



A Retrospective Study Evaluating Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Military Personnel During Deployment. Is There a Need to Change Current Practices?

Suresh Antony^{1,2,*}, Joya Singh² and Mikhail Dejesus²

¹Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, El Paso, United States

²Burrell College of Osteopathic Medicine, Las Cruces, United States

*Corresponding author: Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, El Paso, United States. Email: suresh.antony@att.net

Received 2019 January 01; Revised 2019 January 13; Accepted 2019 January 13.

Abstract

Background: Historically, the US Military has made significant contributions toward the treatment and prevention of common sexually transmitted infections (STI) including syphilis, gonorrhea, and human immunodeficiency virus. Although there have been numerous studies evaluating the prevalence of STIs among service members, there is a lack in studies that evaluate the prevalence of STIs acquired by U.S. military personnel during the deployment period.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to evaluate the rates of sexually transmitted infections (STI) among U.S. military personnel within the deployment period to determine if further studies are needed to evaluate its significance on public health.

Data Sources: We retrospectively collected data published between the years 2005 to 2018 of US military active duty members who tested positive for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), human papillomavirus (HPV), herpes simplex virus I (HSV I), herpes simplex virus II (HSV II), *Chlamydia trachomatis* (CT), *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, and Syphilis. We performed a literature review using Medline, PubMed, and Google Scholar to collect data from publications related to sexually transmitted infections among U.S. military service-members published between the years 2005 - 2018.

Study Eligibility Criteria: Inclusion criteria for post-deployment group included those who tested positive for a given STI during deployment (time spent during active duty) and those who tested positive in the period up to 180 days upon returning from deployment.

Results: The total sample size from our study included 4984014 active duty military personnel, of which 1321706 (27%) individuals had a prior history of deployment. From the total sample size, 265886 (5.3%) of service members had a positive STI diagnosis. Among those with a positive STI diagnosis, 9083 (1.7%) were diagnosed while they were deployed, whereas 14121 (2.7%) were diagnosed within 180 days of returning home.

Conclusions: Although there is insufficient data regarding pre-deployment versus post-deployment rates of sexually transmitted infections, the available data we analyzed regarding post-deployment STI suggests that it may be beneficial to screen service members for common STIs immediately upon return from deployment. Individuals who are predisposed to participating in high risk sexual behavior pose a higher risk of returning home with a sexually transmitted infection. Therefore, a screening questionnaire administered upon return from deployment to stratify high risk sexual behavior would be beneficial in identifying individuals that need to be tested for STIs. Deployed soldiers returning home with STIs have the potential to infect their spouses/significant others. In addition, the risk of untreated STIs has the potential to pose a public health issue, especially when considering that overseas deployed soldiers may contract strains of viruses or bacteria that have the potential to develop resistance to current standard of treatment within the United States. Additional studies are needed to further evaluate the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections among the post-deployment group.

Keywords: Sexually Transmitted Diseases, United States, Military Personnel, Deployed, HIV, Neisseria, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Chlamydia

1. Background

Most studies evaluating the effects of deployment on US military servicemen are centered on prevalence of men-

tal health related conditions such as depression, substance abuse, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). However, it is necessary to evaluate the effects of deployment on issues related to consequences of behavioral health. Al-

though there are numerous studies evaluating the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) among U.S. military personnel, we currently do not have sufficient data to evaluate the effect of deployment on the prevalence of STIs (1-18). Sexually transmitted infections continue to pose a risk to military personnel. Despite the US military's significant contributions toward the treatment and prevention of STIs, military populations continue to have higher rates of sexually transmitted infections in comparison to the civilian population (1). This is of concern, considering sexually transmitted infections such as HIV, can lead to long-term morbidity.

Stressors related to different points in the deployment cycle have been shown to affect behavior patterns among service members (2). Increased stress in personal and/or family life, in addition to psychological distress faced by service members, has an adverse influence on the number of sexual partners. Those who report a higher level of stress are not only more likely to have an increase in the number sexual partners, but also engage in high-risk sexual behaviors such as lack of condom use (3). Given that previous studies have demonstrated that deployment cycles have an influence on stress levels and psychological distress, along with prevalence of higher rates of STIs within the military, it is imperative to evaluate the effect of deployment on sexually transmitted infections among active duty personnel in the U.S military.

