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Award Number DAMD17-96-2-6024

TITLE: Combat Readiness: Hygiene Issues Related to Military Women

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Barbara S. Czerwinski, Ph.D.

CONTRACTING ORGANIZATION: University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston Houston, Texas 77225

REPORT DATE: May 1999

TYPE OF REPORT: Final

PREPARED FOR: U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5012

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Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories.

Ballenes (Junior) June 8 1999
PI - Signature Date



The Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects

## NOTICE OF CONTINUING REVIEW APPROVAL

September 18, 1998

HSC-SN-95-039 - "Combat Readiness: Hygiene Issues Related to Military Women" P.I.: Barbara Shelden Czerwinski, Ph.D.

**PROVISIONS**: Unless otherwise noted, this approval relates to the research to be conducted under the above referenced title and/or to any associated materials considered at this meeting, e.g. study documents, informed consents, etc.

APPROVED:

At a Convened Meeting

APPROVAL DATE:

September 18, 1998

EXPIRATION DATE:

August 31, 1999

CHAIRPERSON:

Anne Dougherty, MD ///

Upon review, the CPHS finds that this research is being conducted in accord with its guidelines and with the methods agreed upon by the P.I. and approved by the Committee. This approval, subject to any listed provisions and contingent upon compliance with the following stipulations, will expire as noted above:

**CHANGES** - The P.I. must receive approval from the CPHS before initiating any changes, including those required by the sponsor, which would affect human subjects, e.g./ changes in methods or procedures, numbers or kinds of human subjects, or revisions to the informed consent document or procedures. The addition of co-investigators must also receive approval from the CPHS.

INFORMED CONSENT - Informed consent must be obtained by the P.I. or designee using the format and procedures approved by the CPHS. Attached is the approved and validated informed consent form. You must discard previous informed consent documents being used for human subjects and replace them with this stamped validated version. The P.I. must instruct the designee in the methods approved by the CPHS for the consent process. The individual obtaining informed consent must also sign the consent document.

**UNANTICIPATED RISK OR HARM, OR ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS** - The P.I. will immediately inform the CPHS of any unanticipated problems involving risks to subjects or others, of any serious harm to subjects, and of any adverse drug reactions.

**RECORDS** - The P.I. will maintain adequate records, including signed consent documents if required, in a manner which ensures confidentiality.

UT-Houston • G.700 John Freeman Building • P.O. Box 20036 • Houston, Texas 77225 • (713) 500-5827 FAX (713) 500-5830 sboone@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu

10-7 98 Keened Bly

MEMORANDUM THRU NURSING RESEARCH, DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

FOR Dr. Barbara S. Czerwinski, Ph.D., Houston Health Science Center, University of Texas, 1100 Holcombe, Room 5.517, Houston, Texas 77030

SUBJECT: Application for Clinical Investigation Project

- 1. Your application for clinical investigation project "Combat Readiness: Hygiene Issures Related to Military Women" has been approved and is assigned work unit number C-98-85.
- 2. As the principal investigator your responsibilities are as follows:
- a. A change in the research plan must be reported to the DCI for submission to appropriate committees for approval prior to implementation.
- b. If transferred, submit to the DCI the name of the individual who will continue the study.
- c. If the study is terminated, submit a report to the DCI stating the study is terminated and the reason for termination.
- d. If any serious adverse reactions occur during the study which were not expected, they must be reported to the Chief, DCI, within 24 hours.
- 3. An annual research progress report must be submitted to my office nlt 1 FEB 99 or upon completion, whichever comes first. Failure to comply could result in curtailment of funding for the project and/or termination.

JENICE N. LONGFIELD

Colonel, MC

Chairman, Institutional Review Board

7 April 1998 Remied Mig



#### MENT OF THE ARMY BROOKE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS 78234-6200

REPLY TO

MCHE-CI

6 March 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234-6200

SUBJECT: Minutes of the Institutional Review Board Meeting (IRB), 5 March 1998

CALL TO ORDER: The BAMC Institutional Review Board was called to order by COL Jenice N. Longfield, MC, on 5 Mar 98, at 1330, in the Department of Clinical Investigation Conference Room, Brooke Army Medical Center, in accordance with BAMC Memo 15-1, dated 29 July 1994. Protocols were distributed to the committee members for review on 23 Feb 98.

#### MEMBERS PRESENT: 2.

COL Jenice N. Longfield, MC, DCI, Chairman COL Arnold A. Asp, MC, Asst Ch, DCI LTC James D. Starcher, MS, PAD (Represented by CPT Theresa Vowels, MS) LTC Thomas C. Shank, MS, Department of Pharmacy MAJ John R. Caton, MC, Hematology-Oncology Service MAJ Jeffrey F. Hines, MC, Department of OB-GYN MAJ Robert L. Littleton, Jr, JA, Center Judge Advocate CPT Lisa zahler, MC, WHMC Prof Karin Zucker, JD, Bioethics Consultant Bryan Jordan, RN, Institute of Surgical Research Robbie Fuqua, Recorder Without Vote

# MEMBERS ABSENT:

LTC John T. Cody, USAF, BSC, Clinical Investigation Directorate, WHMC MAJ Karen Brandon, Chaplain CPT Michael Kwan, MC, Cardiology Service Helen Smith, Recorder Without Vote

## OTHERS PRESENT:

Barbara Czerwinski, PhD, Univ of Texas, Houston, TX MAJ Daniel Gavin, MC, Pulmonary Disease Service Betsy Higgins, CCRA, Hematology-Oncology Service

Carolyn Massarello, CCRA, Hematology-Oncology Service Lorelei Gomez, Student Intern, Texas A&M Univ, College Station, TX

- 3. **OLD BUSINESS:** The minutes of the Institutional Review Board meeting, 5 Feb 98, were approved as written.
- 4. NEW BUSINESS: The following protocols were reviewed:
  - (1) Combat Readiness: Hygiene Issues Related to Military Women Principal Investigator: Barbara Czerwinski, PhD

DISCUSSION: The objectives of this study are: (1) to identify feminine hygiene practices under combat conditions; and (2) to make recommendations for requirements encompassing feminine hygiene practices under combat conditions to ensure the optimal health and combat readiness of female military personnel. The first part of this study (the initial screening test) was approved in Apr 97 with COL Abbott being the PI. COL Abbott was required to bring Phase II survey back to the IRB. COL Longfield will contact HSRRB for permission to omit the consent form for the questionnaire. The IRB requested that Dr. Czerwinski add someone from BAMC nursing service as an associate investigator. The study was approved.

RISK: Minimal; MEDICAL MONITOR: None required for minimal risk. REVIEW: Annually; RECOMMENDATION: Approved by a vote of 10 For; 0 Against.

ACTION: Submit to Clinical Investigation Regulatory Office, AMEDD Center & School, for review. (ACTION CLOSED)

(2) Clinical Usefulness of Serial Estimations of Carbon Monoxide Diffusion Capacity to Assess for Diffuse Alveolar Hemorrhage in the Bone Marrow Transplant Unit Principal Investigator: MAJ Daniel Gavin, MC

DISCUSSION: This is a prospective, blinded study, that will address the issue of whether performing daily carbon monoxide diffusion capacity measurements corrected for alveolar volume (DLCO/Va) on adult patients, who have recently undergone high-dose chemotherapy followed by bone marrow or stem cell transplant, will allow detection of a subgroup of patients with an abnormal rise in DLCO/Va. This study was approved with a few minor consent form corrections.

RISK: More than Minimal; MEDICAL MONITOR: COL Michael Berry, MC; REVIEW: Annually; RECOMMENDATION: Approved by a vote of 10 For; 0 Against.

ACTION: Submit to Clinical Investigation Regulatory Office, AMEDD Center & School, for review. (ACTION CLOSED)

(3) How Enlisted Women on Active Duty Manage Breast Cancer Principal Investigator: LTC Margaret Wilmoth, AN

6. ADJOURNMENT: The meeting adjourned at 1700. The next meeting will be held on Thursday, 9 April 1998, at 1330, in DCI's Conference Room.

Robbie E. Lugua ROBBIE E. FUQUA, CCRA, CIM Recorder

JENICE N. LONGFIELD

COL, MC Chairman

APPROVED/DISAPPROVED/8 Man 98

HAROLD L. TIMBOE Brigadier General, MC

Commanding



#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY BROOKE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS 78234-6200

March 25, 1998

REPLY TO

Department of Clinical Investigation

Barbara S. Czerwinski, Ph.D. Houston Health Science Center University of Texas 1100 Holcombe, Room 5.517 Houston, Texas 77030

Dear Dr. Czerwinski:

SUBJECT: Waiver of Consent Form for Protocol "Combat Readiness: Hygiene Issues Related to Military Women"

COL Jenice Longfield, MC, Chairman of the Brooke Army Medical Center Institutional Review Board (BAMC IRB), has spoken to Ms. Yvonne Higgins of the HSRRB regarding the consent form for this study. Ms. Higgins agrees there is no reason to require an informed consent since there are no identifiers or sensitive questions. The HSRRB approved Phase II with the informed consent waived. Therefore, the BAMC IRB also will waive the informed consent for this protocol.

Helen J. Smith

Recorder

Institutional Review Board Brooke Army Medical Center

cc: LTC Linda Yoder, AN

april 1, 1998 Received 40

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#### Introduction

Over the past 20 years, the number of women serving in the military has steadily increased. It is projected that women will constitute as much as 20% of the active duty forces by the year 2000, up from 2% in 1972. Women's health care needs have drawn increased attention because of the large numbers of women being deployed in combat related roles. The central mission of the United States Armed Forces remains focused on the preparation for combat of all military personnel. Combat readiness in military women creates a unique set of hygiene requirements to include the management of elimination products, such as urine, feces and menstrual discharge.

