The Development of Swedish Military Healthcare System: Part II—Re-evaluating the Military and Civilian Healthcare Systems in Crises Through a Dialogue and Study Among Practitioners

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ABSTRACT

Introduction:

Historical changes have transformed Sweden from being an offensive to a defensive and collaborative nation with national and international engagement, allowing it to finally achieve the ground for the civilian–military collaboration and the concept of a total defense healthcare. At the same time, with the decreasing number of international and interstate conflicts, and the military's involvement in national emergencies and humanitarian disaster relief, both the need and the role of the military healthcare system within the civilian society have been challenged. The recent impact of the COVID-19 in the USA and the necessity of military involvement have led health practitioners to anticipate and re-evaluate conditions that might exceed the civilian capacity of their own countries and the need to have collaboration with the military healthcare. This study investigated both these challenges and views from practitioners regarding the benefits of such collaboration and the manner in which it would be initiated.

Material and Method:

A primary study was conducted among responsive countries using a questionnaire created using the Nominal Group Technique. Relevant search subjects and keywords were extracted for a systematic review of the literature, according to the PRISMA model.

Results:

The 14 countries responding to the questionnaire had either a well-developed military healthcare system or units created in collaboration with the civilian healthcare. The results from the questionnaire and the literature review indicated a need for transfer of military medical knowledge and resources in emergencies to the civilian health components, which in return, facilitated training opportunities for the military staff to maintain their skills and competencies.

Conclusions:

As the world witnesses a rapid change in the etiology of disasters and various crises, neither the military nor the civilian healthcare systems can address or manage the outcomes independently. There is an opportunity for both systems to develop future healthcare in collaboration. Rethinking education and training in war and conflict is indisputable. Collaborative educational initiatives in disaster medicine, public health and complex humanitarian emergencies, international humanitarian law, and the Geneva Convention, along with advanced training in competency-based skill sets, should be included in the undergraduate education of health professionals for the benefit of humanity.

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INTRODUCTION

Experiences from the medical management of victims during armed conflicts have resulted in numerous medical achievements in the use of both civilian healthcare system (CHS) and military healthcare system (MHS), and a significant reduction in the war- and trauma-related mortality rate.[1–5] However, since 1946, there has been a steady decrease in the number of colonial, imperial, and interstates wars, whereas the number of civilian conflicts (with and without foreign state intervention) as well as natural and man-made disasters has increased.[6–8] Consequently, the need for a war-related international engagement of the military and its healthcare system has been reduced in favor of an increased international and national disaster relief assistance. The increasing number of requests for military aid from civilian societies and foreign governments in various crises is an obvious sign of the need for close civilian–military collaboration, particularly in healthcare-related and humanitarian incidents.[9–13]

Whereas many of the required skills could gradually be transferred between the two systems, to both incorporate and improve medical advances and the capacity and capability of countries, the long-term consequences of such collaboration, defined here as Civilian Military Collaboration (CMC), and its efficiency in the management of future complexities of evolving health crises might still not be clear.[1,3–5] A collaboration between the CHS and the MHS may not only develop a trustful civilian–military relationship and offer an opportunity and responsibility to engage strategically to improve performance and to eliminate domestic and international security issues, but it also raises the question as to whether dual healthcare organizations are needed.[11–14]

TABLE I. Changing Face of Global Crises: More Frequent, Expansive, and Long-Lasting

- ❖ Sudden-onset natural disasters
- ❖ Public health emergencies of international concern: i.e., epidemics/pandemics
- ❖ War and conflict
- ❖ Climate change/extremes, biodiversity loss, emergencies of scarcity, rapid unsustainable urbanization
- ❖ Migrant and refugee health crises
- ❖ International and domestic terrorism
- ❖ Chemical and biological incidents
- ❖ Nuclear incidents and war
- ❖ Cyber-terrorism

The approach to, and the usefulness of a CMC might be interpreted differently. In Europe, historical changes have transformed Sweden from being an offensive to a defensive and collaborative nation with national and international engagement, allowing it to finally recognize the need, and to achieve the ground, for the CMC and the concept of a Total Defense Healthcare (TDH). In the USA, however, the highly respected Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences is facing serious closure threats. There are proposed plans to eliminate more than 17,000 uniformed medical billets across the military health system starting in October 2020.[15] However, with an increasing trend toward the civilianization of war and conflict and an increasing number of unique threats that impact the security of a civilian population, the requests for military medical assistance and interventions on a national scale have actually become more frequent (Table I).[16] Although the critics in the USA aim to close medical facilities and outsource the care to the private sector because of the high costs, uneven quality in care delivery, and scarcity in the number of complex cases to keep provider skills sharp between deployments, the Swedish approach aims to retain and strengthen the MHS as a powerful instrument for potential conflicts, and to treat nonbattle injuries among military staff.[14,17] The concept of a TDH System is characterized by the need to use both the MHS and CHS to facilitate the care of military staff and particularly the civilian population during times of armed conflicts and humanitarian disasters.