Due to the health hazards posed by soldiers who are HIV-positive, all soldiers currently receive routine HIV screening every 2 years. Soldiers who are deployed receive an additional screening before and after deployment (4). However, men are not routinely screened for other STIs unless they are symptomatic. Women under 25 years old are screened for *Chlamydia trachomatis* (CT) during their annual exams, but they are not routinely screened for other STIs unless they are symptomatic. Because women are more likely to be asymptomatic, there is a need to identify these infected persons to prevent long term consequences such as ectopic pregnancies, infertility, pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), and cervical cancer (5). The current routine screening guidelines are not adequate in identifying when service members are acquiring STIs and whether transmission is occurring within the continental United States or during overseas deployment.

2. Objectives

Although prevalence of STI's among military personnel have been reported in the past, there is a lack of studies evaluating the prevalence of STIs during the deployment period. The purpose of this study is to determine the rates of the most common sexually transmitted infections among deployed U.S military personnel to determine

whether further studies are necessary to evaluate the impact of deployment on sexually transmitted infections and the threat it may pose to public health.

3. Methods

We performed a literature review searching Medline, PubMed, and Google Scholar for publications related to sexually transmitted infections among U.S. military service men and women published between the years 2005 - 2018. In addition to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which carries long-term morbidity and mortality, the five most prevalent sexually transmitted infections reported in the September 2017 issue of Medical Surveillance Monthly Report were considered for this study (3). The most prevalent STIs and the method used to diagnose given STI in the publications used for this study are depicted in Table 1. Our study population consisted of active duty military personnel who tested positive for the most common STIs. This group was further categorized into two different subgroups. The first subgroup included all service members who tested positive for a given STI during deployment (departure period). The second subgroup included service members who tested positive during the period up to 180 days after returning from deployment. The data was independently extracted by two observers and collected into a single database prior to analysis. Data retrieval is depicted as a flow diagram following PRISMA guidelines in Figure 1.

Table 1. Most Common Sexually Transmitted Infections in the U.S. Military Active Duty Service Members and the Method of Diagnosis Used in Evaluated Studies

Sexually Transmitted Infection	Method of Diagnosis
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	Retrospective medical records review, Nucleic acid amplification test, Theater medical data store
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	Retrospective medical records review, Theater medical data store
Human papillomavirus	Retrospective medical records review, Theater medical data store
Syphilis	Retrospective medical records review
Herpes simplex virus I and II	Theater medical data store
Human immunodeficiency virus	Retrospective medical records review, HIV serology, ELISA, Western blot

4. Results

The total sample size from our study included 4984014 active duty military personnel. From the total sample size, 594961 (12%) subjects were not separated by gender in the publication used for our data analysis. The remainder 4389053 (88%) were separated into males and females; 3744811 males (85%) and 644242 females (15%). Military personnel with a prior history of deployment was comprised

