

https://phc.amedd.army.mil/Periodical%20Library/2018HealthoftheForceReport.pdf

Health of the Force Overview and Innovative Health Strategies to Improve Medical Readiness

Amelia Duran-Stanton, LTC, PhD, DSc, MPAS, PA-C Amy L. Jackson, COL, DMSc (c), MPAS, PA-C Mary "Janet" Coy, LTC, MSHS, PA-C Breanne Kormendy, Maj, MPAS, PA-C

Disclaimer

The authors' views are theirs and do not reflect the official policy of the Department of the Army, Department of the Air Force, Department of Defense, or the U.S. Government.

Purpose

Provide military physician assistants (PAs) and other healthcare providers awareness and education on the importance of knowing the status of the health of their patients and share innovative health strategies to continue to ensure a medically ready force.



Photo courtesy of COL James Jones, IPAP Army PA Director

Outline

- Introduction
- Background: Importance of Health Readiness
- Health of the Force Overview
- Prevention
- Medical Readiness Classification Rates
- Innovative Strategies for Physician Assistants
- Military Health System (MHS) and Defense Health Agency (DHA) Initiatives
- Conclusion
- References
- Contact Information

Introduction

- Readiness is an important factor in taking care of our people
- Each visit should be dealt with as a readiness visit. Additionally, health care providers must implement innovative health strategies to continue to ensure a medically ready force
- Understanding the health of the force gives PAs and healthcare providers an idea of what they can expect to see

Learning Objectives

- Describe the importance of medical readiness and military PAs' role
- Describe the health metrics and their importance in addressing them during all visits
- Describe resources and tools available in addressing the health metrics
- Provide innovative health strategies to ensure a medically ready force

Background

- There are key indicators that impact readiness
- Healthcare providers must have awareness and understanding of the status of the health of their patients
- The Health of the Force (HOF) publication provides statistical information and examples on the Department of Defense's overall health
- Physician Assistants must be medically ready and ready to provide medical care (Medically Ready Force... Ready Medical Force)
- There are also several innovative health strategies they need to be aware of

Health of the Force

- Department of Defense, Army and Army National Guard annual report
- Purpose: Empower senior leaders with knowledge and context to improve health and readiness
- Army's Health of the Force (HOF) presents Army-wide and installation-level demographics and actionable data for more than 20 health, wellness, and environmental indicators at 40 installations / 54 States and Territories
- Army's HOF provides a snapshot of the health of Soldiers used to improve key Performance Triad measures (sleep, activity and nutrition) and directly impact Soldier medical readiness
- HOF Online/Dashboard: <u>https://carepoint.health.mil/sites/HOF/Pages/Home.aspx</u>



Health of the Force - Injury



- Paradoxically, the very physical training activities required to improve soldier performance also result in injury
- Effective interventions: reduced running mileage, leadership oversight of training, mouth guards in high-risk activities, use of rigid ankle braces during high risk activities and incorporation of balance, agility, and proprioceptive warmups, ergonomic assessments, equipment/job redesign

Health of the Force - Back Injury

- In 2018, 37% of musculoskeletal (MSK) condition encounters are related to low back pain
- Back injuries:
 - High incidence
 - High associated costs
 - Frequently linked to exposure to occupational hazards
- Even physically fit Soldiers may face undue risk of MSK discomfort and injury in physically demanding jobs
- 78% helicopter pilots reported back pain in the previous calendar year; median flight time to back pain onset was 60 minutes
- Ergonomic changes to designs or equipment may reduce some injury burden

Percent of Occupational Group with Encounters by Body Part, 2018



Nata were extracted from the Military Health System Aanagement and Reporting Tool.

Percent of MSK Condition Encounters Related to Low Back Pain, 2016–2018 $2016 \Rightarrow 21\%$ $2017 \Rightarrow 20\%$ $2018 \Rightarrow 37\%$

From 2016 to 2018, 16% of the full cost (I.e., encounters, treatment, etc.) of MSK conditions was related to low back pain.

Health of the Force - Behavioral Health



Overall, 8.4% of AC Service members had a BH disorder in 2019. Rates ranged from 6.8% to 10.0% across Services.