Deployment is defined by the Joint Deployment Training Center as the "positioning of forces into a formation for battle; the relocation of forces and material to the desired area of operation. Deployment encompasses all activities for origin or home station through destination, specifically including intra-continental United States, inter-theater and intra-theater movement legs, staging and holding areas" (*Joint Deployment Training Center*, 1998). Thus, in normal environments the threat to life is obscure; and in deployed environments the threat to life is obvious or real. For the purposes of this report, normal experiences are reported as those being of the home station environments. Deployed environment experiences are reported as those being ready for or during combat actions.

Military personnel need to be prepared for combat readiness at all times. For adult females, feminine hygiene practices constitute health care practices based on physiological necessities for the management of elimination products, including urine, feces, and menstrual discharge. This study was designed to investigate and to make recommendations for female health practices carried out in combat and non-combat environments by military women. Both qualitative and

quantitative research methodologies were used to explore feminine hygiene practices. Effective feminine hygiene practices were incorporated into the recommendations.

The focus of this study was feminine hygiene practices. The research questions addressed were as follows:

The first phase of the study answered the first two of five research questions proposed.

- Question 1: What have been the experiences of maintaining feminine hygiene practices such as cleansing the body, collecting menses waste, and protecting against genitourinary inflection in a combat (deployed) environment?
- Question 2: What specific management strategies are recommended for feminine hygiene practices by healthcare professionals for military women in combat (deployed) and noncombat (home base) environments? This question was expanded to include all military women, not just the healthcare professionals. The information from the interviews to answer the first two research questions were used to develop the FHPQ.
- Question 3: What specific management strategies are used by military women for feminine hygiene practice in combat and non-combat environments?
- Question 4: What specific management strategies are used by military (combat experienced and/or trained for combat) women for feminine hygiene practices in non-combat environments?
- Question 5: Is there a difference in management strategies used by military women for feminine hygiene practices in combat and non-combat environments?

### **Body**

#### Methods

The Combat Readiness study was conducted in two parts. The first part comprised the initial interview portion for qualitative analysis (Czerwinski, 1997, October. Annual Report DAMD 17-96-2-6025). The subsequent quantitative part of the study pertaining to the development and implementation of the Deployed Female Health Practice Questionnaire © (FHPQ) (Appendix A) is the subject of this report. Examination of female hygiene practices in military women was accomplished using a descriptive non-experimental research design. The final sample of 880 English-speaking women who were 18 years of age or older was drawn from two databases of military women.

#### Instrument

An investigator-developed 191-item health practice questionnaire was used. The questionnaire items were based on a literature review, previous research by the principal investigator (Czerwinski, 1996), and evaluation by a panel of experts for content validity. Eight deployed experienced volunteers from the Veterans Administration Medical Center, Houston, Texas and ten trained-for-deployment volunteers from Fort Hood Army Base, Fort Hood, Texas, pilot tested the questionnaire for readability and return instructions. From the pilot-testing responses, changes were made to the questionnaire for clarification of deployment status and sequence of questions. A second panel of experts from military women's health graduate students and one civilian educator examined the FHPQ for content validity. Minor revisions were made based upon the recommendations of the panel.

The FHPQ instrument contains 191 items with 800 data elements and a page for comments (Appendix A). A holistic approach was taken in the design of the FHPQ. The FHPQ encompassed broad categories of health practices including health promotion, disease prevention and treatment, reproduction, and life style management, and demographic information.

The terminology used for the FHPQ is at the sixth to eighth grade reading level. These reading levels are consistent with the U. S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command guidelines for all consent forms. Words used for bodily functions were gleaned from standard, medical, and slang dictionaries, thesauruses, public broadcasting, media and military references.

The FHPQ was mailed to the participants with a pre-printed self addressed and stamped envelope for return. The questionnaire was printed in a booklet form with a plain navy-blue cover. The cover of the questionnaire had a small cutout section in the lower right-hand quarter that displayed the questionnaire's title. The questionnaire was designed to be an invitation to the respondents to convey important personal information to the investigators.

For clarity of terms, the questionnaire was named Deployed Female Health Practices

Questionnaire. The contents of the FHPQ were divided into two sections for responses. The first section pertained to normal health practices or what the participants do now in their normal home-base environments. The second section pertained to retrospective data recalled in the most current deployed environments.

The FHPQ used a paper and pencil format with check-off scales. The final item was an opened-ended statement for comments. Data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Services (SPSS) software program. Scores were interpreted by descriptive summary of specific practices. Differences were assessed between normal practices and deployed practices for feminine hygiene practices using chi-square test of goodness of fit at p=<0.05.

#### **Procedure**

Approval for the study was obtained from the institutional review board of the researcher's institution and from the governing bodies of Department of Army, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston; Veterans Affairs Medical Center-Houston; the Women in Military Service for American Memorial Foundation, Inc. (The Women's Memorial), Washington, D.C.; and the Department of Defense, Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC), Seaside, California. The database listings were requested based on the following criteria:

300 U.S. Air Force (150 enlisted and 150 officers)

300 U.S. Army (150 enlisted and 150 officers)

300 U.S. Navy (150 enlisted and 150 officers)

100 U.S. Marines (50 enlisted and 50 officers)

### Eligibility criteria included:

- Previously deployed to Panama, Haiti, Somalia, Cuba, Bosnia, or Persian Gulf (No deployments earlier than 1989). Deployment to more than one location permissible.
- Deployment defined as being sent to a location to fulfill mission other than normal assigned duty for one month or greater.
- Currently in the U.S. (or currently in the military).
- Status of reserve, active duty or veteran/retired.

The database provided the name, rank, branch of service, and current address.

The questionnaire survey was self-administered. A complete packet contained a consent letter (Appendix B), the Female Health Practice Questionnaire© (FHPQ), a stamped-addressed return envelope, and a 3x5 label to place name and address on for non-active duty participants

with a business size stamped-addressed return envelope to receive \$10 for participation.

Completion of the questionnaire constituted informed consent.

Expert panel reviewers were convened January 28, 1999; to review the study results specific to their area of expertise. The panel recommendations have been incorporated into this report.

The panel members were the following:

Czerwinski, B. (PI, civilian)

Wardell, D. (CO-PI, civilian)

Kouzekanani, K. (Consultant, methodology)

Pitts, K. (Research assistant, U.S. Army Reserve)

Connelly, L. (PI, U.S. Army)

Yoder, L. (CO-PI, U.S. Army)

Goldstein, D. (Consultant, U.S. Navy Reserve)

Ternus (formerly Mayrose), M. (PI, U.S. Air Force Reserve)

Trytten, D. (DACOWITS Representative)

Laday-Smith, S. (Coordinator, Women Veterans Program, VAMC, Houston, Texas)

del Junco, D. (University of Texas-Houston, Health Science Center, School of Public Health,

Research Epidemiologist)

Booher, C. (NASA, Human Factors specialist)

Peek, K. (Consultant, Anatomical and Physiological gender differences, TWU Research Department)

Mellot, S. (Healthcare Administrator, U.S. Army Retired)

Sanders (formerly Goldsberry), B. (NASA Contractor, Human Factors specialist)

Carter, P. (Family Practice Physician, U.S. Army Retired)

Hector, B. (Consultant, U.S. Army Nurse Practitioner)

Starck, P. (Dean, University of Texas-Houston, Health Science Center, School of Nursing)

Hanneman, S. (Associate Dean, Research and Evaluation, University of Texas-Houston, Health Science Center, School of Nursing)

Marcus, M. (Department Chair, University of Texas-Houston, Health Science Center, School of Nursing)

Engebretson, J. (Associate Professor, University of Texas-Houston, Health Science Center, School of Nursing)

Otto, D. (Associate Professor, University of Texas-Houston, Health Science Center, School of Nursing)

and

Graduate Nursing Students:

Balque, A. (U.S. Air Force)

Dulaigh, J. (U.S. Navy)

Leech, C. (U.S. Army)

Lomenick, T. (U.S. Air Force)

Reilly, K. (U.S. Navy)

Lenz, M. (U.S. Air Force)

Santiago, D. (U.S. Air Force)

### **Findings**

Two thousand women in all branches of the military were surveyed with a response rate of 62% (n=1029), 880 were usable as 149 were deployed Stateside (remained in the United States) or had been trained for deployment but had not been deployed. The remaining questionnaires

were returned for the following reasons: 136 did not want to participate in the study (an option offered in the consent letter), and 206 had no forwarding addresses.

### Demographics

The age of the respondents ranged from 20 to 65 years (mode 41 years). The typical respondent was 41 years old, was a college graduate, was Caucasian and Christian, resided in a home with one other person and had two bathrooms, was married and in the Army, and had been deployed to Saudi Arabia. At the time of the survey was completed, 73% (n=519 of 708) reported having "regular periods/flow/cycles (Williams, 1994)" or currently menstruating. The demographic variables are summarized in Table I. All branches of the military were represented and are summarized in Table II.

The majority of the respondents reported their most recent deployment experiences were to the middle-east, Persian Gulf or Saudi Arabia (62%, n=544 of 880). Other respondents had been deployed to Europe (10%, n=85) except for Bosnia and Croatia (6%, n=51), Somalia (3%, n=23), and Asia (2.5%, n=21). The remaining 16.5% (n=156) had been deployed to Haiti, Panama, Cuba, Puerto Rico, South America, Central American, Australia, Israel, and Egypt.

### Feminine Hygiene Practices

Feminine hygiene and menses management practices were reported by respondents using the FHPQ. All significant differences are reported at the p=<0.05 level. Percentages are followed by the number answering a specific portion of the total number who responded to a question (xx %, n=xx of xx).