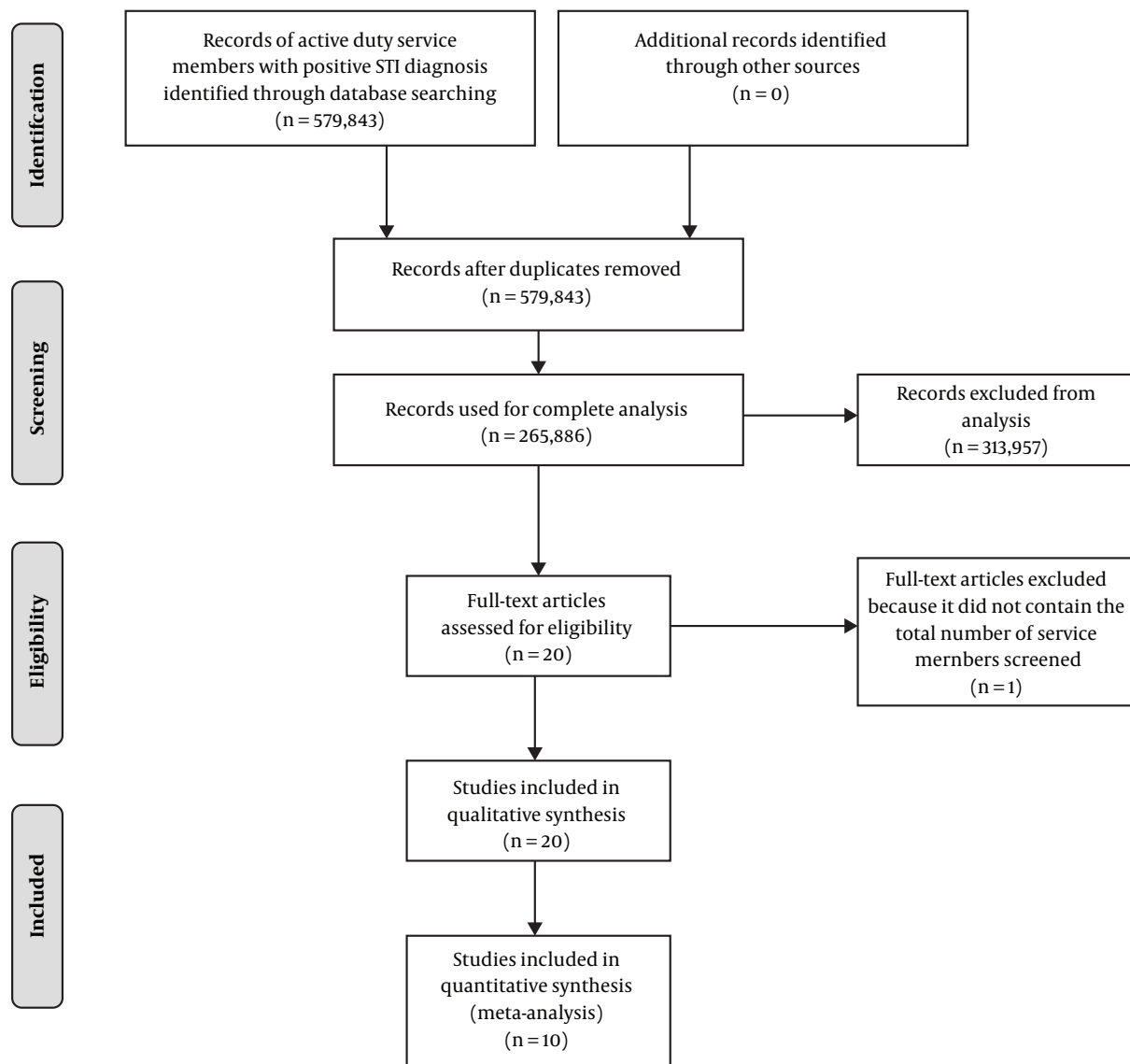


Figure 1. Flow diagram of documents retrieval based on PRISMA guideline

of 1321706 (26.5%) individuals. From the total sample size, 265886 (5.3%) of service members had a positive STI diagnosis. Figure 2 depicts active duty personnel that tested positive for a given STI. Figure 3 shows a further breakdown of active duty personnel with a positive STI by gender. The publications evaluated for this study utilized various diagnostic methods for different STIs, including nucleic acid amplification test, theater medical data store, retrospective medical records review, HIV serology, ELISA, and western blot (Table 1). Among those with a positive STI diagnosis, 9083 (3.47%) were diagnosed while they were deployed, whereas 14121 (5.3%) were diagnosed in the post-

deployment period (within 180 days of returning home). Figure 4 summarizes the findings from this paper that depicts the number of active duty military personnel who tested positive for STI with a further breakdown of positive diagnosis during deployment and period after deployment. Due to lack of published data, we are unable to determine whether the post-deployment group contracted the STI upon returning home or during their deployment period and were not evaluated due to being asymptomatic.

