAKE SAW A MAN GO THR
EV252171	<i>Serious accident involving war experiences</i>	B-52 BLEW UP
EV252189	<i>Serious accident involving war experiences</i>	SHOT DAWN OVER CHANNEL
EV252262	<i>Serious accident involving war experiences</i>	PLANE WENT UNDER ANOTHER PLANE & PILOT'S HEAD WAS
EV351585	<i>Serious accident involving war experiences</i>	AIRPLANE CRASHER-I WAS CHEIF OF THE CRASH CREW FRO
EV210211	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	SMALL CHILD RUN OVER & KILLED I WAS CALLED AS POLI
EV210567	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	I SAW A LOT OF CASUALTIES A LOT OF CHILDREN WITH B
EV211243	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	I SAW A CAR CRASH INVOLVING TWO CARS
EV211243	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	I SAW A MAN FALL FROM A BUILDING

EV211664	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	SUICIDE
EV211714	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	SMALL BABY WENT THROUGH THE WINDSHIELD
EV230136	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT
EV230326	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	WHILE IN TRAINING THE TRAINER JUMPED OUT OF AIRPLA
EV230326	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	AIRPLANE CRASHED RIGHT ACROSS THE FIELD FROM FARMH
EV230623	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	CAR HIT SOMEONE ON THE ROAD AND KILLED HIM
EV231423	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	HOUSE FIRE TRIED TO SAVE THE CHILDREN AND COULDN'T
EV231720	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	AIRPLANE CRASH SCENE
EV231977	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	AN AIRCRAFT CRASHED
EV233023	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	MAN HANGING FROM A TREE
EV233023	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	NEAR WRECK AT INTERSECTION
EV250035	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	CAR ACCIDENT: BOY HIT BY 3 CARS
EV250035	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	HOUSE BURNED TO GROUND AND CHILD BURNED
EV250076	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	ACCIDENTS THAT I HANDLE (MORE) IT HAPPEN A LOT AUT
EV250076	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	FLIGHT 191 CRASH AT O'HARA FIELD LOCATING BODIES F

EV250076	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	FLIGHT 191 CRASH AT O'HARA FIELD LOCATING BODIES F (SAME AS EVENT #2)
EV250076	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	I WORKED THE AFTERMATH OF TORNADOES 3 TIMES
EV250076	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	ACCIDENTS THAT I HANDLE (MORE) IT HAPPEN A LOT AUT (SAME AS EVENT #1)
EV250316	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	A CAR LOAD OF GUYS THAT HAD BEEN DRINKING HIT A PR
EV250324	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	SAW AUTO ACCIDENT HEAD CUT OFF MAN
EV250548	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	BICYCLIST HIT BY CAR
EV250654	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	I SAW THE AFTER MATH OF A GUY ON A MOTORCYCLE
EV250654	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	A HOUSE BLEW UP WOMAN RAN DOWN STREET BURNING UP
EV251025	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	SEEING DEAD PEOPLE
EV251066	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	SEEING SOMEONE WHO HAD BEEN HIT BY AN AUTO PASSING
EV251140	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	CAR RUN OVER BY TRUCK
EV251371	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	PRISONER HUNG HIMSELF IN JAIL
EV251371	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	PRISONER HANGED HIMSELF BY HIS SOCKS
EV251702	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	BIKE ACCIDENT A CAR HIT A KID ON A BIKE AND IT BUS
EV251702	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	OX CART WOMAN IN BACK OF OX CART-CART HIT BY TRUCK