TABLE I
DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Present Marital Status			Ethnicity		
		Percent			Percent
Married	331	- 53	Hispanic	35	4
Single	179	28	African-American	62	7
Divorced	92	15	Native American	13	2
Widowed	4	1	Asian-Pacific	9	1
Separated	11	2	Caucasian	724	84
Other	13	2	Other	20	2
TOTAL Replied	630		TOTAL Replied	863	
Religion			Education		
Kengion		Percent		-	Percent
Christian	744	86	GED	6	1
Jewish	4	0	High School	56	6
Hindu	2	0	>2 years college	106	12
Buddhist	. 5	1	2 college degrees	79	9
Non-Religious	74	9	<2 years college	86	10
Other	34	4	4 college degrees	184	21
TOTAL Replied	863		Some graduate school	97	11
Age			Graduate degree	257	30
Range 20-65 years	<del></del>		TOTAL Replied	871	
Mode 41years					

TABLE II
MILITARY BRANCHES

Branch		Officer	Enlisted
US Army	355	150	205
US Navy	196	125	71
US Marine Corp	49	15	34
US Air Force	244	104	140
TOTAL	844	394	450
Percentage		47%	53%
Missing data	36		
Total questionnaires	880		
(with deployed experiences)	THE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER		

### • Tampons

Overall, tampon usage during deployed conditions remained similar to normal conditions. The types of tampons used during normal conditions and deployed conditions did vary significantly. Under normal conditions respondents reported using unscented, regulars (medium absorbency), scented, plastic applicators, naturals (100% cotton), "lites" (junior absorbency), super absorbency, and paper applicators tampon types. During deployment there were significant decreases in the use of super absorbency, paper applicators, no applicators, scented, naturals (100% cotton), and "lites" (junior absorbency tampon types. During deployment, tampons used were unscented, regulars (medium absorbency), and with plastic applicators.

## Sanitary Pads/Napkins

Sanitary pads/napkins used during deployment remained similar to normal conditions for pad usage. During deployment there were significant decreases in the use of scented, "light days," and individually wrapped pads used. During deployed conditions, the respondents primarily used the following pad types: unscented, moderate, super (heavy), and other things for pads (toilet paper, paper towels, etc.).

## Panty-Liners

Overall, panty-liners were significantly used less during deployed conditions than normal conditions. Panty-liners were used less during deployment for "only certain days" and other reasons (underwear, etc.). During deployment there were significant decreases in the usage of individually wrapped, scented, unscented, and

bulk packages of panty-liners. There were significant increases of panty-liner usage during deployment "whenever they could" use them.

## Douching Practices

Douching practices during deployed conditions significantly decreased from those under normal conditions. There were decreases in usage of disposable, vinegar, betadine, and water douching solutions during deployment.

# Making Sure and Other Menses Practices

The making sure (Patterson & Hale, 1985) or the combination of tampons and pads/napkins used during menses (periods) significantly decreased during deployment. The combination usage of tampons and pads/napkins between menses (periods) remained similar under normal and deployed conditions. The use of pads/napkins, tampons, panty-liners, and other products remained similar under normal and deployed conditions.

# Limiting of showers or bathing during menses

Limiting of showers/bathing during menses significantly increased during deployed conditions from normal conditions. There were no reported changes in menses interference with work performance during normal and deployed conditions.

# Disposal of used tampons and pads/napkins

The disposal of used tampons and pads/napkins changed significantly during deployed conditions. There was decreased usage of receptacles by toilets during deployment. There was increased usage of receptacles outside toilet areas, wrapping and caring with one's self, dropping into the toilets, and other disposal means during deployed conditions.

# Changing and Handwashing Practices with Menses Collection Products

Tampons were changed every six (6) hours as recommended by the manufacture in normal conditions "most of the time" or "always" done by 89% (n=484 of 547) of women but declined to 78% (n=461 of 589) in deployed situations. Handwashing before inserting tampons during normal conditions "most of the time" or "always" were done by 48% (n=259 of 546) but declined to 39% (n=227 of 591) during deployed conditions. Handwashing after inserting tampons during normal conditions the responses were "most of the time" or "always" 95% (n=519 of 546) while the responses during deployed conditions were 79% (n=469 of 589).

Handwashing after changing sanitary pads/napkins during normal conditions were done "most of the time" or "always" by 93% (n=449 of 483) but declined during deployed conditions to 78% (n=334 of 429). After changing panty-liners, handwashing were done "most of the time" or "always" under normal conditions by 90% (n=449 of 500) and during deployed conditions declined to 79% (n=289 of 366).

#### Underwear

The majority of the respondents 93% (n=812 of 877) reported utilizing cotton underwear, and changed their underwear daily by 82% (n=715 of 876). The majority of the respondents laundered their underwear by machine washing (46%, n=399 of 876), or by hand wash in the bathroom or shower (38%, n=336 of 876).

## Health Problems during Deployment

The most frequent health problems during deployment reported by the respondents were 32.7% (n=279 of 853) with constipation and 32.4% (n=276 of 851) with diarrhea. Other

health problems reported during deployment were painful cramps, periods of flow of cycle occurring by 22.7% (n=194 of 853), back pain by 21.0% (n=179 of 854), and skin problems by 20.5% (n=175 of 852).

Health problems specific to women reported were as follows: Urinary burning, pain, urgent, or frequency by 10.4% (89 of 853); and leaking by 6.6% (56 of 852). Other female related problems were reported as follows: skipped or late periods of flow of cycle 11.9% (101 of 852); spotting (bleeding) between periods 6.0% (51 of 853); heavy bleeding or clots 13.0% (111 of 853); vaginal odors 4.9% (42 of 853); yeast infections 10.4% (89 of 852); and other female problems 2.5% (21 of 851). Health problems reported during deployment are summarized in Table III.

#### Preventive Measures

During deployed conditions 25% (n=211 of 849) of the respondents reported being sexually active. Of the sexually active respondents, 66% (n=139) reported using "nothing" for preventive measures against sexually transmitted diseases. The other sexually active respondents reported using preventive measures were 26% (n=55) male condoms (lubricated), 11% (n=23) male condoms (dry), 9% (n=18) male condom and spermicide. The remaining 12% (n=26) reported using other items (food wrappings, soft drinks, etc.), spermicide only, sponges, diaphragms with spermicide, or female condoms.

#### Comments

The responses to the comment section of the questionnaire were more than anticipated. From the completed (n=880) questionnaires, 265 were returned with comments. The comments shared by the respondents were varied in length and subject matter. Written

TABLE III
HEALTH PROBLEMS DURING DEPLOYMENT

	Total Replied	Number of Replies with problems	Percent
Problems	Total Replied	With problems	- Croone
BREASTS			
Pain	854	52	6.1
Lump	852	23	2.7
Nipple discharge	852		0.7
STOMACH, INTESTINES			
Nausea, vomiting	851	155	18.2
Pain	852	108	12.7
Diarrhea	851	276	32.4
Parasites	852	5	0.6
Constipation	853	279	32.7
Hemorrhoids	852	57	6.7
URINARY			
Burning, pain, urgent, frequency	853	89	10.4
Leaking	852	56	6.6
FEMALE RELATED			
Painful cramps, periods/flow/cycle	853	194	22.7
Skipped or late periods/flow/cycle	852	101	11.9
Spotting (bleeding), between periods	853	<b>51</b> ,	6.0
Heavy bleeding or clots	853	111	13.0
Vaginal odors	853	42	4.9
Yeast infections	852	89	10.4
Others	851	21	2.5
BONE/MUSCLE			
Neck	######################################	119	14.0
Shoulder	853	98	11.5
Back	854	179	21.0
Hip	854	47	5.5
Knee	853	112	13.1
Ankle	853	52	6.1
FEET			
Athlete's foot	<b>Ma</b> aaanuuuuuuliilii kaananuulii kaanan ka	94	11.0
(Fungal) infections	850	21	2.5
OTHER			
Skin	<b>10</b> 53830000000000000000000000000000000000	175	20.5
Personal & Family	849	76	9.0

comments were varied and included personal vignettes of problems, ideas for change, and emotional tributes to the leadership.

## **Discussion and Recommendations**

No systematic study of this number of women has been recorded in the published literature to date. This study was designed to investigate and to make recommendations for female health practices carried out in combat and non-combat environments by military women. Both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies were used to explore feminine hygiene practices. What was found to be and not to be effective feminine hygiene practices were incorporated into the recommendations. Overall, the military women who responded to the quantitative portion of this study had safe feminine hygiene practices in normal and deployed environments.

Descriptive analysis was done on data collected from 880 conveniently selected subjects using the Female Health Practice Questionnaire. The sample for the study, although adequate in size, was homogenous and thus generalization to other populations must be made with caution.

# Demographic Characteristics

In the study, the typical respondent was married, a college graduate, Caucasian, Christian 41 years old, and had been deployed to Saudi Arabia. The study sample was drawn from two large databases of active duty, reservist, or retired military personnel. There was similar representation for all military branches in this study as compared to total military women in the United States Armed Forces. The current breakdown of women is 36% in the Army, 34% in the Air Force, 27% in Navy, and 4% in the Marine Corps (Davis & Woods,

1999). The respondents to this study were represented by 42% Army, 29% Air Force, 23% Navy, and 6% Marine Corps.

The larger group of enlisted responders may have been based on the constraints of having to ask permission to actually receive rest periods to perform basic bodily functions when necessary. Thus, participating in the survey was an opportunity to express their concerns. Asking permission and having time to attend to bodily functions in the workplace are pervasive problems in most work environments (Linder & Nygard, 1998).

Minority military women represent a significantly larger proportion of the total population than is found within the civilian sector. African-American women represent approximately 31%, Hispanics 5%, and those listed as "Other" 4% of the total military forces (Davis & Woods, 1999). The lack of ethnic minority responses to the study may have been related to cultural differences of not wanting to report such individual or personal bodily practices, or misunderstanding of the questionnaire's terminology. It might be that minority women do not relate to feminine hygiene needs because the target population of the visual media is primarily done with Caucasian women.