In studies that specified deployment status, 521 active duty members tested positive for HIV. Of those that tested positive for HIV, 172 (33%) received the diagnosis during

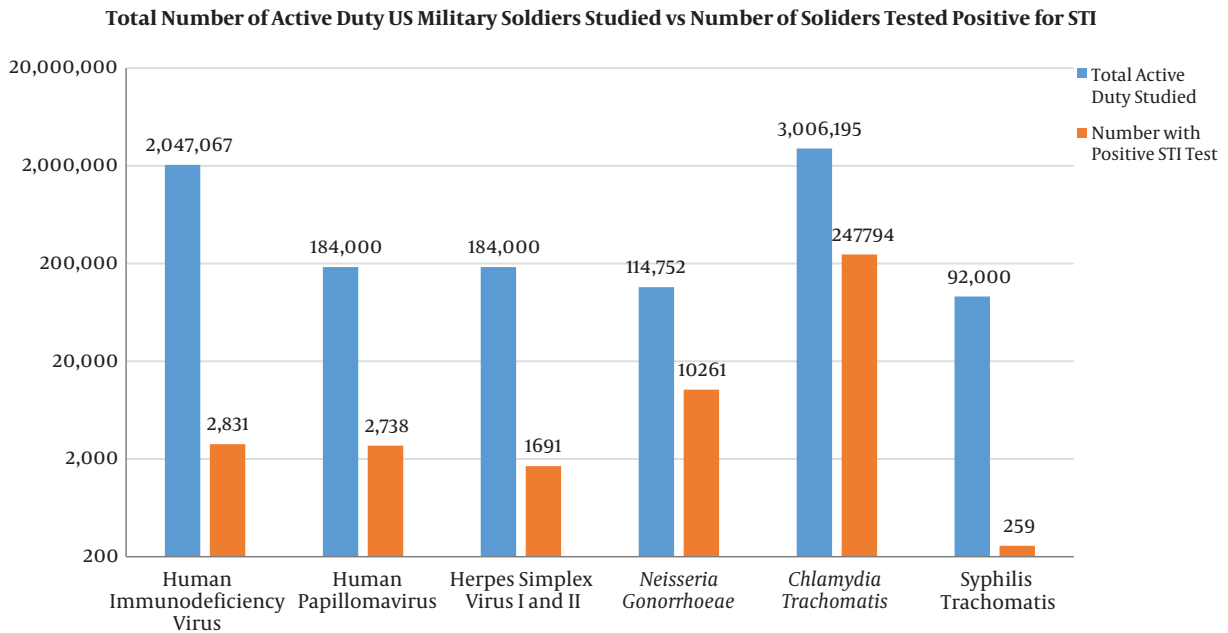


Figure 2. Active duty personnel that tested positive for an STI in comparison to all active duty personnel that were tested