EV251728	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	CAR ACCIDENT CAR HIT BRIDGE
EV252262	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	SAW A AMN BURNED TO DEATH
EV252262	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	A LATTER STICKING OFF SLOW MOVING TRAIN-SLICED RIG
EV252262	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	SAW A AMN BURNED TO DEATH (SAME AS EVENT #1)
EV252452	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	SEEING A WOMAN RUN DOWN BY CAR
EV252841	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	IF I SEE ANY CAR ACCIDENT I FEEL BAD-IT BRINGS BAC
EV253369	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	SAW SUICIDE VICTIMS
EV352542	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	CAR ON FIRE BUT COULDN'T GET GIRLS OUT
EV352542	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	DYNAMITE EXPLOSION-KIDS PICKED IT UP OFF PICKUP TR
EV352542	<i>Serious accident witnessing death or suicide of bystanders</i>	CAR ACCIDENT-WENT THRU WINDSHIELD HER HEAD WAS SCA
EV210567	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	I WAS SWIMMING WITH MY BROTHER-IN-LAW AND HE DROWN
EV211144	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	SON RAN OVER BY TRAIN
EV211144	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	BROTHER WAS KILLED BY KNIFE IN A BAR FIGHT
EV211144	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	FRIENDS KILLED IN BARS NEW YEAR'S EVE
EV211144	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	FRIEND CRUSHED IN PICK-UP ACCIDENT
EV211664	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	BROTHER DIED IN VIETNAM
EV211664	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	BROTHER DIED
EV211664	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	FATHER DIED
EV211714	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	GRANDMOTHER DIED-IN THE HOSPITAL OLD AGE

EV212043	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	BROTHER PASSED AWAY SUDDENLY
EV212902	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	HIT AND RUN ACCIDENT OF UNCLE AND DEATH
EV212902	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	BROTHER OVERDOSED
EV230136	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	SISTERS DEATH
EV230326	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	MY GRANDMOTHER BURNED TO DEATH DRESSING ME FOR SCH
EV230326	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	GRANDFATHER DIED 2 YRS AGO WAS EXPECTED AND IT UPS
EV230326	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	MY GRANDMOTHER BURNED TO DEATH DRESSING ME FOR SCH (SAME AS EVENT #4)
EV230623	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	FATHER PASSED AWAY
EV230649	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	FRIEND SHOT TO DEATH
EV231175	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	HEARD NEWS VERY CLOSE UNCLE'S DEATH
EV231423	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	CAR WRECK IN WHICH A FRIEND GOT KILLED
EV231977	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	DAUGHTER TOOK HER OWN LIFE
EV232330	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	SUDDEN DEATH OF MY BROTHER
EV250407	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	MY GRANDFATHER DIED ON MY SON'S BIRTHDAY
EV250407	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	WHEN MY GRANDMOTHER DIED OF DIABETES
EV250449	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	FRIEND'S DEATH
EV250498	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	UNEXPECTED DEATH
EV250878	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	SISTER DIED: DRUG RELATED DEATH
EV250878	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	FRIEND'S DRUG OVERDOSES
EV251025	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	A FRIEND OF MINE GOT KILLED ON THE JOB
EV251066	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	MY BROTHER DIED-RECEIVED NEWS THAT BROTHER DIED AF
EV251140	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	FRIEND KILLED IN WRECK
EV251504	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	MOTHER'S DEATH TRACTOR FELL ON HER
EV251736	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	HOUSE FIRE-DAUGHTER'S DEATH
EV251827	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	DEATH OF CLOSE FRIEND
EV252171	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	SISTER-IN-LAW DEATH
EV252171	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	GRANDMOTHER'S DEATH
EV252841	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	MY MOTHER WAS KILLED IN A CAR ACCIDENT