- Women > Men; <25 years old
- Top Diagnoses: Adjustment Disorder, Anxiety Disorder, Mood Disorder
- Primary barriers to not seeking help (40-60%)
 - Professional concerns
 - Privacy and confidentiality concerns
 - Lack of confidence in resources
 - Preference for self-reliance
- Increased access
 - Behavioral Health Officers/Provider ratios
 - Civilian training and referrals
 - Virtual visits

Health of the Force - Substance Use



Overall, 13.3% of AC Service members had a positive AUDIT-C screen in 2019. Rates ranged from 7.8% to 20.3% across Services.

- 22% of Soldiers reported problematic alcohol use on the Post-Deployment Health Reassessment but <2% were enrolled in treatment mostly due to previous policies and practices discouraged Soldiers from self-referring for alcohol abuse clinical care
- Encourage Soldiers to see help
 - Create voluntary pathway if meets specific criteria
 - Substance Use Disorder Clinical Care (SUDCC)
 - Army Directive 2019-12, Policy for Voluntary Alcohol-Related Behavioral Healthcare
 - >5,800 voluntarily received care
 - 34% reduction in the deployment ineligibility of Soldiers who are receiving behavioral health treatment

Health of the Force - Sleep Disorders

Prevalence of Sleep Disorders by Sex and Age Group, AC Service Members, 2019

The prevalence of sleep disorders was similar for males (12.5%) and females (11.4%) and increased with increasing age group for both sexes.



- Sleep is vital for health, performance and well-being
- Routinely getting 5-6 hours of sleep, individuals perform much like a person with a blood alcohol content of 0.08
- Effective sleep strategies
 - Set a bedtime
 - Prepare your sleep area
 - Relax and wind down

SLEEP DISORDERS

14% of Soldiers had a diagnosed sleep disorder in 2018.

Sleep apnea and insomnia diagnoses made up more than 50% of the diagnosed sleep disorders.

Health of the Force - Obesity



Rates ranged from 8.8% to 23.2% across Services.

- Overall prevalence of obesity has increased steadily since 2015
- Body Mass Index (BMI) is used to characterize body fat in adults different from body fat percentage
 - Normal weight: >18.5 but <25
 - Overweight: \geq 25 but < 30
 - Obese: ≥30



Health of the Force - Tobacco Use

- Using tobacco products negatively impacts Soldier readiness by impairing physical fitness and by increasing illness and absenteeism
- Military prevalence estimate: 23%
- National prevalence estimate: 19%



The majority of tobacco product users are 34 years of age or younger.



Health of the Force - Sexually Transmitted Infections



Overall, there were 27.7 cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, or trichomoniasis per 1,000 AC Service members in 2019.

Rates ranged from 21.7 per 1,000 to 33.1 per 1,000 across Services.

- Annual incidence rates of chlamydia and gonorrhea among AC Service members increased during 2015-2019
- Chlamydia was most common (23.5 per 1,000)
- Annual screening recommended
 - Sexually active female under 25 years of age
 - Increased risk (e.g., individuals with multiple partners, MSM)
- Continued behavioral risk reduction interventions are needed

Prevention

- Risk communication
- Accession standards
- Retention standards
- Doctrine
- Training
- Vaccines
- Combat stress reaction and control
- Reintegration
- Medical Assessment and management after deployments (especially those with medically unexplained symptoms)
- Educate



https://gvcps.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Need-Foreclosure-Prevention-Assistance-1024x551_edited.jpg

Holistic Health and Fitness

- Army's primary investment in Soldier readiness and lethality, optimal physical and non-physical performance, reduced injury rates, improved rehabilitation after injury, and increased overall effectiveness of the Total Army
- Empowers and equips Soldiers to take charge of their health, fitness, and well-being in order to optimize performance while preventing injury and disease
- Consolidates the tenets of Performance Triad, Go For Green, Soldier Fueling Initiative, Fit for Performance, Ready and Resilient Campaign, Global Assessment Tool
- Human Performance Team (for a brigade-sized element)
 - Physical Therapist
 - Registered Dietitian
 - Occupational Therapist
 - Cognitive Performance Expert
 - H2F Trainer
 - Athletic Trainer Certified
 - Strength and Conditioning Specialist



Medical Readiness Classification Rates (Army)