The respondents' self-reported female health problems compared similarly to other studies by Hines (1992) and Lyon (1996). The self-reported diarrhea and constipation problems were probability related to water and dietary intakes in deployed environments.

## Hygiene Practices

The overall definition of feminine hygiene practices, as described by Budoff (1980), Simons (1989), and Czerwinski (1996) were supported by the findings of this study.

Research questions three; four and five were examined in this part of the study. The following two sections are discussions of relevant findings and a comparison to the published literature.

## Feminine Hygiene Practices

Research questions three and four were as follows: What specific management strategies are used by military women for feminine hygiene practice in combat and non-combat environments? What specific management strategies are used by military (combat experienced and/or trained for combat) women for feminine hygiene practices in non-combat environments? The two groups of women, those ready or trained for deployment and those who had been deployed managed their feminine hygiene needs similarly. This demonstrates the basic concern for safe practices and the impact of maintaining a routine standard of personal care.

# Combat (Deployed) Feminine Hygiene Practices

Research question five was as follows: Is there a difference in management strategies used by military women for feminine hygiene practices in combat and non-combat environments? There were significant differences found in management strategies used by military women for feminine hygiene practices in combat and non-combat environments. The differences were found in feminine hygiene practices, types of menses management products used, and handwashing practices in deployed environments. Combat environments (deployed) alter the way women manage their routine hygiene needs. And in this case often lead to questionable practices, which might have been necessary to provide the "safest" practice. For example, a decrease in handwashing facilities might have made tampon use unwise. Similarly, the decrease in handwashing practices may have contributed to health problems experienced in the field in combination with water and food availability.

# Conclusions (Implications and Recommendations)

- Expert Panel Recommendations from meeting of January 28, 1999
- Provide educational training programs concerning feminine hygiene issues to the commanders and supervisors based on their facility and needs. For example, those in the field environments as compared to those in fixed facilities.
- Provide women with oral contraceptives pills (OCPs) for a least one year. Clinicians
  suggested that it would be helpful as being part of a readiness campaign to have women on
  OCP's to reduce menstrual irregularities often found in stressful environments.
- 3. Field test reusable menses collection devices as tampons and pads cannot be recycled. Use of such products would eliminate supply and waste management issues. To support this recommendation, reusable menses collection devices are commercially available and were used by the Biosphere female crew members (Alling, Nelson, & Silverstone, 1993).
- 4. For field exercises use latrines, toilets, and showers that would be used for actual deployed conditions to increase exposure to "real life" situations.
- The FHPQ could be used for a checklist and anticipatory guidance for orientation to the deployed (combat) area.
- 6. Utilize the FHPQ and expand to include more comprehensive health status needs. For example, incorporate health promotion and preventive status by developing a regular schedule for: Monogram, pelvic examination with pap smear, screening for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), cardiovascular screening (blood pressure, electrocardiogram (EKG), lipid level), immunizations, and tuberculosis (TB) screening.

This could be done on going and use a mandatory system of the birth month for review.

Dental classification readiness could serve as a model format to accomplish this recommendation.

- 7. Offer an advance practice nurse (nurse practitioner) visit for educational and physical needs before deployment. This could attend to the individual needs of women and review current health status for education about STDs, urinary tract infections (UTIs), and other self-treating solutions.
- 8. There is a need to educate females about sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) as this is critical to reducing late squeal of infections that long-term could affect performance (time lost). The co-investigators suggest exploring the use of the Air Force STD program developed and implemented by two women's health care (WHC) Nurse Practitioners as graduate students at the University of Texas-Houston, Health Science Center, School of Nursing (Lenz & Santiago. 1998) to address this recommendation.
- 9. Research final recommendations to test their effectiveness in promoting health and combat readiness. Continue to update and review data across deployment to determine if conditions improve and feminine hygiene needs are met. (Place information in a database.)
- 10. Identity needs of the Reservist in relation to female health care needs and ways to promote health. Work to develop strategies for meeting this population needs. Explore the applicability of active duty procedures to this group of military women.
- 11. Prioritize health information through assessment of needs and develop materials to hand out. For example, develop additional content for booklets for soldiers specific to deployed feminine hygiene needs incorporating materials currently available (Hector, 1998; Owens & Callies, 1995; Vara, 1998).

- 12. Increase cultural sensitivity and increase awareness of specific feminine hygiene needs. In order to accomplish this task, it is suggested that information from other cultures all ethnic groups be done using a variety of strategies. For example, conduct focus groups.
- 13. Data from this study may be applicable to women living in a terrestrial environment, women with physical disabilities, or women living and working in the space environment.

  Therefore, fund and convene an expert panel of "hard" scientist and engineers to review the study's findings for potential hardware research and development.

#### Further Recommendations

- 1. Replicate the 1995 latrine faculties study (Bagdonovich, 1995) with female soldiers. The male soldier satisfaction variables of amount of space in stalls and privacy were areas for further improvement. These two variables along with ventilation, odor, cleanliness, light, toilet, sinks, and latrine facilities overall variables would also impact to female soldiers to a greater degree as they spend more time attending to urinary elimination.
- 2. Provide 100% white cotton underwear to military women. Suggest reviewing the laundering of such garments in the field with military resources as compared to the individual soldier.
- 3. Identification of the state-of-the-art technologies or the technology development that are relevant to designing and implementing a safer personal care system in deployed and combat environments. Such systems could include reusable or biodegradable menses collection devices, toilets or waste management facilities, facilities with space to ease donning and doffing outer clothing for doing elimination processes, and more handwashing facilities or supplies.
- 4. Make more handwashing faculties, equipment, and supplies available in deployed environments such as prepackaged wet-towelettes and waterless hand cleanser.

5. Provide advanced nurse practitioners in the deployed (combat) area for health promotion and treatment of minor ambulatory health alterations in the troops.

## In summary:

The implications of this research have far reaching consequences for women in the general populace as well as women in combat and space habitation environments. The women who contributed to this study are to commended.

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Appendix A

Questionnaire

Deployed Female Health Practice Questionnaire

# DEPLOYED FEMALE HEALTH PRACTICE QUESTIONNAIRE (FHPQ)

DEPLOYMENT	check appro	priate areas
------------	-------------	--------------

If "Yes," where w	ere you deployed to?	(check all that apply)		
🖵 Bosnia (Fo	ormer Yugoslavia) 🚨	Mideast (Saudi Arabia)	□ Panama □	Somalia
☐ Vietnam		Haiti	Other:	
C h denlem		owing:		
	ment complete the follo	Second	Third	Fourth
Deployment	First	Second		
Location				
Year				
Length of Deploy- ment (months)				
Deployed Unit				
Duty Title				
Rank				
MILITARY ST	ATUS TODAY	(check appropric	ate areas)	
MILITARY ST	□USA □USN	□USMC □USAF	☐ Coast Guard	
	□USA □USN			
Branch:	☐ USA ☐ USN	□USMC □USAF	□ Coast Guard □ Veteran □ Reti	
Branch: Duty Status:	☐ USA ☐ USN	□USMC □USAF □IRR □ARR	□ Coast Guard □ Veteran □ Reti	
Branch: Duty Status: Assignment/Station Pay Grade:	USA USN Active Duty on:	□USMC □USAF □IRR □ARR	□ Coast Guard □ Veteran □ Reti	red
Branch: Duty Status: Assignment/Station Pay Grade: SSI/MOS/AFSC:	USA USN Active Duty on:	□USMC □USAF □IRR □ARR	□ Coast Guard □ Veteran □ Reti	red
Branch: Duty Status: Assignment/Station Pay Grade: SSI/MOS/AFSC: Position Title:	USA USN Active Duty on:	□USMC □USAF	□ Coast Guard □ Veteran □ Reti	red
Branch:  Duty Status:  Assignment/Station Pay Grade:  SSI/MOS/AFSC:  Position Title:  Years in Service:  How many year	USA USN  Active Duty  on:  s of active-duty service	□ USMC □ USAF □ IRR □ ARR e have you completed (i	□ Coast Guard □ Veteran □ Reti	red
Branch: Duty Status: Assignment/Station Pay Grade: SSI/MOS/AFSC: Position Title: Years in Service: How many year and commis	USA USN  Active Duty  on:  s of active-duty servicesioned officer time)?	□ USMC □ USAF □ IRR □ ARR e have you completed (i	□ Coast Guard □ Veteran □ Reti	red

PERSONAL 15. Marital Status: (check appropriate boxes) 1st Deployment: Married Single Divorced Widow Separated Other \_\_\_\_\_ One Year Later: Married Single Divorced Widow Separated Other 2nd Deployment: ☐ Married ☐ Single ☐ Divorced ☐ Widow ☐ Separated ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_ One Year Later: Married Single Divorced Widow Separated Other □ Married □ Single □ Divorced □ Widow □ Separated □ Other \_\_\_\_\_ Now: Education: (check highest achieved) 16. GED or other high school equivalency certificate ☐ Less than 12 years of school (no diploma) Less than 2 years of college credits ☐ High school diploma ☐ More than 2 years of college credits, but no ☐ 2-year college degree (AA/AS) 4-year college degree ☐ 4-year college degree (BA/BS) ☐ Master's, doctoral, or professional school ☐ Some graduate school, but no graduate (MA/MS/PhD/MD/JD/DVM/DDS) degree 17. Ethnicity: ☐ African-American ☐ Native American ☐ Asian/Pacific □ White ☐ Hispanic Other: 18. Religion: ☐ Jewish ☐ Hindu ☐ Buddhist ☐ Muslim (Islam) ☐ Christian (Catholic or Protestant) ☐ Non-Religious ☐ Other: Where were you born? (city, state, country) How many people live in your home today, including yourself? 20. How many bathrooms are in your home today? (does not have to have a shower or a bath) 21. WOMEN'S HEALTH HISTORY Menstrual History Age at first menstruation/period/flow/cycle: (years) 22. Number of days in cycle: 23. If your periods have stopped for one year or more, go to #36. ☐ No ☐ Yes 24. Is it regular?