EV253195	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	SUICIDE OF A CLOSE FRIEND
EV253203	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	FRIEND MURDERED
EV253278	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	WHEN MY MOTHER DIED I WAS HOLDING HER HAND
EV253369	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	MOTHER COMMITTED SUICIDE
EV253898	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	AUNT COMMITTED SUICIDE
EV311076	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	BUDDY KILLED BY ROCKET
EV350645	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	DEATH OF MY FATHER
EV351585	DEATH OF SIGNIFICANT PERSON	SAN JOSE CALIFORNIA-FRIEND HURT & KILLED
EV210567	<i>Death associated with an accident</i>	I WAS SWIMMING WITH MY BROTHER-IN-LAW AND HE DROWN
EV211144	<i>Death associated with an accident</i>	SON RAN OVER BY TRAIN
EV211144	<i>Death associated with an accident</i>	BROTHER WAS KILLED BY KNIFE IN A BAR FIGHT
EV211144	<i>Death associated with an accident</i>	FRIENDS KILLED IN BARS NEW YEAR'S EVE
EV212043	<i>Death associated with an accident</i>	BROTHER PASSED AWAY SUDDENLY
EV212902	<i>Death associated with an accident</i>	HIT AND RUN ACCIDENT OF UNCLE AND DEATH
EV230326	<i>Death associated with an accident</i>	MY GRANDMOTHER BURNED TO DEATH DRESSING ME FOR SCH
EV230326	<i>Death associated with an accident</i>	MY GRANDMOTHER BURNED TO DEATH DRESSING ME FOR SCH (SAME AS EVENT #4)
EV230649	<i>Death associated with an accident</i>	FRIEND SHOT TO DEATH
EV231423	<i>Death associated with an accident</i>	CAR WRECK IN WHICH A FRIEND GOT KILLED
EV232330	<i>Death associated with an accident</i>	SUDDEN DEATH OF MY BROTHER
EV250498	<i>Death associated with an accident</i>	UNEXPECTED DEATH
EV251025	<i>Death associated with an accident</i>	A FRIEND OF MINE GOT KILLED ON THE JOB
EV251140	<i>Death associated with an accident</i>	FRIEND KILLED IN WRECK
EV251504	<i>Death associated with an accident</i>	MOTHER'S DEATH TRACTOR FELL ON HER
EV251736	<i>Death associated with an accident</i>	HOUSE FIRE-DAUGHTER'S DEATH
EV252841	<i>Death associated with an accident</i>	MY MOTHER WAS KILLED IN A CAR ACCIDENT
EV253203	<i>Death associated with an accident</i>	FRIEND MURDERED
EV253625	<i>Death associated with an accident</i>	MY BROTHER WAS IN A SERIOUS AUTO ACCIDENT HE HAD A

EV311076	<i>Death associated with an accident</i>	BUDDY KILLED BY ROCKET
EV351585	<i>Death associated with an accident</i>	SAN JOSE CALIFORNIA-FRIEND HURT & KILLED
EV351981	<i>Death associated with an accident</i>	BUDDIES AND FRIENDS SHOT WOUNDED AND KILLED IN WOR
EV231977	<i>Death by suicide</i>	DAUGHTER TOOK HER OWN LIFE
EV253195	<i>Death by suicide</i>	SUICIDE OF A CLOSE FRIEND
EV253369	<i>Death by suicide</i>	MOTHER COMMITTED SUICIDE
EV253898	<i>Death by suicide</i>	AUNT COMMITTED SUICIDE
EV211714	<i>Death associated with natural causes</i>	GRANDMOTHER DIED-IN THE HOSPITAL OLD AGE
EV230326	<i>Death associated with natural causes</i>	GRANDFATHER DIED 2 YRS AGO WAS EXPECTED AND IT UPS
EV250407	<i>Death associated with natural causes</i>	WHEN MY GRANDMOTHER DIED OF DIABETES
EV212902	<i>Death by overdose of substances</i>	BROTHER OVERDOSED
EV250878	<i>Death by overdose of substances</i>	SISTER DIED: DRUG RELATED DEATH
EV250878	<i>Death by overdose of substances</i>	FRIEND'S DRUG OVERDOSES
EV210104	<i>Undefined (cause of death not indicated)</i>	MY BROTHER GOT KILLED
EV211664	<i>Undefined (cause of death not indicated)</i>	BROTHER DIED IN VIETNAM
EV211664	<i>Undefined (cause of death not indicated)</i>	BROTHER DIED
EV211664	<i>Undefined (cause of death not indicated)</i>	FATHER DIED
EV230136	<i>Undefined (cause of death not indicated)</i>	SISTERS DEATH
EV230623	<i>Undefined (cause of death not indicated)</i>	FATHER PASSED AWAY
EV231175	<i>Undefined (cause of death not indicated)</i>	HEARD NEWS VERY CLOSE UNCLE'S DEATH
EV250407	<i>Undefined (cause of death not indicated)</i>	MY GRANDFATHER DIED ON MY SON'S BIRTHDAY
EV250449	<i>Undefined (cause of death not indicated)</i>	FRIEND'S DEATH
EV251066	<i>Undefined (cause of death not indicated)</i>	MY BROTHER DIED-RECEIVED NEWS THAT BROTHER DIED AF
EV251827	<i>Undefined (cause of death not indicated)</i>	DEATH OF CLOSE FRIEND
EV252171	<i>Undefined (cause of death not indicated)</i>	GRANDMOTHER'S DEATH
EV252171	<i>Undefined (cause of death not indicated)</i>	SISTER-IN-LAW DEATH
EV253278	<i>Undefined (cause of death not indicated)</i>	WHEN MY MOTHER DIED I WAS HOLDING HER HAND
EV350645	<i>Undefined (cause of death not indicated)</i>	DEATH OF MY FATHER
EV210211	ASSAULTS	DOMESTIC QUARRELS-WEAPONS INVOLVED USUALLY- EXTREME