Deployable (Goal 95%)			Medically Ready (Go	
MRCGo (MRC1 & MRC2) + DL2 + MRC4			MRCGo (MRC 1 & M	
Medical Re	adiness Codes		MRC3	Deployment Limita
MRC 1	Medical Ready / De	ployable	DL1	Temp Profile 30 da (Deployable with 1
MRC 2	Partially Medically / Deployable	lot Medically Ready Non-Deployable Partially Medically Ready		Dental Treatment
MRC 3 (DL1, 3-7)	Not Medically Read / Non-Deployable			Pregnancy
MRC3 (DL2)	Partially Medically / Deployable			MAR2 Board (MO
	Medically Indeterminate		DL 6	Non-Duty Physica
MRC 4	(Expired PHA / Der / Deployable	the second se	DL 7	PERM Profile with Restriction Codes
Medically Rea Deployable	and the second sec	y Partially Medic Deploya	11995611	dy Medically Indete Deployab

plaushis /Casi 05%

oal 90%)

IRC2)



Tips for Success for PAs Executing Medical Readiness in their Formations

- Ensure unit has included PHA data review as part of inprocessing. Maximize use of Virtually Integrated Patient Readiness and Remote (VIPRR) Clinic (virtual PHA)
- No excuse for overdue labs (most labs will allow walk in for HIV, DNA) and immunizations might also be a walk in clinic
- Optimize use of Fit for Duty (FFD) and MOS Administrative Retention Review (MAR2) boards to retain Soldier
- Organic providers should meet with chain of command to brief them on their Soldiers' medical status
- Deployable goal is 95%; Medically ready goal is 90%



Innovative Strategies for Physician Assistants

- 1. Participate in a multi-disciplinary team
- 2. Motivational Interviewing
- 3. Change Intervention
- 4. Maximize available health promotion professionals and resources (base, community, virtual)
- 5. Keep current with preventive care guidelines
- 6. Optimize HEDIS
- 7. Utilize technological resources (Medical Informatics/Research)
- 8. Engagement in unit, community and local opportunities beyond clinical work
- 9. Government, Policy and Organizational Leadership
- 10. Create or promote healthier work and training environments for medical professionals

Innovative Strategies: Participate in a multi-disciplinary team

- 1. Participate in a multi-disciplinary team
 - Various specialty areas with complementary skills and experience
 - Develops optimal care plans
 - Delivers higher quality, patient-centered care, improves patient safety, lowers costs, and improves health outcomes
 - Communication and teamwork failures are the root cause of many preventable adverse events
 - Patients' rating of nurse-provider coordination correlates with their perception of the quality of care received

Innovative Strategies: Motivational Interviewing

- 2. Motivational Interviewing
 - Collaborative style communication
 - Strengthens personal motivation and commitment to change
 - Explore own reasons for change
 - Atmosphere of acceptance and compassion
 - Best for those unmotivated or unprepared for change
 - Central Concept
 - Identification of ambivalence
 - Examination of readiness to change
 - Resolution of ambivalence

Innovative Strategies: Change Intervention

- 3. Change Intervention Integrated Theory of Health Behavior Change
 - Healthcare providers overestimate the extent to which people change
 - Assume behavior change is due to the compelling evidence
 - Factual information alone ≠ maintenance of long-term behavior change
 - Patient self-reports are extensively used
 - Accessible but limited picture
 - Engagement in self management behaviors is the initial outcome that influences the long-term outcome of improved health status
 - Fostering knowledge and beliefs, increasing self-regulation skills and abilities, and enhancing social facilitation
 - Competing goals result in stress

Innovative Strategies: Change Intervention (cont)

- 3. Change Intervention: Evidence-Based Strategies
 - Smart goal setting
 - Problem solving barriers
 - Self-monitoring
 - Physical activity prescriptions
 - Healthy eating goals
 - Brief behavioral therapy for insomnia
 - Patient education to prevent medication nonadherence
 - 5 Rs to quitting smoking (relevance, risks, reward, roadblock and repeat)

Innovative Strategies: Change Intervention (cont)

3. Change Intervention: Health Behavior Models

- Actions taken (sleeping, working out, coping mechanisms)
- Positive health behaviors: prevention of disease/chronic illnesses



Innovative Strategies: Change Intervention (cont)

- 3. Change Intervention: Health Behavior Models
 - Individual perceptions
 - Modifying factors
 - Likelihood of action



Innovative Strategies: Maximize Resources

- 4. Maximize available health promotion professionals and resources
 - APHC Health Promotion and Wellness
 - Human Performance Resources
 - **CDC Health Promotion Activities**
 - Helping Smokers Quit
 - Tips From Former Smokers campaign
 - 1-800-QUIT-NOW
 - National Tobacco Control Program
 - **<u>Performance Triad</u>** (Sleep, Activity, Nutrition)
 - Military One Source