Mens	trual History (con't)
25.	How often does it come? Every to days
26.	On the chart below, mark how heavy your period/flow/cycle is for each day:
	Day 1 Day 2 Day 3 Day 4 Day 5
	□ Spotting □ Spotting □ Spotting □ Spotting □ Very light bleeding □ Very light bleeding □ Very light bleeding □ Moderate bleeding □ Moderate bleeding □ Moderate bleeding □ Heavy bleeding □ Heavy bleeding □ Heavy bleeding □ Very
27.	Are your periods/flow/cycle usually longer than 5 days?
28.	Do you have clots during your period/flow/cycle? The Yes No
29.	Do you have painful periods/flow/cycles? 🗆 Yes 🗅 No (If "No," go to #36).
30.	Describe the pain: (check all that apply)
	☐ Sharp ☐ Constant ☐ Stabbing ☐ Intermittent ☐ Throbbing ☐ Cramping or Crampy ☐ Other:
31.	How long does the pain last (minutes, hours, days)?
32.	Does the pain occur with each cycle? (Frequency)
33.	When does the pain start (e.g., before bleeding starts, 1st day, 2nd day, etc.)?
34.	Do you use any of the following relief measures?  Heat pad  Over-the-counter medications, (like Motrin®, Aspirin)  Herbs, teas  Warm bath  Prescription medications  Alcohol (wine, whiskey, brandy, "toddies")
35.	What do you think about your periods/flow/cycles? (check all that apply)
	<ul> <li>□ An inconvenience/a nuisance</li> <li>□ Natural/part of being a woman/necessary for fertility</li> <li>□ No problem ("doesn't worry me")</li> <li>□ Proof of adulthood ("makes me feel grown up")</li> <li>□ A relief that the body is functioning/of not being pregnant</li> </ul>

Obst	etric History
36.	Number of Pregnancies:
37.	Number of Births:
Cont	raceptive Method (Birth Control Method)
38.	What method of contraception do you currently use?
39.	What method of contraception did you use during deployment?
Men	opause
40.	Do you still have regular periods/flow/cycles?
41.	If "No," at what age did you stop?(years)
42.	Was there a surgical menopause (hysterectomy)? ☐ Yes ☐ No
43.	Are you taking any hormone replacement therapy (HRT) for your menopause?
44.	Are you taking anything else for your menopause?   Yes  No
	If "Yes", what?
Urin	ary Functions
<b>4</b> 5.	I urinate (pee) to times a day.
46.	I get up at nightto times to go to the bathroom.
47.	Do you ever leak or dribble urine (pee) or wet yourself? (check all that apply)
	☐ No, I don't ☐ When I get close to the bathroom ☐ When I wait too long
	☐ When I laugh or cough ☐ Other:
48.	Do you suppress or hold the desire to pee?
49.	If "Yes", where?
	□ Work □ Home □ When traveling □ Other:

Bowe	el Functions				
50.	I have a bowel movement	(poop)? (check th	ne one that o	applies to you)	
				out once per week	Other:
51.	Do you have problems with	constipation (har	d/no bowel	movements or poop)?	Yes 🗆 No
52.	Do you have problems with	n diarrhea (runny/	many bowel	l movements or poop)	? ☐ Yes ☐ No
	Do you use medication to	help with constitu	ation/diarrh	nea?□Yes□No If	"No," go to #55.
53.				Over-the-Count	er 🖵 Both
54.	If "Yes," check one of the	tollowing: urle	scripiion		
55.	Does your daily food inclu	ide any of the follo			i ilidi dppiyy
	□ Cereals	☐ Breads	☐ Fruits	☐ Vegetables	
Prio	r History				
56.	Have you been treated fo	r any of the follow	ring?	Yes	No
	Urinary tract/bladder in	fections/kidney in	fections	Q	
	Sexually transmitted dis gonorrhea, chlamyd Vaginal infections (such	leases (such as ne	rpes, venereal wo	arts, etc.) 🚨	
Clea	nnsing Routines				
57.	Do you use or do the follo	owing after urinati	on (pee)/de <u>Never</u>	fecation (bowel move <u>Sometime</u>	ement/poop)? <u>s                                    </u>
	Wash with soap of Blotting Wash hands	ckand water	0		٥٥٥٥٥
58.	Do you use any of the fol	lowing personal c	are produc	ts? (check all that app	oly)
	Product		Never	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Always</u>
	Shampoo	conditioner  'moisturizer  eam  ask  ectant  ne	300000000000000000000000000000000000000	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	)00000000000000000000000000000000000000
	11 11 1 /C		1	il	· <b>_</b>

Hand Lotion/Cream

## Cleansing Routines (con't)

58. (con't) Do you use any of the following personal care products? (check all that apply)

	Product	Never	Sometim	nes <u>Always</u>	
	Body Cream/Moisturizer Lo Antiseptic Soap/Cleanser Liquid Soap Bar Soap Body Powder/Talc Baby Wipes Deodorant/Underarm Deodorant Vaginal Spray Deodorant Vaginal Suppos Feminine Hygiene Spray/ Vaginal Towelettes Foot Powder/Talc/Anti-Fun Razor/Shaver Nail Clippers Hair Removal Creams Mosquito/Bug/Insect Repel Sun Screen Cream/Gel/Lo Anti-Itch Products Anti-Fungal Products	itories		0000000	
	When do you generally take a shown to the control of the control o				
Ti	he following questions are about he opped for one year or more, go to	ow you care for your p o #66.	eriods/flow/c	cycles (blood). If your period	ls have
60.			"No," go to i	#63.	
61.	What type of tampons do you use	? (check all that apply)			
	☐ Unscented ☐ Lites (junior absorbency) ☐ Super absorbency ☐ Paper applicator	☐ Scented ☐ Regulars (medium a ☐ Plastic applicator ☐ No applicator	bsorbency)	□ Natural (100% cotton) □ Other:	
62.	Check the appropriate boxes below Do you change your tampons of Do you wash your hands before Do you wash your hands after	at least every 6 hours? e inserting your tampo	Rarely  n?  2	Sometimes Most of the time	Always
63.	Do you use sanitary pads (napkir	ns)? 🗀 Yes	Ū No	If "No," go to #66.	

Perio	od/Flow/Cycle(con't)								
64.	What type of sanitary	pads (r	apkins) do you use	? (check	all that app	ly)			
	☐ Light Days	☐ Mod	erate	☐ Sup	er (Heavy)		1 Scented		
	☐ Unscented	☐ Indiv	idually wrapped	□ Oth	er things us	ed for pad	s:		-
65.	Do you wash your	ur pads hands b	elow at least every 6 hou refore changing your litter changing your	ur pad?	Rorely	Sometimes	Most of the time	Alwoys C	
66.	Do you use panty-lin	ers?	☐ Yes	□ No	If "No,	" go to #7	7.	•	
67.	How often do you us  Daily Whenever I can	(	-liners ? (check all When I am on n  Other:	ny cycle		□ Only	on certain da	ys	
68.	How are your panty		ackaged? (check a	ll that app		scented	□ Bu	lk packaç	jes
69.	Check the approprious polyou use panty-liners. Do you wash your hand Do you wash your hand.	panty-ling to absorb to collect to decree to feel cla	ers at least every 6 vaginal discharge? urine (pee) in case o ase the need for chan ean and comfortable changing your panty	f an accide ging unde ? -liners?	ent? rwear?		ם ב	) ) ) )	Alwoys
70.	Do you use other pro If "Yes," please s		r periods/flow/cycle	collection	ı? 🔲 Yes	ÜΝ̈́	0		
	☐ Natural spon	ges	Depends (adult di	apers) 🗆	Reusable cot	ion pads			
	☐ Disposable b	riefs	Other:						

Perk	od/Flow/Cycle (con't)
71.	Do you use tampons/pads between periods/flow/cycle?
72.	Do you use tampons and pads together during periods/flow/cycle?
73.	Check the product that you use most often for periods/flow/cycle collection.
	□ Pads □ Tampons □ Panty-liners □ Other:
74.	Do you limit your showering/bathing during your periods/flow/cycle?
<b>75</b> .	How do you dispose of your used tampons/pads? (check all that apply)
	☐ In the receptacle by the toilet ☐ In the receptacle outside the immediate area ☐ Wrap it up and carry it with me ☐ Drop it in the toilet ☐ Other:
76.	Do your periods/flow/cycles interfere with your job?
Mou	nth Care
77.	Do you wear dentures or a partial plate?
78.	How often do you care for your teeth?
	☐ Once daily when I get up ☐ Once daily before I go to sleep ☐ Twice daily ☐ After each meal ☐ When I have time ☐ Seldom ☐ Other: (for example more than 3 times a day)
79.	Do you use any of the following when caring for your teeth? (check all that apply)
	☐ Toothpaste ☐ Baking soda ☐ Water only ☐ Toothpowder ☐ Mouthwash ☐ Denture Cleaner ☐ No, I do not use any of them
80.	How often do you floss your teeth?
	☐ Once daily when I get up ☐ Once daily before I go to sleep ☐ Twice daily ☐ After each meal ☐ When I have time ☐ Seldom ☐ Never ☐ Wear dentures