EV211664	ASSAULTS	HOMICIDE
EV211714	ASSAULTS	SHOOTING-ONE BROTHER SHOT HIS BROTHER
EV212084	ASSAULTS	MUGGED AND SHOT -WAITING FOR A BUS
EV230748	ASSAULTS	SISTER THREATENED WITH BODILY HARM: SHE WAS RUNNIN
EV231183	ASSAULTS	LIFE THREATENING SITUATION
EV231183	ASSAULTS	A FRIEND OF MINE GOT SHOT
EV231191	ASSAULTS	TRIED TO STOP FIGHT ON TRAIN
EV231324	ASSAULTS	SAW A MAN STAB TO DEATH FOR NO REASON JUST AN ACQU
EV231324	ASSAULTS	I WAS SHOT
EV231423	ASSAULTS	I WAS MUGGED
EV231431	ASSAULTS	PHYSICAL ASSUALT-GUY LOST HIS TEMPER AND SHOT AT M
EV231431	ASSAULTS	PHYSICAL ASSUALT-GUY LOST HIS TEMPER AND SHOT AT M (SAME AS EVENT #2)
EV232744	ASSAULTS	5 OR 6 GUYS MUGGED ME
EV232744	ASSAULTS	5 OR 6 GUYS MUGGED ME (SAME AS EVENT #1)
EV233023	ASSAULTS	SAW A MUGGING
EV233023	ASSAULTS	BANK ROBBERY
EV250548	ASSAULTS	WIFE ASSAULTED
EV250654	ASSAULTS	A COUPLE OF POLICE OFFICERS BEAT THE SHIT OUT OF M
EV250654	ASSAULTS	I WAS MUGGED IN TAMPA
EV250654	ASSAULTS	SAW A GUY SHOT WHILE I WAS IN PRISON
EV250654	ASSAULTS	WHILE I WAS IN PRISON I SAW A GUY STABBED TO DEATH
EV250654	ASSAULTS	A GUY PULLED A KNIFE ON ME IN PRISON BECAUSE I WOU
EV250878	ASSAULTS	ASSAULT AND BATTERY
EV251140	ASSAULTS	MANSLAUGHTER TRAIL
EV251819	ASSAULTS	ROBBERY OF WORKPLACE
EV251819	ASSAULTS	ATTEMPTED KIDNAPPING
EV251827	ASSAULTS	KNIFE ATTACK
EV253369	ASSAULTS	CHILD ABUSE
EV253369	ASSAULTS	I COULD HAVE BEEN SHOT IN BURGLARYL INVESTIGATION