ENTERS FOR DISEASE

ONSOURCE

Innovative Strategies: Maximize Resources (cont)

- 4. Maximize available health promotion professionals and resources
 - Nutrition Predominantly whole food plant based diet
 - Exercise Moving body daily (walking, gardening, etc)
 - Stress Management recognizing stress and assisting with coping mechanisms
 - Relationships Avoiding isolation
 - Sleep Identify dietary, environmental, and coping behaviors to improve
 - Substance Abuse Smoking cessation and limitations on alcohol



Innovative Strategies: Maximize Resources (cont)

- 4. Maximize available health promotion professionals and resources
 - Wellness Coach
 - Part of the wellness team, does not replace the healthcare team
 - Encourages positive behavior
 - Utilizes motivational interviewing
 - Focus on stress management, self-care and resilience training
 - Focuses on the here and now



Innovative Strategies: Maximize Resources (cont)

4. Maximize available health promotion professionals and resources

• Health Promotion as a global tool





Illustration of how lifestyle-related issues contribute to increase in noncommunicable diseases(<u>4</u>) https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3326808/

Innovative Strategies: Keep Current with Preventive Care Guidelines

- 5. Keep current with preventive care guidelines
 - United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF): 51 screening guidelines
 - Last 3 updates
 - Tobacco cessation
 - Non-pregnant patients (A)- ask, advise & intervene with behavioral therapy and pharmacotherapy
 - Pregnant (A) Ask, advise and intervene with behavioral therapy
 - Hepatitis B screening
 - Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) risk counseling

Innovative Strategies: Optimize HEDIS

6. Optimize HEDIS (Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set)

- One of health care's most widely used performance improvement tools
- o <u>https://www.ncqa.org/hedis/measures/</u>

More than 90 measure across 6 domains of care

- 1. Effectiveness of Care
- 2. Access/Availability of Care
- 3. Experience of Care
- 4. Utilization and Risk Adjusted Utilization
- 5. Health Plan Descriptive Information
- 6. Measures Collected Using Electronic Clinical Data Systems



Innovative Strategies: Optimize HEDIS (cont)

- 6. Optimize HEDIS (Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set)
- Strategies to improve HEDIS metrics and outcomes
- Provider Level
 - Have superior documentation
 - Focus on patient care
 - Focus on preventive screenings
 - Implement population health management
 - Incorporate patient engagement

- Executive/Leadership Level
 - Help providers understand importance of HEDIS reporting
 - Ease reporting burden on providers (know what platforms are used in the organization)
 - Evaluate provider effectiveness routinely
 - Target high-value measures that increase ratings
 - Continue to monitor performance, provide feedback



Innovative Strategies: Optimize HEDIS (cont)

6. Optimize HEDIS (Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set)

- HEDIS 2021 data collection in new format
- https://www.ncqa.org/hedis/the-future-of-hedis/
 - Measures with different stratifications
 - Data groups based on age, gender and socio-economic status



Innovative Strategies: Utilize Resources

- 7. Utilize Technological Resources: Medical Informatics
 - Have the basic understanding of the power and utility of medical informatics
 - Knowledge management
 - Clinical information management
 - Communication
 - Ability to communicate with a multidisciplinary team
 - Ability to communicate with patients
 - Decision Support
 - Computer techniques as adjunct in medical decision making
 - Biometric monitoring, wearable health technology

INFORMATICS USE IN HEALTH CARE



https://www.scitechnol.com/ArchiveJHMM/previousissue-health-informatics.php

Innovative Strategies: Utilize Resources (cont)

7. Utilize Resources: Research

- Investigation of different issues, using other methods than those traditionally used in biomedical research
- Traditional research methodologies/techniques are insufficient to indicate health promotion success in less countable areas
- Has to produce knowledge about effectiveness of interventions, but also about how and why health promotion programs work
- The mere fact that intersectoral action takes place can be considered as a success factor, as well as the intention to continue collaboration
- Single qualitative research techniques may give limited insight, but combinations give a rich picture of processes, achievements and conditions for improvement
- Functions as a tool to measure change and innovation, but also to facilitate these outcomes

Innovative Strategies: Engagement Beyond Clinical Work

- 8. Engagement in unit, community and local opportunities beyond clinical work
- Commander's Ready and Resilient Council
- Garrison MWR
- Healthy Army Communities



Innovative Strategies: Leadership

- 9. Leadership: Government, Policy and Organizational
- The Governmental Public Health Infrastructure
- RAND Developing Medical Healthcare Leaders
- Civilian PA organizations that support Military PAs