Othe	r Body Parts						
81.	Do you douche? 🗆 Yes 🗀 No	o If "N	lo," go ta	#85			
82.	How long have you been douch	ing? (years)				- -	
83.	What douching solution do you	use? (check all th	at apply)	}			
			etadine		Vater	Other:	
84.	What are your reasons for doug	ching? (check all	that appl	y)			
	☐ Want to be clean☐ After periods/flow		o the sme er interco			top the vaginal discharge Other:	
85.	How often do you shave the fol	lowing? (check a	ll that ap	ply)			
	Underarms Legs Other areas such	Doily  Gs:	Wkly	Mihly	Sometimes	Never	
86.	Do you use foot powder?	☐ Yes	۵N	lo	If "No	o," go to #88.	
87.	What are your reasons for usir	ng foot powder?					
	☐ Want to be clea	n 🗋 Wa	nt to red	uce wet	(perspirati	on of) feet	
	☐ Want to reduce	foot odor					
88.	Where did you learn about fer	minine hygiene?	(check al	l that a	oply)		
	☐ Mother ☐ Other member of fa ☐ School ☐ Friend ☐ Nurse ☐ Physician (Doctor) ☐ Other Health Profes ☐ Health Clinic ☐ Product Packaging In	sional nserts		Self Help United S Magazin Books Newspo TV (Tele Radio Internet	nes apers vision)	tions rnmental Organizations	
	☐ Manufacturer's Cor ☐ Professional Organi			Basıc M Other:	ilitary Train		

### Overall Health

D						
Delighted	Pleased	Mostly Satisfied	Mixed (About equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	Mostly Dissatisfied	Unhappy	Terrib
□ N	o feelings at all	:		□ N	lever Thought Abo	of It
Below you will	find a list of ten	values listed in a	alphabetical order.	We would like yo	ou to arrange th	iem
			principles in your l			
Study the list co	refully and pick	cout the one val	ue that is the most i	mportant for you	). Write the nun hat is second-m	nber nost
! A	Writa tha ni	imber "2" in the	tant value. Then pi space to the left.	Ueu commine in	me sume mann	er
for the remaini different rank.	ing values until	you have include	ed all ranks from 1	to 10. Each valu	Je will have a	
We realize that the best you co	t some people fi in, but please ro	ind it difficult to c ank all 10 items.	distinguish the impo The end result sho	ortance of some could show how yo	of these values. ou truly feel.	Do
We realize that the best you co	ın, but please ro	ank all 10 items.	distinguish the impo The end result sho IFE (a prosperous	ould show how ye	of these values. ou truly feel.	Do
We realize that the best you co	in, but please ro	ank all 10 items. OMFORTABLE L	The end result sho	life)	of these values. ou truly feel.	Do
We realize that the best you co	n, but please ro A CC AN E	ank all 10 items. DMFORTABLE L EXCITING LIFE (	The end result should be a second should be a prosperous.	life) e life)	,	Do
We realize that the best you co	in, but please ro A CC AN E A SE	onk all 10 items.  DMFORTABLE L  EXCITING LIFE (  ENSE OF ACCO	The end result should be a prosperous (a stimulating, activ	life) e life) sting contribution	,	Do
We realize that the best you co	in, but please ro	onk all 10 items.  DMFORTABLE L  EXCITING LIFE (  ENSE OF ACCO	The end result should be a prosperous (a stimulating, active MPLISHMENT (lasted adence, free choice)	life) e life) sting contribution	,	Do
We realize that the best you co	un, but please ro	ank all 10 items.  DMFORTABLE LEXCITING LIFE ( ENSE OF ACCO EDOM (independent)	The end result should be a prosperous (a stimulating, active MPLISHMENT (lasted adence, free choice)	life) e life) sting contribution	,	Do
We realize that the best you co	A CC AN E A SE FRE HAP	EXCITING LIFE ( ENSE OF ACCO EDOM (independent) PPINESS (content)	The end result should be a prosperous (a stimulating, active MPLISHMENT (last dence, free choice ontedness)	life) e life) sting contribution )	,	Do
We realize that the best you co	A CC A CC AN E A SE FRE HAP HEA	ENSE OF ACCO EDOM (independent) PINESS (content) LTH (physical attent)	The end result should be a stimulating, actived the stimulating, actived the stimulating actived the s	life) e life) sting contribution )	,	Do
We realize that the best you co	A CC A CC A SE FRE HAP HEA INNI	ENSE OF ACCO EDOM (independent) PINESS (content) LTH (physical attent)	The end result should be a stimulating, active MPLISHMENT (last adence, free choice and mental well-being freedom from inner byable, leisurely life.	life) e life) sting contribution )	,	Do

Please complete questions #91- #191 based on your Last Deployment Experience.

Your last deployment was to:

## Cleansing Routines

92.

93.

91. Did you use any of the following personal care products when you were deployed? (check all that apply)

Product	Never	So	metimes	Always
1100001				
Comb/brush/pick	🖸		ш	<u>u</u>
Shampoo	🖸			Ö
Cream Rinse/Conditioner	🖸			Ö
Hair oil /grages /moisturizer	⊔			Ö
Hair spray/Gel	🗖			<u> </u>
Facial Lotion/Cream				
Facial Makeup	<u> </u>			
Facial Makeup	<u> </u>			
Eye Makeup	<u></u>			
Eye drops				<b>u</b>
Contact Solution	<b>G</b>		ā	
Sleeping Eye Mask	🗀		ō	
Ear Plugs	🖳		ñ	
Q-Tips®	🖰		ñ	ū
Lipstick/Lip Protectant	💾		ă	ā
Perfume/Cologne	<b>u</b>		n	ā
Nail Polish	<b>u</b>			ā
Hand Lotion/Cream	<u>'</u>		n n	· ā
Body Cream/Moisturizer Lotion	<u>u</u>		Ö	ă
Antiseptic Soap/Cleanser	<b>u</b>		U.	ă
Liquid Soap	<b>u</b>		<u>u</u>	ä
Bar Soap	<b>u</b>		ų	ä
Rody Powder/Talc	╚┛		u	۵
Baby Wipes	<b>u</b>		Ö	<del></del>
Body Sprays	🗖		<u>u</u>	<u>a</u>
Deodorant/Underarm	🖸			Ö
Deodorant Vaginal Spray	🖸		<b>Q</b>	ä
Deodorant Vaginal Suppositories	🖸			<b>a</b> .
Feminine Hygiene Spray/				
Vaginal Towelettes	🖸			ū
Foot Powder/Talc/Anti-Fungal				
Foot Powder/ Idic/Ariii-i drigdr	$\overline{\Box}$			
Razor/Shaver	<b>.</b>			
Nail Clippers	<b>.</b>			
Hair Removal Creams			ā	
Mosquito/Bug/Insect Repellents	<b>u</b>		ā	
Sun Screen Cream/Gel/Lotion			ñ	
Anti-Itch Products	<u>प</u>	•	_	
Anti-Fungal Products	<b>u</b>		u	_
Did you wear dentures or a partial plate?		Yes	☐ No	
How often did you care for your teeth?				
	□ 0 = =	a daily bat	ore I went to be	ed Twice daily
Once daily when I got up				☐ Seldom
☐ After each meal		n I had tin		
□ Other:	(for exc	ımple: mo	re than 3 times	s a day)

Clea	nsing Routines (con't)						
94.	Did you use any of the follo	owing when carir	ng for your teeth	n? (check	all that ap	oply)	
	☐ Toothpaste☐ Toothpowder☐ No, I do not a	☐ Bakir ☐ Moutuse any of them		☐ Wate	er only rure Clear	ner	
95.	How often did you floss yo	our teeth?					
	□ Once daily w □ After each m □ Never		☐ Once daily ☐ When I had ☐ Wear denta	l time	ent to bed	d □ Twice daily □ Seldom	
Peri	od/Flow/Cycle						
The depl	following questions are abo byed. If your periods HAD	ut how you cared stopped for one y	d for your period year or more, g	ds/flow/cyc o to #119.	cle (blood	) when you were	
96.	Did you use tampons?	☐ Yes	□ No	<b>)</b>	If "No,"	′ go to #99	
97.	What type of tampons did	you use? (check	all that apply)				
	Plastic application	□ Scented dium absorbenc ator □ Pap	y) er applicator	00% cottoi	🗖 Supe	(junior absorbency) r absorbency pplicator	
98.	Please check the appropri	ate boxes below		Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always
	Did you change y	our tampons at le	ast every 6 hours	š 🗇	ū	٥	ū
	Did you wash yo	ur hands before in	serting your tam	oon? 🗖	۵	ū	۵
	Did you wash yo	ur hands after inse	erting your tampo	uș 🗖	۵	ū	0
99.	Did you use sanitary pads		☐ Yes	□No		If "No," go to #102.	
100	. What type of sanitary pac	ls (napkins) did y	ou use ? (check	c <b>all t</b> hat a	oply)		
	☐ Light Days®	☐ Moderate		Super (He		□ Scented or pads:	

Period/Flow/	Cycle (	(con't)
--------------	---------	---------

reno	W 1011/04/010 (0011 4)					•		
101.	Check the appropriate box	below		<u>Rarel</u> y	Sometime	s <u>Most</u>	of the time	Always
	Did you change your pa Did you wash your hand Did you wash your hand	ls before changi	ng your paas	0 0		Ì	0 0	0 0
102.	Did you use panty-liners?	☐ Yes	□ No	If "No	o," go to <del>1</del>	<b>#110</b> .		
103.	How often did you use par	nty-liners ? (che	ck all that app	ly)				
	☐ Daily	☐ When I wa	s on my cycle		Q O	nly on cer	tain days	
	☐ Whenever I could	Other:						
104.	How were your panty-line	rs packaged? (c	check all that a	pply)				
* *	☐ Individually wrapped				Inscented		☐ Bulk pac	kages
105.	Check the appropriate bo	x below			Rorely	Sometimes	Most of the tim	ne Alwoys
	Did you change your p Did you use panty-liners to Did you use panty-liners Did you use panty-liners Did you use panty-liners Did you wash your hand Did you wash your hand	o absorb vaginal c to collect urine (pe to decrease the ne to feel clean and c s before changing	discharge?  e) in case of an  ed for changing  omfortable?  your panty-line	accident? Junderwea	0 0 0 0	000000	000000	000000
106	. Did you use other produ If "Yes," please specify:	cts for periods/fl	ow/cycle colle			) No		
	☐ Natural sponges	Depends (c			le cotton p	ads		
	☐ Disposable briefs	Other:		·.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·		
107	'. Did you use tampons/p	ads between per	riods/flow/cycl	e? 🗖	Yes [	⊒ No		
108	3. Did you use tampons a	nd pads togethe	r during period	ls/flow/cyd	cle? 🗀 Y	es 🚨	No	
	7. Check the product belo					collection		
			Panty-liners	🗀 Oth				