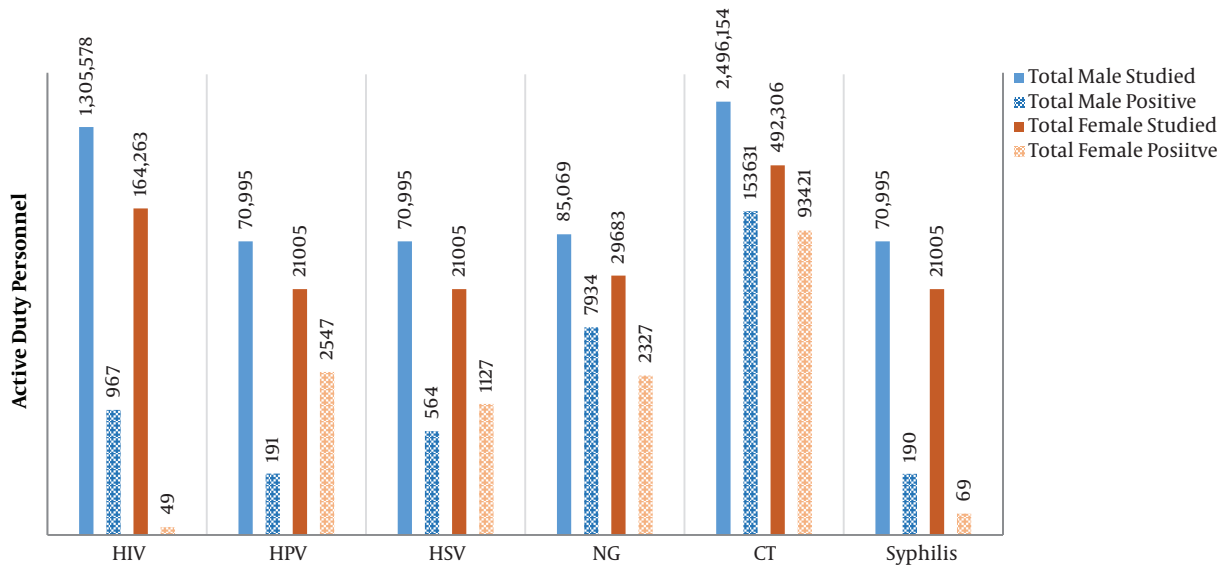


Figure 3. Active duty personnel with a positive STI by gender

deployment (7, 14). Similarly, 178349 tested positive for *Chlamydia trachomatis*, among which 8828 (5%) were tested positive while they were deployed (6, 14). For *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, 83 deployed soldiers tested positive, but the total number of soldiers who tested positive for gonorrhoea was not provided (8). In the group tested after returning

from deployment, positive results included 110 of 153 cases of HIV (72%), 937 of 9138 gonorrhoea (10%), 13074 of 218263 chlamydia (6%). Prevalence of other STIs within the two groups were not reported (1, 7-9, 11, 12, 14-16, 19). Studies did not specify whether deployment was overseas or within the continental United States. This should be a subject of



Figure 4. Total number of active duty soldiers that were tested for STIs and those who tested positive in comparison to those who tested positive for STI during deployment and within 180 days upon returning from deployment

further investigation.

Additional data containing STI rates in deployed service members was gathered. However, the study did not provide a total number of service members included in the study. Therefore, the following data was excluded from our analysis and was not included in Figures 2 - 4 to prevent skewing our results. It is worth noting that the study demonstrated 1.2% of soldiers (3836 out of 313957) who tested positive for an STI received the diagnosis while deployed. The following is a further breakdown of individual STI diagnosed while deployed; 2037 of 72454 cases of HPV (3%), 916 of 28579 HSV (3%), 279 of 29297 *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (1%), 510 of 178,885 *Chlamydia trachomatis* (CT) (0.3%), and 94 of 4742 cases of Syphilis (2%) (3, 6).

Table 2 is a summary of all the data that was observed, including data that was excluded from our final analysis, as well as the year of publication and specific data collected from each publication.

5. Discussion

Due to lack of adequate data available and the lack screening for STIs while service members are deployed, we cannot conclude whether rates of sexually transmitted infections are higher during deployment. Furthermore, we are unable to determine whether a specific branch of the military has higher rates of STIs based on the data we were able to collect. Studies suggest that the deployment cycle is often associated with increased stress and psychological distress, which tends to increase risk taking behavior, in-

cluding sexual promiscuity (2). There may be a relationship between HIV infections and deployment due to the findings of acute HIV infection close in proximity to pre-deployment period (7). It has also been noted that prevalence of STI increased among service members deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan between 2005 - 2009 (8). However, we currently do not have any studies evaluating that relationship with an adequate control group.

Additionally, the overall prevalence of STI is noted to increase throughout an individual's time served in the military, which appears to be dichotomous to the well-known finding that younger military populations tend to have a higher rate of STIs. The increase in prevalence for STIs shows a significant rise about eight years of service (9). This is problematic since older military populations are deemed low-risk groups for STIs and are excluded from routine screening, especially women over 25 years old who no longer receive routine screening for chlamydia in the military. The finding suggesting that risk for STI acquisition is ongoing in the military with length of service warrants investigation to determine when service members are most likely to get an STI.