Innovative Strategies: Promote Healthier Work and Training Environments

10. Create or promote healthier work and training environments for medical professionals

- Health education classes
- Access to local fitness facilities
- Policies that promote healthy behaviors (tobacco-free campus)
- Health insurance coverage for appropriate preventive screenings
- Making healthy foods available and accessible (vending machines/cafeterias)
- A work environment free of recognized health and safety threats and ability to identify new threats



Military Health System (MHS) Initiatives

- Department of Defense (DoD) and and Military Health System (MHS) leaders have outlined several high-priority initiatives for 2018:
 - Department of Defense's Three Lines of Effort
 - Implementing TRICARE Reform
 - Continuing MHS GENESIS Rollout
 - Implementing MHS Transition
- MHS Areas of Impact
 - Trauma Care
 - Research and Development
 - Civilian Partnerships
 - Global Health Engagement



Defense Health Agency (DHA) Initiatives

- DHA Deployment Health Resources
 - Provides product development and deployment health execution guidance
 - Lead in IMR (Individual Medical Readiness), Reserve Health Program, Periodic Health Assessments (PHAs), and Deployment Related Health Assessments
- Consortium for Health and Military Performance (CHAMP)
 - Translates total fitness research to improve service member performance
 - Go-to source for evidence-based information on human performance optimization



University

Conclusion

Military PAs and healthcare providers must take every opportunity to take care of Service Members. Medical readiness is an important part of the health of the force. They must also be able to utilize innovative health strategies as part of these opportunities during every visit with the Service Members.



