

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

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What priorities should be considered for Iranian veterans with ankle-foot injuries? A health needs assessment study, 25 years post-conflict

Mostafa Allami and Mohammadreza Soroush*

Abstract

Despite the passage of time, a large number of veterans are still affected by injuries acquired during Iran-Iraq war. In addition to their primary injuries, the majority of veterans also experience difficulty with long-term, secondary effects. Studies have shown that the most common of these include a range of disabilities, pain, and dramatic decline in mental health and quality of life. Improving living conditions and providing rehabilitation services to veterans has always been a main priority of authorities. The goal of this study was to explain the methods and materials with which these priorities were explored.

Keywords: Ankle, Foot, Injuries, Veterans

Dear editors,

It is estimated that 564,108 people nationwide were injured over the 8 years of the Iran-Iraq conflict (1980–1988), which corresponds to a rate of 0.7% of the Iranian population [1]. Nearly 100,000 veterans suffer lower extremity injuries, 10,227 of whom have ankle-foot injuries [2]. A large number of war-related traumas are stable, such as amputations, central and peripheral nervous system injuries, and articular degeneration. In the years following the end of the war, a large number of rehabilitation services, including orthotics and prosthetics devices, physical therapy, and drug therapies, have been employed to alleviate pain and unwanted secondary effects and promote quality of life.

The Janbazan Medical and Engineering Research Center (JMERC), with the support of Veterans and Martyr Affairs Foundation (VMAF), has conducted several distinct surveys in which groups of veterans with a particular injury were studied. The key aim of these studies was to promote health and help develop veterans' abilities to manage their personal and social

lives. The current study indicated, unexpectedly, that the health problems of veterans with ankle-foot injuries are more serious than those of other veterans.

This health needs assessment study was undertaken by JMERC, with a scientific team that included general practitioners, internists, orthopedists, prosthetic and orthotic specialists, physical therapists and psychologists. Trained experts were responsible for collecting demographic data. The study was carried out in 11 provinces across the country. VMAF invited 2500 veterans with ankle-foot injuries to participate, of whom, 1129 enrolled in this study. Mental health status, quality of life, ability to perform daily living activities, and ability to live independently were evaluated using the Symptom Checklist-90-Revised (SCL-90-R), 36-Item Short Form Survey (SF-36), The Barthel Activities of Daily Living (ADL) Index and the Lawton Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) Scale survey tools, respectively. Neuromusculoskeletal disorders and neurological lesions were recorded. Any pain in the spine and/or lower limbs was detailed, in addition to defining its primary determinants. Additionally, all types of pain-reducing rehabilitation services received were recorded. The scientific team determined the required rehabilitation services for each case, and appropriate measures were taken at the study site.

* Correspondence: soroush46@gmail.com

Janbazan Medical and Engineering Research Center (JMERC), Tehran, Iran



Abbreviations

ADL: Activities of daily living; IADL: Instrumental activities of daily living; JMERC: Janbazan medical and engineering research center; SCL-90-R: The symptom checklist-90-revised; SF-36: 36-Item short form survey; VMAF: Veterans and martyr affair foundation

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets generated and analyzed during the current study are not publicly available considering as a part of national documents.

Authors' contributions

MA is the principal investigator of the current project. MS is the head of JMERC and prepared this manuscript. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Our research protocol has been submitted for consideration, comment, guidance and approval to the research ethics committee of Janbazan Medical and Engineering Research Center (JMERC) and accepted before the study begins.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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