EV253369	ASSAULTS	ROUTINE TRAFFIC STOP-ALMOST SHOT
EV253369	ASSAULTS	ALMOST STABBED ON JOB
EV253625	ASSAULTS	MY WIFE WAS MUGGED AND HE STOLE HER MONEY I WAS IN
EV311050	ASSAULTS	ASSAULTED IN UNION-MEETING YELLING NAME CALLING FA
EV311050	ASSAULTS	FEMALE WAS RAPED AND KILLED HAD MET R THE NIGHT BE
EV351981	ASSAULTS	BUDDIES AND FRIENDS SHOT WOUNDED AND KILLED IN WOR
EV353979	ASSAULTS	STABBED IN A BAR FIGHT HOSPITALIZED FOR 2 DAYS OPE
EV353979	ASSAULTS	GIRLFRIEND SHOT AT ME-SHE MISSED
EV210211	<i>Assault or violence involving friends and community</i>	DOMESTIC QUARRELS-WEAPONS INVOLVED USUALLY-EXTREME
EV211664	<i>Assault or violence involving friends and community</i>	HOMICIDE
EV211714	<i>Assault or violence involving friends and community</i>	SHOOTING-ONE BROTHER SHOT HIS BROTHER
EV230748	<i>Assault or violence involving friends and community</i>	SISTER THREATENED WITH BODILY HARM: SHE WAS RUNNIN
EV231183	<i>Assault or violence involving friends and community</i>	A FRIEND OF MINE GOT SHOT
EV231191	<i>Assault or violence involving friends and community</i>	TRIED TO STOP FIGHT ON TRAIN
EV231324	<i>Assault or violence involving friends and community</i>	SAW A MAN STAB TO DEATH FOR NO REASON JUST AN ACQU
EV233023	<i>Assault or violence involving friends and community</i>	SAW A MUGGING
EV250548	<i>Assault or violence involving friends and community</i>	WIFE ASSAULTED
EV250654	<i>Assault or violence involving friends and community</i>	SAW A GUY SHOT WHILE I WAS IN PRISON
EV250654	<i>Assault or violence involving friends and community</i>	WHILE I WAS IN PRISON I SAW A GUY STABBED TO DEATH

EV250654	<i>Assault or violence involving friends and community</i>	A GUY PULLED A KNIFE ON ME IN PRISON BECAUSE I WOU
EV251140	<i>Assault or violence involving friends and community</i>	MANSLAUGHTER TRAIL
EV251819	<i>Assault or violence involving friends and community</i>	ROBBERY OF WORKPLACE
EV251819	<i>Assault or violence involving friends and community</i>	ATTEMPTED KIDNAPPING
EV253625	<i>Assault or violence involving friends and community</i>	MY WIFE WAS MUGGED AND HE STOLE HER MONEY I WAS IN
EV311050	<i>Assault or violence involving friends and community</i>	FEMALE WAS RAPED AND KILLED HAD MET R THE NIGHT BE
EV210104	<i>Assault or violence involving subject</i>	I WAS STABBED
EV212084	<i>Assault or violence involving subject</i>	MUGGED AND SHOT -WAITING FOR A BUS
EV231183	<i>Assault or violence involving subject</i>	LIFE THREATENING SITUATION
EV231324	<i>Assault or violence involving subject</i>	I WAS SHOT
EV231423	<i>Assault or violence involving subject</i>	I WAS MUGGED
EV231431	<i>Assault or violence involving subject</i>	PHYSICAL ASSUALT-GUY LOST HIS TEMPER AND SHOT AT M
EV231431	<i>Assault or violence involving subject</i>	PHYSICAL ASSUALT-GUY LOST HIS TEMPER AND SHOT AT M (SAME AS EVENT #2)
EV232744	<i>Assault or violence involving subject</i>	5 OR 6 GUYS MUGGED ME
EV232744	<i>Assault or violence involving subject</i>	5 OR 6 GUYS MUGGED ME (SAME AS EVENT #1)
EV233023	<i>Assault or violence involving subject</i>	BANK ROBBERY
EV250654	<i>Assault or violence involving subject</i>	A COUPLE OF POLICE OFFICERS BEAT THE SHIT OUT OF M
EV250654	<i>Assault or violence involving subject</i>	I WAS MUGGED IN TAMPA
EV250878	<i>Assault or violence involving subject</i>	ASSAULT AND BATTERY
EV253369	<i>Assault or violence involving subject</i>	CHILD ABUSE
EV253369	<i>Assault or violence involving subject</i>	I COULD HAVE BEEN SHOT IN BURGLARYL INVESTIGATION
EV253369	<i>Assault or violence involving subject</i>	ROUTINE TRAFFIC STOP-ALMOST SHOT
EV253369	<i>Assault or violence involving subject</i>	ALMOST STABBED ON JOB