For Sweden, the implementation of a TDH system offers an opportunity to expand the MHS in collaboration with its civilian partners. In 2020, a Part I review in *Military Medicine* described the historical development of the Swedish MHS and its path toward civilian–military collaboration and a TDH system. From a Swedish defense perspective, the military operational activity cannot be maintained without an integration between the military and the civilian healthcare philosophy.[17] Therefore, the current approach to achieve integration and collaborative work facilitates resource allocation, knowledge sharing, and determination of responsibilities and limitations. Additionally, it has a profound impact on the guidelines and

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procedures as well as the choice of equipment to support the most critically injured in the military context.[17] Altogether, there would be numerous long-term socioeconomic benefits as a result of such collaboration.

What form the military aid responses might take remains under debate and dependent on whether the threat meets the capability of military medical skills or a combination of the two. During the current coronavirus disease of 2019 (COVID-19) emergency, the U.S. military forces are being used to enforce civilian quarantine, deploy hospital ships, enforce the quarantine of citizens returning from overseas, and "support law enforcement with supplies, communications, and transportation."[18] However, by using the U.S. military domestically, the matter of "authorities become paramount." The authority to do so is "intentionally narrow, not allowing federal troops to be used in a humanitarian situation such as a pandemic," leaving that role to each state's National Guard and/or reservists. The deployment of military medical assets during COVID-19 generated debate among U.S. medical leadership as to what models are best for engagement and ongoing and future insults to society. Those in the European Union (EU) and other countries who observed the civilian–military decisions in the USA began to actively discuss and debate the anticipated similar responsibilities, not only regarding the current tragedy but also regarding how the civilian–military relationship and responsibilities would play out in the future. In this perspective, the Swedish concept of a TDH systems' integration and defined collaboration seems to be a more fruitful approach. Such integration aims to retain each organization intact, whereas integration offers defined responsibility, collaboration, and knowledge of each other's capabilities and limitations.[19]

The aim of this Part II study is to investigate the perceived (or lack of) benefits of the CMC as well as the potential need for a distinct MHS within the civilian society in a cross-section of countries that were experiencing serious healthcare requirements above the civilian capacity alone. A qualitative methodology study was conducted, together with a literature review.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

As a first step, a survey was conducted among experienced healthcare professionals with and without military background, inquiring about their personal opinions, in order to identify the keywords needed for a literature review.

Questionnaire Study

The questionnaire consisted of three questions, which were formulated using the Nominal Group Technique. The principal author (A.K.) assembled a group (E.C. and Y.R.). Thereafter, ideas were generated, recorded, discussed, and ranked within the group. The questions were reviewed based on a combination of logic, relevance, comprehension, legibility, clarity, usability, and consensus.[20] Subsequently, they were summarized as follows:

(1) Do you have an independent/separate MHS in your country?
(2) Name five pros/advantages of having an independent/separate MHS.
(3) Name five cons/disadvantages of having an independent/separate MHS.

The final questionnaire was placed on ResearchGate, a European social networking site for over 19 million scientists and researchers, which is the largest European academic network in terms of active users. Scientists and researchers share papers, ask and answer questions, and find research collaborators using this site.[21] Respondents commenting on the study questionnaire were contacted by the Senior author (A.K.) and asked to voluntarily complete their comments alone or together with other or recommended subject matter experts on civilian–military health issues known to be in their network. The optimized questionnaires were forwarded to representatives from 17 countries: Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, England, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iran, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Philippines, Poland, Thailand, and Turkey. All respondents were identified as having expertise in research or holding clinical positions or both, including up-to-date knowledge of MHS and CHS. Participation was not mandatory, and their responses were processed anonymously. The results were collected and analyzed using qualitative research methods. A qualitative content analysis of the manifest content was used.[22,23] First, the thematic contents were identified and then condensed into core contents. At a point where no new novel information was extracted from the data, the statements of the representatives were outlined.

Literature Review

The outcome of the questionnaire was summarized in the text and inserted into Mesh on Demand from PubMed. The keywords extracted were used in a systematic literature search using PubMed, Scopus, and Gothenburg University's electronic database according to the PRISMA review model.[24] The keywords were military, civilian, medicine, healthcare system, armed conflicts, disaster medicine, emergencies, international law, public health, relief work, advantages, and disadvantages, alone or in combination. The inclusion criteria were studies published in English from 1990 to 2020. The titles and abstracts of the identified publications were studied. Case reports, nonscientific papers, nonrelevant documents, studies that did not address or discuss the aim of this report, or were not accessible in full text were excluded. Owing to the nonquantitative nature of the research question, no meta-analysis was attempted. The findings were distributed by statements/questions based on qualitative saturation of thematic areas, divided into advantages and disadvantages of having MHS.