The effect of sexually transmitted infections on productivity among soldiers is also of concern. One study noted that five soldiers had to terminate deployment early to be evaluated for lymphadenopathy secondary to HIV, while two additional soldiers contracted an STI in addition to HIV and had to terminate deployment early (7). Another study suggests that at least 25% of HIV-positive service members leave the military within the first 16 months

Table 2. Summary of the Data Collected

STI /Authors	Year of Publication	Total Active Duty Personnel Studied	Positive STI Diagnosis	Additional Notes
HIV				
Shilpa Hakre, David M. Brett-Major	2011	7027	274	
David M. Brett-Major	2012	496	105	105 tested positive upon return from deployment
Paul T. Scott	2012	1134001	48	1 tested positive while deployed, 5 tested positive upon return from deployment
Joseph L. Goulet	2014	243840	1815	
Shilpa Hakre, Dariusz G. Mydlarz	2015	569703	473	171 tested positive while deployed, 1 was evacuated for febrile illness
Robert Deiss	2016	92000	116	
HPV				
Robert Deiss	2016	92000	2738	
Shauna Stahlman, Alexis A. Oetting	2017	Not Reported	72454	2037 tested positive while deployed
HSV				
Robert Deiss	2016	92000	1691	
Shauna Stahlman, Alexis A. Oetting	2017	Not Reported	28579	916 tested positive while deployed
NG				
Wade Aldous	2011	13614	83	83 tested positive while deployed
Robert Deiss	2016	92000	1064	
Alfred J. Owings	2016	Not Reported	9138	937 tested positive upon return from deployment
Shauna Stahlman, Alexis A. Oetting	2017	Not Reported	29297	279 tested positive while deployed
CT				
Wade Aldous	2011	13614	83	83 tested positive while deployed
Jordan	2013	17735	742	
Shilpa Hakre	2014	67425	2198	551 tested positive while deployed
Robert Deiss	2016	92000	2595	
Alfred J. Owings	2016	Not Reported	66396	5820 tested positive upon return from deployment
Shauna Stahlman, Eric C. Garges	2017	2749025	175349	7475 tested positive while deployed, 7254 tested positive upon return from deployment
Shauna Stahlman, Alexis A. Oetting	2017	Not Reported	178885	510 tested positive while deployed
Syphilis				
Robert Deiss	2016	92000	259	
Shauna Stahlman, Alexis A. Oetting	2017	Not Reported	4742	94 tested positive while deployed

after diagnosis (10).

Although we were able to gather some data for prevalence of STI among deployed military personnel, the ma-

jority of publications evaluated for this study pertained to rates of STI among active duty service members without specifying their deployment status. These studies largely

agree that high risk sexual behavior increases the risk for STI. High risk sexual behavior is described as engaging in unprotected sexual intercourse with same sex and opposite sex, binge drinking, and illicit substance use. Individuals with high risk behavior were also noted to have increased number of sexual partners and are at increased risk for STIs. In addition, women facing increased stress from intimate and family relationships were also associated with having increased number of sexual partners (17). Esposito-Smythers et al. found that stressors related to different points in the deployment cycle have been shown to affect behavior patterns among service members. It is also worth noting that individuals who are deployed are more likely to engage in risk-taking behavior (2). Considering the deployment may lead to an increased propensity for these behaviors, it is worth exploring the prevalence of STIs within this group.

However, most studies show that rates of STI are higher among non-deployed service members. The lower incidence of STI among deployed soldiers could be due to lack of screening procedures during deployment and poor documentation of STIs in the medical record, especially in combat zones. Additionally, lower rates of STI among deployed service members may be secondary to the 'healthy worker effect' since factors that medically preclude soldiers from deploying may also be associated with a higher risk of STIs. It is also possible that rates of STI truly lower among deployed soldiers.

There are numerous studies published evaluating the rates of STI among active duty personnel in the U.S. military. However, there is not enough data published evaluating the prevalence of STIs among deployed soldiers. The limited data we found suggests that the prevalence of STI among deployed soldiers is significant enough to warrant further studies.

Currently, the military only screens for HIV prior to deployment and there are no additional screenings while soldiers are deployed. The military currently does not have a procedure in place to identify individuals engaging in high-risk sexual behavior to administer appropriate screening.