EV311050	<i>Assault or violence involving subject</i>	ASSAULTED IN UNION-MEETING YELLING NAME CALLING FA
EV353979	<i>Assault or violence involving subject</i>	STABBED IN A BAR FIGHT HOSPITALIZED FOR 2 DAYS OPE
EV353979	<i>Assault or violence involving subject</i>	GIRLFRIEND SHOT AT ME-SHE MISSED
EV211144	PSYCHOSOCIAL HIGH MAGNITUDE STRESSOR	NOT BEING ABLE TO SEE MY DAUGHTER R DIVORCED FROM
EV212902	PSYCHOSOCIAL HIGH MAGNITUDE STRESSOR	PUNISHED SEVERELY FOR SOMETHING I DIDN'T DO
EV230623	PSYCHOSOCIAL HIGH MAGNITUDE STRESSOR	WHETHER TO QUIT PLAYING BASKETBALL
EV230748	PSYCHOSOCIAL HIGH MAGNITUDE STRESSOR	CHANGING JOBS
EV231324	PSYCHOSOCIAL HIGH MAGNITUDE STRESSOR	ARGUMENT WITH COUSIN
EV250316	PSYCHOSOCIAL HIGH MAGNITUDE STRESSOR	TWO DRUNK DRIVING TICKETS I GOT
EV250498	PSYCHOSOCIAL HIGH MAGNITUDE STRESSOR	BANKRUPTCY
EV250654	PSYCHOSOCIAL HIGH MAGNITUDE STRESSOR	JUST BEING IN PRISON
EV250654	PSYCHOSOCIAL HIGH MAGNITUDE STRESSOR	JUST BEING IN THE ARMY
EV250878	PSYCHOSOCIAL HIGH MAGNITUDE STRESSOR	LOST
EV251066	PSYCHOSOCIAL HIGH MAGNITUDE STRESSOR	SEPARATION FROM RELATIONSHIP WHERE LIVING AS MARRI
EV251181	PSYCHOSOCIAL HIGH MAGNITUDE STRESSOR	MY DIVORCE
EV251504	PSYCHOSOCIAL HIGH MAGNITUDE STRESSOR	PLIGHT OF FARMING-LEFT FARM JUST NOT MAKING MONEY
EV252841	PSYCHOSOCIAL HIGH MAGNITUDE	UNDESIRABLE DISCHARGE

	STRESSOR	
EV253369	PSYCHOSOCIAL HIGH MAGNITUDE STRESSOR	ARTICLE 15 FOR FRATERNIZATION WITH FEMALE TRAINEE
EV253898	PSYCHOSOCIAL HIGH MAGNITUDE STRESSOR	HAVING NO CONTACT WITH FATHER FOR 7 YEARS
EV211144	<i>Problems with Family/ Job</i>	NOT BEING ABLE TO SEE MY DAUGHTER R DIVORCED FROM
EV231324	<i>Problems with Family/ Job</i>	ARGUMENT WITH COUSIN
EV250878	<i>Problems with Family/ Job</i>	LOST
EV251066	<i>Problems with Family/ Job</i>	SEPARATION FROM RELATIONSHIP WHERE LIVING AS MARRI
EV251181	<i>Problems with Family/ Job</i>	MY DIVORCE
EV253898	<i>Problems with Family/ Job</i>	HAVING NO CONTACT WITH FATHER FOR 7 YEARS
EV230623	SERIOUS ILLNESS or INJURY	MOTHER LOST AN ARM
EV231431	SERIOUS ILLNESS or INJURY	MOTHER'S ILLNESS-(LUNG CANCER)
EV231720	SERIOUS ILLNESS or INJURY	SERIOUS INJURY OF A COUSIN
EV250316	SERIOUS ILLNESS or INJURY	MY MOTHER WAS IN THE HOPSITAL SERIOUSLY ILL
EV250324	SERIOUS ILLNESS or INJURY	ILLNESS-ULCERATED COLITUS
EV250324	SERIOUS ILLNESS or INJURY	I DID NOT GO TO VIETNAM-FATHER AND HEART ATTACK MO
EV250449	SERIOUS ILLNESS or INJURY	SLASHED ARM
EV251728	SERIOUS ILLNESS or INJURY	COAL MINE ACCIDENT FRIEND'S ARM WAS CAUGHT OFF
EV252114	SERIOUS ILLNESS or INJURY	BROKE ANKLE ON THE JOB
EV252452	SERIOUS ILLNESS or INJURY	HAVING MY TONGUE CUT BY DENTIST
EV253625	SERIOUS ILLNESS or INJURY	MY FATHER'S TRIPLE BY PASS OPERATION
EV254409	SERIOUS ILLNESS or INJURY	BROKEN JAW (PIPE ACCIDENT)
EV310383	SERIOUS ILLNESS or INJURY	I HAD DT'S
EV312728	SERIOUS ILLNESS or INJURY	I GOT SHOT IN THE CHEST VERY NEAR THE HEART
EV333055	SERIOUS ILLNESS or INJURY	BROTHER HAD HEART ATTACK
EV230623	<i>Serious injury or illness involving family and friends</i>	MOTHER LOST AN ARM
EV231431	<i>Serious injury or illness involving family and friends</i>	MOTHER'S ILLNESS-(LUNG CANCER)