Photo courtesy of LTC Mike Davidson

References

- 1. American College of Lifestyle Medicine (2021). Accessed February 4, 2021. Retrieved from https://lifestylemedicine.org/What-is-Lifestyle-Medicine
- 2. Army Public Health Center (2018). Soldier Medical Readiness Campaign. Accessed February 4, 2021. Retrieved from https://phc.amedd.army.mil/topics/campaigns/smrc/Pages/default.aspx
- 3. Army Public Health Center (2020). CHPC (Community Health Promotion Council) MilSuite. Accessed February 4, 2021. Retrieved from
- http://www.milsuite.mil/book/groups/army-resiliency-directorate-acomasccdru-chpc-collaboration6/
- 4. Army Public Health Center (2020). Health Information Product e-catalog. Accessed February 4, 2021.Retrieved from https://ephc.amedd.army.mil/HIPECatalog/. Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov
- 5. Centers for Disease Control (2021). Workplace Health Model. Accessed February 4, 2021. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/workplacehealthpromotion/model/index.html
- 6. Curley, J., Crouch, C., & Wilk, J.E. (2018). Minor Behavioral Health Readiness and Profiling Barriers in the US Army. Accessed February 4, 2021.Retrieved from https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29548033/
- 7. Department of the Army (2019) Medical Readiness. Accessed February 4, 2021. Retrieved from https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/dr pubs/dr a/pdf/web/arn8680 ar40 502 final web.pdf
- 8. Defense Health Agency (2021). CarePoint. Accessed February 1, 2021. Retrieved from https://carepoint.health.mil/sites/HOF/Pages/Home.aspx
- 9. Defense Health Agency (2021). Consortium for Health and Military Performance (CHAMP). Accessed February 4, 2021. Retrieved from https://www.health.mil/Military-Health-Topics/Combat-Support/Public-Health/Consortium-for-Health-and-Military-Performance
- 10. Defense Health Agency (2021). Deployment Health Resources. Accessed February 4, 2021. Retrieved from
- 11. https://www.health.mil/Military-Health-Topics/Combat-Support/Public-Health/Deployment-Health
- 12. Department of the Army (2021). Field Manual 7-22 Holistic Health and Fitness. Accessed February 1, 2021. Retrieved from https://armypubs.army.mil/epubs/DR_pubs/DR_a/ARN30964-FM_7-22-001-WEB-4.pdf
- 13. Department of Defense (2021). Health of the Force 2019. Accessed February 1, 2021. Retrieved from https://health.mil/Reference-Center/Reports/2020/11/24/DoD-Health-of-the-Force-2019.
- 14. Dingle, R., Teyhen, D., & Melton, J. (2020). A Healthy Soldier is a Ready Soldier. Retrieved from https://www.ausa.org/articles/healthy-soldier-ready-soldier . Department of Defense. Health of the Force 2019. https://health.mil/Reference-Center/Reports/2020/11/24/DoD-Health-of-the-Force-2019.
- 15. Grinspoon, P. (2020). Healthy coaching is effective. Should you try it? Accessed February 4, 2021. Retrieved from https://www.health.harvard.edu/blog/health-coaching-is-effective-should-you-try-it-2020040819444
- 16. Hooker, et al. (2018). Encouraging Health Behavior Change: Eight Evidence-Based Strategies. Accessed February 4, 2021. Retrieved from https://www.aafp.org/fpm/2018/0300/p31.html
- 17. Kumar, S. & Preetha, G.S. (2012). Accessed February 4, 2021. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3326808/
- 18. Koelen, M., Vaandrager, L., & Colomer, C. (2001). Health Promotion Research: Dilemmas and Challenges. Accessed February 4, 2021. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1731873/
- 19. Institute of Medicine (US) Medical Follow-Up Agency; Joellenbeck LM, Russell PK, Guze SB, editors. Strategies to Protect the Health of Deployed U.S. Forces: Medical Surveillance, Record Keeping, and Risk Reduction. Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US); 1999. 6, Prevention Measures for Deployed Forces. Available from: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK225087/
- 20. Lockhart, L. (2015). Everybody Wins With Multidisciplinary Teams. Accessed February 4, 2021. Retrieved from https://journals.lww.com/nursingmadeincrediblyeasy/fulltext/2015/03000/everybody wins with multidisciplinary teams.13.aspx
- 21. Malish, G., et al. (2013). The Effectiveness of Soldier Medical Readiness Councils in Reducing and Shaping the Population of Soldiers not Medically Deployable. Military Medicine 178, 7:715.
- 22. National Committee for Quality Assurance (2021). HEDIS. Accessed February 4, 2021. Retrieved from https://www.ncqa.org/hedis/data-submission/
- 23. Nechani, S., et al. (2017) Team Approach and Multidisciplinary Care. 2017 Hospital Medicine Revised Core Competencies. Accessed February 4, 2021. Retrieved from https://www.journalofhospitalmedicine.com/jhospmed/article/164796/hospital-medicine/team-approach-and-multidisciplinary-care-2017-hospital
- 24. Opler, L. (2020). Health and wellness coaches are fairly new. Here's what you need to know about them. Accessed February 4, 2021. Retrieved from https://www.washingtonpost.com/lifestyle/wellness/health-wellness-coach-new/2020/12/21/0f0b239e-40ab-11eb-8db8-395dedaaa036 story.html
- 25. Psychology Today (nd). Motivational Interviewing. Accessed February 4, 2021. Retrieved from https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/therapy-types/motivational-interviewing
- 26. Rossman et al. (2021). Accessed February 4, 2021. Retrieved from https://courses.lumenlearning.com/suny-buffalo-environmentalhealth/part/chapter-5/
- 27. Ryan, P. (2010). Integrated Theory of Health Behavior Change. Background and Intervention Development. Accessed February 4, 2021. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2778019/
- 28. U.S. Army Medical Command (2020). Public Health Center Website. Retrieved <u>https://phc.amedd.army.mil/Pages/default.aspx</u>.
- 29. U.S. Army Medical Command (2020). Public Health Center 2019 Health of the Force Report. Retrieved from https://phc.amedd.army.mil/Periodical Library/2019HealthoftheForceweb.pdf
- 30. United States Preventive Task Force (2021). Accessed February 4, 2021. Retrieved from https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation-topics/uspstf-and-b-recommendations
- 31. University of Massachusetts (nd). Motivational Interviewing. Accessed February 4, 2021. Retrieved from
- https://www.umass.edu/studentlife/sites/default/files/documents/pdf/Motivational Interviewing Definition Principles Approach.pdf
- 32. Wyatt, J.C. & Liu, J.L. (2002). Basic concepts in medical informatics. Accessed February 4, 2021. Retrieved from https://jech.bmj.com/content/56/11/808

Contact Information

- LTC Amelia M. Duran-Stanton (<u>amelia.m.duranstanton.mil@mail.mil</u>)
- COL Amy L. Jackson (<u>amy.l.jackson22.mil@mail.mil</u>)
- LTC Mary "Janet" Coy (<u>mary.j.coy2.mil@mail.mil</u>)
- Maj Breanne Kormendy (<u>breanne.m.kormendy.mil@mail.mil</u>)