We recommend U.S. military service members fill out a questionnaire during deployment to evaluate high-risk behavior to determine the need for additional screening. Self-reporting of two to four sexual partners among both genders within the past 12 months is documented to be a significant predictor of STI. Women and men with five or more reported partners had five and six times the odds, respectively, of reporting an STI. It may also be prudent to administer routine periodic STI screening for all enlisted soldiers under 25 years old given this is the group with highest rates of STIs. The benefits of screening include earlier detection, which has shown to decrease morbidity and rates of transmission among other service members (12). Ad-

ditionally, given that most military servicemen acquired their last STI from another service member or their spouse it may be beneficial to implement expedited partner treatment (13). Due to the lack of data available on prevalence of STI among deployed U.S. military servicemen, further studies are recommended in order to implement adequate screening methods.

Due to the lack of available data on rates of STI among deployed U.S. military personnel, this was one of the most significant restrictions to this study. This could be because the military does not perform routine screens for STIs. In addition, this study is also limited by the inability to track soldiers who may avoid military clinics and prefer to seek treatment outside military facilities, which either exaggerate or dilute our findings.

Footnotes

Authors' Contribution: Study concept and design, study supervision, and critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: Suresh Antony; drafting of the manuscript: Joya Singh; acquisition, analysis, interpretation of data, statistical analysis: Joya Singh and Mikhail Dejesus; administrative, technical, and material support: Suresh Antony, Joya Singh, and Mikhail Dejesus.

Conflict of Interests: There was no conflict of interests.

Ethical Considerations: Patient identifiers were excluded from this study and all personal health information was protected.

Funding/Support: None declared.

References

- Goulet JL, Martinello RA, Bathulapalli H, Higgins D, Driscoll MA, Brandt CA, et al. STI diagnosis and HIV testing among OEF/OIF/OND veterans. *Med Care*. 2014;**52**(12):1064-7. doi: [10.1097/MLR.0000000000000253](https://doi.org/10.1097/MLR.0000000000000253). [PubMed: [25334054](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25334054/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC4232995](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC4232995/)].
- Esposito-Smythers C, Wolff J, Lemmon K, Bodzy KM, Swenson M, Anthony RR. Military youth and the deployment cycle: Emotional health consequences and recommendations for intervention. *J Fam Psychol*. 2011;**25**(4):497-507.
- Stahlman S, Oetting AA. Sexually transmitted infections, active component, U.S. Armed Forces, 2007-2016. *MSMR*. 2017;**24**(9):15-22. [PubMed: [28953412](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28953412/)].
- Pacha LA, Hakre S, Myles O, Sanders-Buell EE, Scoville SL, Kijak GH, et al. Centralized HIV program oversight: An investigation of a case series of new HIV infections among US Army Soldiers, 2012 to 2013. *Medicine (Baltimore)*. 2015;**94**(46):e2093. doi: [10.1097/MD.0000000000002093](https://doi.org/10.1097/MD.0000000000002093). [PubMed: [26579822](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26579822/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC4652831](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC4652831/)].
- Gaydos JC, McKee KT, Gaydos CA. The changing landscape of controlling sexually transmitted infections in the U.S. military. *MSMR*. 2013;**20**(2):2-4. [PubMed: [23461302](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23461302/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC4028328](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC4028328/)].
- Stahlman S, Garges EC, Ying S, Clark LL. Rates of Chlamydia trachomatis infections across the deployment cycle, active component, U.S. Armed Forces, 2008-2015. *MSMR*. 2017;**24**(1):12-8. [PubMed: [28140605](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28140605/)].