EV231720	<i>Serious injury or illness involving family and friends</i>	SERIOUS INJURY OF A COUSIN
EV250316	<i>Serious injury or illness involving family and friends</i>	MY MOTHER WAS IN THE HOPSITAL SERIOUSLY ILL
EV250324	<i>Serious injury or illness involving family and friends</i>	I DID NOT GO TO VIETNAM-FATHER AND HEART ATTACK MO
EV251728	<i>Serious injury or illness involving family and friends</i>	COAL MINE ACCIDENT FRIEND'S ARM WAS CAUGHT OFF
EV253625	<i>Serious injury or illness involving family and friends</i>	MY FATHER'S TRIPLE BY PASS OPERATION
EV333055	<i>Serious injury or illness involving family and friends</i>	BROTHER HAD HEART ATTACK
EV250324	<i>Serious injury or illness involving subject</i>	ILNESS-ULCERATED COLITUS
EV250449	<i>Serious injury or illness involving subject</i>	SLASHED ARM
EV252114	<i>Serious injury or illness involving subject</i>	BROKE ANKLE ON THE JOB
EV252452	<i>Serious injury or illness involving subject</i>	HAVING MY TONGUE CUT BY DENTIST
EV254409	<i>Serious injury or illness involving subject</i>	BROKEN JAW (PIPE ACCIDENT)
EV310383	<i>Serious injury or illness involving subject</i>	I HAD DT'S
EV312728	<i>Serious injury or illness involving subject</i>	I GOT SHOT IN THE CHEST VERY NEAR THE HEART
EV210518	NATURAL DISASTERS	HURRICANE CARLA & BUELA
EV211243	NATURAL DISASTERS	TOO MUCH RAIN CAUSED THE MOUNTAIN TO AVALANCHE HER
EV211540	NATURAL DISASTERS	PORTNEUF FLOOD-WATCHING SANDBAGGING
EV212902	NATURAL DISASTERS	TORNADO
EV230326	NATURAL DISASTERS	EXPERIENCED TORNADO SAW IT COMING
EV231431	NATURAL DISASTERS	CAMILLE HURRICANES FREDERICK
EV233023	NATURAL DISASTERS	HURRICANE AUDREY
EV250654	NATURAL DISASTERS	HURRICANE WHILE I WAS A KID IN MIAMI
EV250654	NATURAL DISASTERS	A HURRICANE/WIRES DOWN ON MOTHER IN LAW'S HOUSE
EV251181	NATURAL DISASTERS	JOHNSTOWN FLOOD OF E1976

