COMMENTARY

VA is a Leader in Mental Health and Social Service Research and Operations

Ryan Holliday, PhDa,b,c; Nicholas Holder, PhDd,e,f

he US Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) mission is defined by President Abraham Lincoln's promise "to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan." Critically, the biopsychosocial needs of veterans differ from the needs of civilians due to the nature of military service.1 Veterans commonly experience traumatic brain injury (TBI) due to combat- or training-related injuries.2 Psychologically, veterans are disproportionately likely to be diagnosed with mental health conditions, such as posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), often linked to military exposures.3 Spiritually, veterans frequently express moral injury after living through circumstances when they perpetrate, fail to prevent, or witness events that contradict moral beliefs/expectations.4 Veterans also have significant social challenges, including high rates of homelessness.5 A critical strength of the VA mission is its awareness of these complex sequelae and its ability to provide well-informed treatment and social services to meet veterans' unique needs.

Foundational to a well-informed health care system is a robust research and operational quality improvement infrastructure. The VA Office of Research and Development (ORD) has worked tirelessly to understand and address the unique, idiographic needs of veterans. In 2024 the ORD had a budget of \$2.4 billion, excluding quality improvement initiatives enhancing VA operations.6

The integrated VA health care system is a major strength for providing state-of-the-science to inform veterans' treatment and social service needs. The VA features medical centers and clinics capable of synergistically leveraging extant infrastructure to facilitate collaborations and centralized procedures across sites. The VA also has dedicated research centers, such as the National Center for PTSD, Centers of Excellence, Centers of Innovation, and Mental Illness, Research, Education and Clinical Centers that focus on PTSD, suicide prevention, TBI, and other high-priority areas. These centers recruit, train, and invest in experts dedicated to improving veterans' lives. The VA Corporate Data Warehouse provides a national, system-wide repository for patient-level data, allowing for advanced analysis of large datasets.7

This special issue is a showcase of the strengths of VA mental health and social service research, aligning with the current strategic priorities of VA research. Topics focus on the unique needs of veterans, including sequelae (eg. PTSD, homelessness, moral injury), with particular attention to veterans. Manuscripts highlight the strengths of collaborations, including those between specialized research centers and national VA operational partners. Analyses highlight the VA research approach, leveraging data and perspectives from inside and outside the VA, and studying new and established approaches to care. This issue highlights the distinct advantages that VA research provides: experts with the tools, experience, and dedication to addressing the unique needs of veterans. Given the passion for veteran care among VA researchers, including those featured in this issue, we strongly believe the VA will continue to be a leader in this research.

Author affiliations

aVeterans Affairs (VA) Pacific Islands Health Care System, Honolulu, Hawaii; bRocky Mountain Regional VA Medical Center, Aurora, Colorado; ^cUniversity of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, Aurora; dSan Francisco VA Health Care System, California; eUniversity of California San Francisco School of Medicine; ^fCenter for Data to Discovery and Delivery Innovation

Disclaimer

The opinions expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of Federal Practitioner, Frontline Medical Communications Inc., the US Government, or any of its agencies.

This work was supported in part by the US Department of Veterans Affairs.

References

- 1. Oster C, Morello A, Venning A, Redpath P, Lawn S. The health and wellbeing needs of veterans: a rapid review. BMC Psychiatry. 2017;17(1):414. doi:10.1186/s12888-017-1547-0
- 2. Cypel YS, Vogt D, Maguen S, et al. Physical health of Post-9/11 U.S. military veterans in the context of Healthy People 2020 targeted topic areas: results from the Comparative Health Assessment Interview Research Study. Prev Med Rep. 2023;32:102122. doi:10.1016/j.pmedr.2023.102122
- 3. Lehavot K, Katon JG, Chen JA, Fortney JC, Simpson TL. Post-traumatic stress disorder by gender and veteran Status. Am J Prev Med. 2018;54(1):e1-e9. doi:10.1016/j.amepre.2017.09.008
- 4. Griffin BJ, Purcell N, Burkman K, et al. Moral injury: an integrative review. J Trauma Stress. 2019;32(3):350-362. doi:10.1002/its.22362
- 5. Tsai J, Pietrzak RH, Szymkowiak D. The problem of veteran homelessness: an update for the new decade. Am J Prev Med. 2021;60(6):774-780. doi:10.1016/j.amepre.2020.12.012
- 6. US Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Research and Development. About the office of research & development. Updated January 22, 2025. Accessed March 18, 2025. https://www.research.va.gov/about/default.cfm
- 7. Fihn SD, Francis J, Clancy C, et al. Insights from advanced analytics at the Veterans Health Administration. Health Aff (Millwood). 2014;33(7):1203-1211. doi:10.1377/hlthaff.2014.0054

Correspondence:

Ryan Holliday (ryan.holliday@va.gov)

Fed Pract. 2023;42(suppl 1). Published online April 2. doi:10.12788/fp.0578