7. Scott PT, Hakre S, Myles O, Sanders-Buell EE, Kijak GH, McCutchan FE, et al. Short communication: Investigation of incident HIV infections among U.S. army soldiers deployed to Afghanistan and Iraq, 2001-2007. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses*. 2012;**28**(10):1308-12. doi: [10.1089/aid.2011.0363](https://doi.org/10.1089/aid.2011.0363). [PubMed: [22280248](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22280248/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC3448093](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC3448093/)].
8. Aldous WK, Robertson JL, Robinson BJ, Hatcher CL, Hospenthal DR, Conger NG, et al. Rates of gonorrhea and chlamydia in U.S. military personnel deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan (2004-2009). *Mil Med*. 2011;**176**(6):705-10. doi: [10.1016/j.cep.2013.03.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cep.2013.03.006). [PubMed: [21702394](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21702394/)].
9. Deiss R, Bower RJ, Co E, Mesner O, Sanchez JL, Masel J, et al. The association between sexually transmitted infections, length of service and other demographic factors in the U.S. Military. *PLoS One*. 2016;**11**(12):e0167892. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0167892](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0167892). [PubMed: [27936092](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27936092/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC5148014](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC5148014/)].
10. Brundage JF, Hunt DJ, Clark LL. Durations of military service after diagnoses of HIV-1 infections among active component members of the U.S. Armed Forces, 1990-2013. *MSMR*. 2015;**22**(8):9-12. [PubMed: [26295975](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26295975/)].
11. Owings AJ, Clark LL, Rohrbeck P. Incident and recurrent Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoeae infections, active component, U.S. Armed Forces, 2010-2014. *MSMR*. 2016;**23**(2):20-8. [PubMed: [26930148](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26930148/)].
12. Jordan NN, Clemmons NS, Gaydos JC, Lee HC, Yi SH, Klein TA. Chlamydia trachomatis screening initiative among U.S. Army soldiers assigned to Korea. *MSMR*. 2013;**20**(2):15-6. [PubMed: [23461305](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23461305/)].
13. Harbertson J, Scott PT, Moore J, Wolf M, Morris J, Thrasher S, et al. Sexually transmitted infections and sexual behaviour of deploying shipboard US military personnel: A cross-sectional analysis. *Sex Transm Infect*. 2015;**91**(8):581-8. doi: [10.1136/sextrans-2015-052163](https://doi.org/10.1136/sextrans-2015-052163). [PubMed: [26586849](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26586849/)].
14. Hakre S, Oyler RJ, Ferrell KA, Li F, Michael NL, Scott PT, et al. Chlamydia trachomatis infection rates among a cohort of mobile soldiers stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, 2005-2010. *BMC Public Health*. 2014;**14**:181. doi: [10.1186/1471-2458-14-181](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-14-181). [PubMed: [24552420](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24552420/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC3943576](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC3943576/)].
15. Hakre S, Brett-Major DM, Singer DE, O'Connell RJ, Sateren WB, Sanchez JL, et al. Medical encounter characteristics of HIV seroconverters in the US Army and Air Force, 2000-2004. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2011;**56**(4):372-80. doi: [10.1097/QAI.0b013e31820a7f4d](https://doi.org/10.1097/QAI.0b013e31820a7f4d). [PubMed: [21266911](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21266911/)].
16. Brett-Major DM, Hakre S, Naito NA, Armstrong A, Bower EA, Michael NL, et al. Epidemiology of contemporary seroincident HIV infection in the Navy and Marine corps. *Mil Med*. 2012;**177**(11):1328-34. doi: [10.7205/MILMED-D-12-00299](https://doi.org/10.7205/MILMED-D-12-00299). [PubMed: [23198509](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23198509/)].
17. Stahlman S, Javanbakht M, Cochran S, Hamilton AB, Shoptaw S, Gorbach PM. Self-reported sexually transmitted infections and sexual risk behaviors in the U.S. Military: How sex influences risk. *Sex Transm Dis*. 2014;**41**(6):359-64. doi: [10.1097/OLQ.0000000000000133](https://doi.org/10.1097/OLQ.0000000000000133). [PubMed: [24825331](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24825331/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC4232818](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC4232818/)].
18. Korzeniewski K. Sexually transmitted infections among army personnel in the military environment. In: Malla N, editor. *Sexually transmitted infections among army personnel in the military environment, sexually transmitted infections*. IntechOpen; 2012. doi: [10.5772/31245](https://doi.org/10.5772/31245).
19. Hakre S, Mydlarz DG, Dawson P, Danaher PJ, Gould PL, Witkop CT, et al. Epidemiology of HIV among US Air Force Military Personnel, 1996-2011. *PLoS One*. 2015;**10**(5):e0126700. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0126700](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0126700). [PubMed: [25961564](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25961564/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC4427109](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC4427109/)].