EV251504	NATURAL DISASTERS	TORNADO
EV251819	NATURAL DISASTERS	SERIES OF EARTHQUAKES
EV251868	NATURAL DISASTERS	TORNADO HERE GREAT DEAL OF DISTRUCTION
EV351585	NATURAL DISASTERS	HURRICANE EVA-HAWAII-IN IT
EV231423	MORAL INJURY	HOUSE FIRE TRIED TO SAVE THE CHILDREN AND COULDN'T
EV352542	MORAL INJURY	CAR ON FIRE BUT COULDN'T GET GIRLS OUT
EV210120	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV210229	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV210302	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV210328	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV210344	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV210351	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV210369	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV210567	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	WE WERE RIDING IN A JEEP AND THE JORDANIANS OPENE
EV210781	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV211011	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV211268	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV211276	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV211466	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV211714	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	REFUSED
EV211870	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV230508	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV230862	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV230920	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV230953	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV231175	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	REFUSED (HE WOULDN'T TELL ME)
EV231332	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV231449	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV231704	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV231944	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	

EV232744	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	CROWDS AND DISEASE-YOU READ ALL THE TIME ABOUT DIS
EV250076	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	NOTHING SPECIFIC-IN COURSE OF THE JOB YOU RUN INTO
EV250282	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV250316	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	GUY HAD DIRT LOADER ON BLOCKS WORKING ON IT & IT F
EV250407	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	I WAS PLAYING WHERE I SHOULDN'T HAVE BEEN AND ALMO
EV250464	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV250498	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	DANGER TO LIGE
EV250548	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	DON'T WANT TO GO BY MY OLD HOUSE
EV251702	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	COOLIE
EV251827	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	WON'T TALK ABOUT IT
EV251843	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV251868	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	ITS MY JOB-GOING INTO HOUSES WHERE THERE ARE GAS D
EV252114	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	DRUNK DRIVER
EV252130	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV252262	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	14 WEEKS OF SLOW DEATHS AFTER HOSPITAL GOT HOLD OF
EV252478	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV252577	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV253054	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV253989	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV254326	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV254409	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	RE
EV330431	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV332544	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV351445	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV351676	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	
EV351924	REFUSED or UNINTERPRETABLE	

APPENDIX D

Statement of Related Dissertation Studies

Military combat involves a diversity of stressors that can affect service members in varying ways. To broaden the understanding of moral aspects of combat trauma experiences, Litz et al. (2009) introduced moral injury (MI), defined as acts that transgress deeply held moral beliefs and expectations. Drescher et al. (2011) recently conducted a qualitative examination of relationships between frequent combat experiences and expected moral consequences through military experts' judgments. Overall, Drescher et al. identified four major themes of potentially morally injurious events, including betrayal, disproportionate violence, incidents involving civilians, and with-in rank violence. In addition, social problems, trust issues, spiritual/existential issues, psychological symptoms, and self-deprecation were identified as thematic categories that may be signs or symptoms of MI.

The present dissertation was conducted as one of three related studies within a research lab in order to provide further empirical support for the MI construct. Therefore, it is recommended that the three studies be considered as a set and that the findings be interpreted together. The first study entitled "Themes of Moral Injury in Trauma Experiences of Vietnam Combat Veterans: A Qualitative Examination of the NVVRS" was conducted by Vargas (2012). Vargas examined traumatic events reported by 100 Vietnam combat veterans from the NVVRS. Each participant was asked about any extraordinarily stressful events that they may have experienced, and their responses were coded for themes. Although the initial coding did not identify MI as a major theme, 15 responses from 14 individuals were identified as being potentially morally injurious events. To compare MI in combat versus non-combat veterans, the researcher followed the same methodology as Vargas with the exception of utilizing the non-combat veterans

and twice as many participants (N=200). Consistent with Vargas, MI was not identified as a major theme following the initial coding. Conversely, only two responses from two participants were indicative of potentially morally injurious events.

The third study, entitled “Morally Injurious Symptomatology: A qualitative examination for themes found in the NVVRS” by Kraus (2012), examined the same sample of combat veterans as Vargas (2012) but explored signs and symptoms of MI. Kraus focused on coding themes of participants responses to the questions: “In what ways has the Vietnam War affected your everyday life?” and “And, what were some of the negative things?” Although MI was not identified as a major theme during the initial coding, 43 signs and symptoms of MI were reported. The findings of the three studies extend the operational understanding and provide validation for the construct of MI. Most significantly, no additional themes of MI were identified suggesting that Drescher et al. (2011) provided a comprehensive list of themes associated with MI.

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