

Study links life purpose to sustained functioning in U.S. veterans

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U.S. military veterans face unique stressors, such as combat, and experience various health conditions, like post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), that can negatively affect multiple aspects of functioning.



For more than a decade, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs has been implementing its Whole Health initiative, a holistic, personalized approach to health care that aims to sustain functioning and enhance wellbeing in veterans.

To help inform the ongoing delivery of Whole Health, a new study led by National Center for PTSD and Yale researchers analyzed data from a large, population-based sample of U.S. <u>military veterans</u> to identify factors—both positive and negative—associated with mental, physical, psychosocial, and <u>cognitive functioning</u>.

The results were published online August 9 in JAMA Network Open.

"We have a general understanding of factors that can adversely affect functioning, such as chronic medical conditions, sleep problems, and PTSD symptoms. There is also evidence that positive psychological traits, such as purpose in life and optimism, can help bolster functioning," said lead author Ian C. Fischer, Ph.D., <u>clinical psychologist</u> and postdoctoral fellow with Yale's Department of Psychiatry and the National Center for PTSD.

"However, little is known about whether certain vulnerability or resilience factors matter more for specific kinds of functioning, or whether they interact to shape functioning."

The authors found that <u>physical disability</u>, total number of medical conditions, and insomnia were most strongly associated with physical functioning. For mental, psychosocial, and cognitive functioning, positive psychological traits and insomnia were most strongly associated.

The authors also found that certain positive psychological traits also attenuated the strong negative effect of insomnia on mental, psychosocial, and cognitive functioning. Specifically, among veterans



with clinical insomnia, those who also reported high levels of purpose in life reported levels of functioning similar to those without <u>insomnia</u>.

"There are several evidence-based strategies that can help strengthen one's sense of purpose in life. Psychological treatments such as acceptance and commitment therapy can help, but there are also less formal strategies," Fischer said.

"For example, taking a moment to clarify your values and take stock of what's most important, identifying what makes you feel most alive, and participating in community events—these are all activities that can help to cultivate a greater sense of purpose. As the German philosopher Fredrich Nietzsche observed, having a 'why' to live for can help us deal with almost any 'how.'"

More information: Ian C. Fischer et al, Psychological Factors, Physical Conditions, and Functioning Among US Veterans, *JAMA Network Open* (2024). DOI: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2024.27382

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