Perio	d/Flow/Cycle (con't)
110.	Did you limit your showering/bathing during your periods/flow/cycle?  Rarely Sometimes Most of the time Always
111.	Did you wash your hands before doing any activity with/to your genitals (private parts)?  Rarely   Sometimes   Most of the time   Always
112.	Did you wash your hands after doing any activity with/to your genitals (private parts)?  Rarely  Sometimes  Most of the time  Always
113.	How did you dispose of your used tampons/pads? (check all that apply)
	☐ In the receptacle by the toilet ☐ Wrap it up and carry it with me ☐ Other:
114.	Did your periods/flow/cycle change?
	Did your periods/flow/cycles interfere with your job? ☐ Yes ☐ No
116.	Did you do anything to change your periods/flow/cycle pattern before your last deployment
	☐ Yes ☐ No If "No," go to #119.
117.	. If "Yes," how? (check all that apply)
	☐ Hysterectomy ☐ Norplant® (under your skin) ☐ Depo-Provera® (shot) ☐ Birth Control Pills ☐ Drug store products (specify): ☐ Herbs, which one(s):
118	. If Yes, why? (check all that apply)
	☐ I did not want to be bothered ☐ I could not manage periods/flow/cycle ☐ Concerned about water supply for cleansing (showers) ☐ Combat environment did not support periods/flow/cycle management ☐ I was encouraged by others, (who?)

☐ Fear of sexual attack

☐ Became sexually active Other:

### DEPLOYMENT Period/Flow/Cycle (con't) 119. Were you offered any of the following birth control methods BEFORE deployment? (check all that apply) □ No ☐ Birth Control Pills, How many packages of pills were you ☐ Depo-Provera® (shot) ☐ Diaphragm ☐ Female condom ☐ Cervical cap ☐ Surgery (hysterectomy) ☐ Intrauterine Device (IUD) Other: 120. Were you offered any of the following birth control methods DURING deployment? (check all that apply) □ No ☐ Birth Control Pills, How many packages of pills were you Depo-Provera (shot) given? ☐ Diaphragm ☐ Female condom ☐ Cervical cap ☐ Surgery (hysterectomy) ☐ Intrauterine Device (IUD) Other: 121. Were you offered any of the following birth control methods AFTER deployment? □ No ☐ Birth Control Pills, How many packages of pills were you Depo-Provera (shot) given? ☐ Diaphragm ☐ Female condom ☐ Cervical cap ☐ Surgery (hysterectomy) ☐ Intrauterine Device (IUD) Other: 122. How did you get your supply of birth control? Did not use any ☐ By military clinic services before deployment ☐ By a private doctor before deployment ☐ By military clinic services during deployment ☐ Mailed from my family/friends ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_ 123. If you did not use birth control methods, why not? (check all that apply) I didn't think my periods would interfere with my job ☐ I was not sexually active ☐ Never gavé it any thought ☐ I wanted to remain natural ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I don't have periods 124. While on deployment, did you seek birth control services? Yes No If "No," go to #126. 125. If Yes, why? (check all that apply)

Pain control

☐ Control bleeding

☐ Convenience management

☐ Prevent pregnancy

☐ I wore disposable undergarments

☐ Helmet with drinking water

### Period/Flow/Cycle (con't) 126. What did you do to prevent sexually transmitted diseases? (check all that apply) □ Sponge ☐ Not sexually active ☐ Female condom ☐ Diaphragm with spermicide ☐ Nothing ☐ Male condom and spermicide ☐ Male condom (dry) ☐ Male condom (lubricated) ☐ Other: \_\_\_ ☐ Abstinence ☐ Spermicide only Vaginal Douching 127. Did you douche? 🗆 Yes 🕒 No If "No," go to #130. 128. If "Yes," what did you douche with? (check all that apply) ☐ Disposable ☐ Vinegar ☐ Betadine ☐ Water ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_ 129. How often did you douche? ☐ Monthly ☐ Weekly ☐ Daily ☐ After period/flow/cycle ☐ After sexual activity ☐ Bi-Weekly Underwear 130. What was your underwear made of? (check all that apply) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Silk ☐ Nylon ☐ Cotton ☐ Disposable Briefs ☐ Polyester Combination 131. Did you change your underwear? (check the one best answer) ☐ Every other day ☐ Twice a day Daily Other: Didn't wear any ☐ Never changed 132. How did you launder your underwear? (check all that apply) Other: ☐ Machine wash ☐ Hand wash in the bathroom or shower ☐ In a well ☐ In the local stream, river, or pond Laundry service

☐ Disposable (put in the trash)

Under	wear (con't)	•		
133. /	After you changed your under	wear, did you feel c	lean? 🗅 Yes 🗅	No
Toilet				
134. \	What type of toilets were gene	rally available? (ch	neck all that apply)	
	□ Indoor Flush □ Outdoor (wood/barrel)	Dug your own Outdoor (trailer	·	A-Potty (chemical) r:
135.	Were there other problems wi	th the toilets? (chec	k all that apply)	
	□ No □ Stopped up □ Dirty □ Waste containers not emp □ No sticks available to kno □ Hard to undress and red □ Pads and other waste pro	ock down flies/bugs ress	□ Not cleaned o □ No door □ No place to b □ Smelled bad	room to move around in often enough nang gear or other items
136.	How long did problems with t	he toilet last? (check	the one best answe	er)
	☐ Entire deployment☐ Only at the beginning		alf of the time poradically	☐ Short time (less than 1 week) ☐ Other:
137.	The privacy of the toilets we	as:		
	☐ Complete (out-of-sight 8	k quiet) 🔲 Pa	artial	☐ Never (nonexistent)
138.	How bothersome was privac	y or the lack of privo	icy to you?	
	□ Very	Sometimes	□ Not a proble	em
139.	Toilet paper was:		.vailable most of the	
	☐ Never available	□ v	Vhat I provided mys	self (my own)
140.	The overall situation of the to	oilet was:		
	☐ Excellent ☐ Above a	verage 🚨 Averag	e 🔲 Below avera	ige 🖸 Poor

Show	rers					
141.	What type of showers were	generally available? (cl	neck all that	apply)		
	☐ Fixed structure ☐ Separate (female only)	☐ Tent setup ☐ Separate by the hour	□ Wood/o	pen top	•	male & female)
142.	Did you ever urinate (pee)	in the shower?				
,		t of the time	times 🗖 F	Rarely 🗀 !	Never	
143.	Did you wear shoes or san	dals in the shower?				
		t of the time 🚨 Some	times 🗖 l	Rarely 📮	Never	
144.	On the average, how mar	ny minutes did you spend	d a day doing	g the followi	ng?	
• • • • •	•				INUTES	
			Less # <u>10</u>	ian <u>10-15</u>	15-20	More than 20
145.	The overall situation of th	vear owers(showers/toilets) ashing/toilet s, organizing gear)		Q Q Q	a a a	
	C Excellent	average —///ologo		Ü		
	rters					
146.	Number of people in your	tent/sleeping quarters:				
147.	Women only?	l Yes □ No				
148.	Men and Women?	l Yes ☐ No				
149	. Were there problems with	any of the following at y	our deployn	nent location	n? (check al	l that apply)
	☐ Mites or lice ☐ Snakes	☐ Standing water☐ Rodents	☐ Flie	s er wild anim		Mosquitoes Other:
150	. Did you have problems w clothing during your perio	ith personal hygiene reg ods/flow/cycle?	arding bleed	d through or	blood stains	s on your
		netimes (2-3 times per v	week)	☐ Frequ	uently (even	y day)

### Urine/Bowel/Period/Flow/Cycle Functions 151. Did you have problems with wetting yourself (urine/pee)? ☐ Frequently (every day) ☐ Sometimes (2-3 times per week) □ Never If "No" go to 154. 152. Did you suffer from urinary tract bladder infections? ☐ Yes □ No 4 times ☐ 3 times 2 times ☐ 1 time 153. If "Yes," how often? ☐ 8 times ☐ 7 times ☐ 6 times 5 times ☐ 10 times Other: 9 times 154. Did you routinely have to hold your urine (pee)? If "Never," go to #157. ☐ Frequently (every day) ☐ Sometimes (2-3 times per week) □ Never 155. If "Sometimes" or "Frequently," where? (check all that apply) Other: At night ☐ At work/job 156. If "Sometimes" or "Frequently," why? (check all that apply) ☐ No time allowed ☐ Would interfere with work ☐ Security ☐ Smell of toilets ☐ Location of toilets ☐ Condition of toilets Other: **□** Weather 157. Did you use anything at night to urinate (pee) into instead of going to the toilets? If "No," go to #159. ☐ No Yes 158. If "Yes," what did you use? Plastic bag ☐ Bottle/cup/can/bowl/box Urinal (hospital collection device) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Bed pan 159. Did you have problems with leaking or soiling from bowel movements (poop)? ☐ Frequently (every day) ☐ Sometimes (2-3 times per week) Comments: 160. Did you experience constipation? ☐ Frequently (every day) ☐ Sometimes (2-3 times per week) ☐ Never Comments: 161. Did you experience diarrhea? ☐ Frequently (every day) ☐ Sometimes (2-3 times per week) ☐ Never Comments:

Diet a	and Hydration						
162.	Did you stop or de	ecrease the amount	of drinking flu	ids? 🚨 Ye	es 🛚 No	If "No," go to #16	4.
163.	If "Yes," why? (che	eck all that apply)					
	☐ To decrease \ ☐ Temperature	risits to the toilet of fluids	ॄ □ Taste □ Othe			gh fluids available	
164.	Did you drink end	ough water? 🔲 Ye	es 🗖 No				
165.	Did you have any	problems with havi	ng enough wate	er? (check al	l that app	ly)	
	☐ Taste of wate ☐ Access to wa ☐ Having enou	ter	☐ Time	perature of v to obtain & er:	consume	water	_
166.	Did you add a "flo ☐ Yes ☐ No	avor mix" (example,	Crystal Light®	, Gatoraid®	, Kool-Aid	d®, etc.) to your drink	king water?
167.	How was your dri	nking water provide	ed? (check all th	nat apply)			
	☐ Bottled wate	r always available r never available as (trucks, stations)	☐ Can	ed water fr teens (filled er:	from wate		
168.	Did you						
	Lose weight	during deployment during deployment same weight? If we	? Numbe	er of pounds	:	).	
169.	. My weight chang	e was due to: (chec	k all that apply)				
	☐ Shifts worke ☐ Other:	d 🗆 M		☐ Stress	(	☐ Environment temp	erature
170	Were you scree Did you receive	nt e regular preventati ened for serious hed e regular treatments e regular check-ups	alth problems? s?	ng?	Yes Yes Yes Yes	No    No    No    No	
171	. While you were o	deployed did you us	se any of the fol	llowing?			
	☐ Alcohol	☐ Cigarettes	☐ Sleeping F	Pills 🔲 Tro	anquilizer	s 🚨 Other:	

### Health Issues

172. While deployed, did you have any of the following problems? (check all that apply)

		TR	EATMENT	
PROBLEMS	Went away by itself	Self-Treated	Healthcare Provider	Other
Breast  pain  lump  nipple discharge	. 및	000		<u> </u>
Stomach, intestines  nausea, vomiting pain diarrhea parasites (worms, etc.)		00000		
☐ hemorrhoids	U			o
Female problems  painful cramps periods/flow/cycle  skipped or late periods/flow/cycle  spotting (bleeding)	u u		0	<u> </u>
between periods/flow/cycle		00000		
□ other	-	000000		
Feet     athlete's foot (fungal)     infections Relationship Problems     parents     children     partner     other Other Problems     skin				
	0	Ö	Ü	<u> </u>

Healtl	issues (con't)		
173.	Did you have any of the following infections during deployment and	d how often? (che	eck all that apply)
	One time    Yeast/Candida	Three or more times	
	If your period had stopped for one year or more before deployme	nt go to #181.	
174.	Was pregnancy a concern before deployment? ☐ Yes ☐ N	0	
175.	Did you do a home pregnancy test before deployment?	∕es ☐ No	
176.	Was a pregnancy test given to you? ☐ No ☐ Before deployment ☐ During deployment ☐ After deplo	pyment	
177.	Were you pregnant when deployed? ☐ Yes ☐ No		
178.	Was this pregnancy a problem? ☐ Yes ☐ No		
	If "Yes," why?		
	☐ You were treated differently by co-workers ☐ You were treated differently by your supervisor ☐ Co	esired to end present of UCMJ/Milit o-workers were of ther:	ary discipline ingry
	CO-WOLKERS WELL OVER PROTECTIVE		
179.	Did you try to get pregnant to avoid being deployed?	Yes	□No
180.	Did you try to get pregnant during deployment in order to return h	nome? 🔲 Yes	□No
181.	Were you adequately prepared for deployment?	☐ Yes	□No
182.	Did you receive any health information booklets before deployme	nt? 🔲 Yes	□No
183.	Were you adequately de-briefed after deployment?	Tes	□No

Healt	h Issu	es (con't)				
184.	Did y If "No	ou experience any health problems afterwards becaus o," go to #186.	e of deploym	ent? 🗀 Ye	s 🛘 No	
185.	If "Ye	s," what were they? (please specify)				
186.	What	benefit(s) did you experience from being deployed?(cl	neck all that o	apply)		
			☐ Increased self-awareness about my body			
	hygiene products, other equipment & supplies) wisely		☐ Became more organized in other areas			
		Better organization of supplies and time	Other: _			
187.	My ir	nmediate Commanding Officer (CO) was:		☐ Male	☐ Female	
188.	МуС	O was sensitive and caring towards hygiene needs of	women?	☐ Yes	□No	
	Did y	ou ever approach your CO about these needs?		☐ Yes	□No	
190.	If "Ye	es", did this create a change towards the positive?		☐ Yes	□No	

# **RECOMMENDATIONS**

191. Of the following recommendations, what do you think would be "most" useful.

Identify for each recommendation how useful it would be, "4" being very useful and "1" not at all useful

<u>N</u> o	ot at all useful	1	Very useful
Provide information about women's specific health needs	1 2	- 3	4
Provide information on how to manage periods/flow/cycle during deployment	1 2	3	4
Would you like the military to supply the following: tampons handiwipes pads panty-liners tooth brushes combs/brushes/picks hairpins/nets/other hair products razors/shavers underpants boxers for women bras t-shirts	1 2 1 2	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
uniforms PT (Physical Training) BDU (Battle Dress Uniform) Other:	! 4	3	4 4 4
Change the uniform to allow ease of dressing and undressing Provide more Showers Provide more Toilets Provide tents by gender Provide clear directions for sexual behaviors within the command Increase sensitivity of men to women's specific needs	1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1	3 3 3 3	4 4 4 4 4

lease feel free to write any additional comments, thoughts, observations or suggestions regarding the topics already overed or any topic not covered.				
s				<u></u>
	:			

# Thank you!

For all the women that follow you, we thank you for your participation.

Appendix B

Consent Letter



School of Nursing Systems and Technology

July 1998

Dear Participant:

You are invited to participate in the study Combat Readiness: Hygiene issues related to military women. This is a study about women's health practices during deployment. Participation is voluntary and you may choose to not participate at anytime. The purpose of this study is to find out what military women need to manage health care needs when deployed. Your input will be used to make suggestions for change.

If you choose to participate in this study, the enclosed questionnaire will take about one hour to complete.

Active duty participant:

- Your completing and returning the questionnaire will indicate your consent
- Return questionnaire in stamped-addressed large white envelope
- Due to your active duty status, USAMRMC policy stipulates we cannot pay you for your participation but your response is highly regarded

Non-active duty participant:

- Your completing and returning the questionnaire will indicate your consent
- Return questionnaire in stamped-addressed large white envelope
- Place your name and address on the enclosed 3x5 label
- Return label in the stamped-addressed envelope to receive \$10 for your valued response

Please complete and return the questionnaire by 31 July 1998. The possible risks that you may have are anxiety and privacy issues concerning the information you give us about your personal health care practices. You may feel uneasy or uncertain answering some of the questions.

All your answers will be kept confidential. To make sure your privacy is always met, we ask that you do not put your name or other personal information on the questionnaire. All returned questionnaires will be kept locked up and shredded after the study is completed.

Page 2

This study has been approved by the University of Texas-Houston Health Science Center Committee for Protection of Human Subjects (713) 500-5827 as HSC-SN-95-039.

If you choose **not to participate**, please return the entire packet to us in the provided envelope. We ask that you return either the completed or uncompleted questionnaire so that we can account for all the packets sent out.

If you have any questions about this study, please contact us at the address or phone numbers given below.

Thank you for your participation and we look forward to including your deployment experiences into the recommendations that are presented for consideration in the final report. You **can** make the difference!

Sincerely,

Barbara Shelden Czerwinski, PhD, RN

Principal Investigator

(713) 500-2114

BSC:DWW/pbb

**Enclosures** 

Diane Wind Wardell, PhD, RNC

Co-Principal Investigator

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Appendix C

Publications

### **Publications**

1. Wardell DW, Czerwinski BS,: (submitted 1999). A Challenge to managing feminine and personal hygiene.

Appendix D

Abstracts/Proceedings

### Abstracts/Proceedings

- 1. Connelly LM, Czerwinski BS, Wardell DW,: (2000, April, submitted). Deployed military women's health management practices. Southern Nursing Research Society.
- \*Czerwinski BS, Wardell DW, Pitts K,: (1999 June 11). Feminine hygiene practices in military women. Society for Menstrual Cycle Research Conference, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.
- 3. \*Czerwinski BS, Wardell DW, Kouzekanani K, Pitts K, Connelly LM, Yoder L, Goldstein D, Terus MP,: (1998, October 2). Combat readiness: Hygiene issues related to military women. Poster session presented at The University of Texas-Houston Health Science Center, Research Day.
- 4. Pitts K, Wardell DW, Czerwinski BS,: (1998, February). Mission ready: The subculture of women in the military as a population source. Poster session presented at the annual meeting of the Southern Nursing and Research Society, Fort Worth, Texas.
- 5. \*Wardell DW,: Czerwinski BS, Pitts K,: (1998, February). *Combat readiness: Hygiene issues related to military women*. Poster session presented at the annual meeting of the Southern Nursing Research Society, Fort Worth, Texas.
- 6. Czerwinski BS,: Wardell DW,: (1997, October 3). Combat readiness: Hygiene issues related to military women (poster). The University of Texas-Houston, Health Science Center, Research Day.
- \*Czerwinski BS, Wardell DW,: (1997, June 5). Combat readiness: Hygiene issues related to military women. Poster session presented at the Society for Menstrual Cycle Research Conference, The University of Illinois at Chicago.

\*Czerwinski BS,: Wardell DW,: (1996, October 4). Combat readiness: Hygiene issues related to military women (poster). The University of Texas-Houston, Health Science Center, Research Day.

Appendix E

Personnel

### Personnel

Personnel receiving pay from this effort are the following:

Barbara Shelden Czerwinski, PhD

Diane Wind Wardell, PhD

Kathleen Pitts, BSN

Portia Bartonico, BA