RESULTS

The Questionnaire

Fourteen out of 17 countries (18 individuals, three women) responded to the questionnaire (response rate = 82%). The three countries that did not respond to the first call were contacted two more times, with no results. Half of the participants had a separate MHS in their country. The backgrounds of the respondents were as follows: Belgium (M.D. with military knowledge), Croatia (M.D. with military background), England (R.N. with military background), Finland (M.D. with military background), Germany (M.D. in emergency management), Greece (M.D. in emergency management), Iran (Ph.D. in disaster management and R.N. in disaster management), the Netherlands (M.D., with military knowledge), Norway (Ph.D. in crisis management), Saudi Arabia (R.N. in emergency management), Sweden (Ph.D. in crisis management, M.D. with military background, Ph.D. in theology), Philippines (M.D. in crisis management, M.D. in emergency management), Poland (Ph.D. in crisis management and public health), and Thailand (M.D. in emergency management). The responses could be categorized into medical and nonmedical advantages and disadvantages of having a dedicated MHS. All findings are presented in Table II. Some of the statements are as follows:

> "The most important advantage is the fact that in most austere environments, an independent military healthcare system can thrive effectively. It is easier for them to be deployed urgently to any part of the country, especially because they are under the command of the President. They receive mandatory regular training which keeps them updated; hence, they are knowledgeable and well-trained in responding urgently to emergencies on the ground." (Cited by a M.D. without military background)

The economic resources consumed by a dedicated MHS and its effects on healthcare and the defense budget were noted as a downside.

TABLE II. Advantages/Disadvantages of Having an Independent Military Healthcare System, International Perspectives

Pros	**Advantages of having a separate military healthcare system**
Nonmedical	- Dedicated to the military-related mission and military staff - Enables protection of operations and civilian personnel during armed conflicts and when needed - Enables quick resource distribution when required because of existing procedures and hierarchy - Allows incorporation of nonmedical staff into the military system - Better administration and organized leadership necessary for the military missions - Enables the recruitment of medical staff with the necessary psychological and physiological mindset - Better focus on security and safety issues - Humanitarian Assistance in Disaster Relief - Less detailed management from superiors within the military, clear task/orders, and hierarchy - No "escapes" service when it slams, i.e., there are no alternatives when a crisis strikes
Medical	- Military medicine-related knowledge, experience, practice, and routines (e.g., trauma and mental care) - A smaller medical group with more focused and standardized equipment, supplies, and budget - Offers educational opportunities besides the ordinary system - Faster and accessible care for the members does not influence civilian healthcare queues - Available for service staff abroad (no need to be engaged with the local healthcare system) - Possible primary healthcare and checkups with associated care needs such as physiotherapy - More comfortable with organizing military-related research and development projects
Cons	**Disadvantages with a separate military healthcare system**
Nonmedical	- High costs of material and for transferring knowledge - Difficult to recruit personnel to work in high-risk zones, and to move and work in different areas - Lack of long-term career development. Only a few remain in the military healthcare - Ill-prepared for civilian life - Lack of compatibility of the missions with that of civilians - Conflict of interests, in leadership, and management, and delay in activation - Defense healthcare is subject to military command and control and employees must faithfully follow up during crises - Civilians' fears of military presence - Lack of compatibility in materials and methods creates misunderstanding in interagency collaboration - A separate Military Healthcare System is less available for collaboration with other organizations
Medical	- Lack of practice and fading skills and specialization in some fields - Does not cover all areas of needs within the military healthcare

> "The most significant disadvantage is the extremely high cost of the MHS on the national budget. It is only good for countries, which are in the war, are preparing for the war, or will benefit from participation in a war. For small countries, it is certainly better to form an integrated healthcare system." (Cited by a M.D. with military background)

In some countries, distrust towards independent military agencies disturbs the further development of an increased CMC, as well as the establishment of a dedicated MHS.

> "Historically, the military has been a feared agency of the government because of the historical Martial Law abuses; hence, the trust in them has not been firmly regained." (Cited by a M.D. and a nurse without military background)

Literature Review

The keywords the questionnaire were used to search for related literature (Fig. 1). The findings from the literature review were categorized into medical and nonmedical advantages and disadvantages of having a MHS. The majority favored advantages included collaboration, resource and information sharing, and experiences of working in an austere environment, namely the MHS. The most critical nonmedical aspects included a fear of the military's political and economic control and the high cost of having a separate system. At the same time, the inconsistencies in knowledge, different privileges, and resource incompatibility were significant items found in the medical record. Table III extracted from outlines the advantages and disadvantages of having a separate MHS based on the literature review. The historical perspectives of military engagement in political and economic affairs were highlighted.[3,5,13–16,25–57]

DISCUSSION

The results of this study emphasize the need for a separate MHS and CHS, and a long-term collaboration and investment building on the historical development in the Swedish MHS first described in Part I.[17] According to all 14 different nations included in this study, there are advantages and disadvantages of a dedicated MHS. Although the respondents identified the necessity of implementing disaster and military medicine in medical education programs, the cost-effectiveness of a dedicated MHS over an integrated civilian–military solution

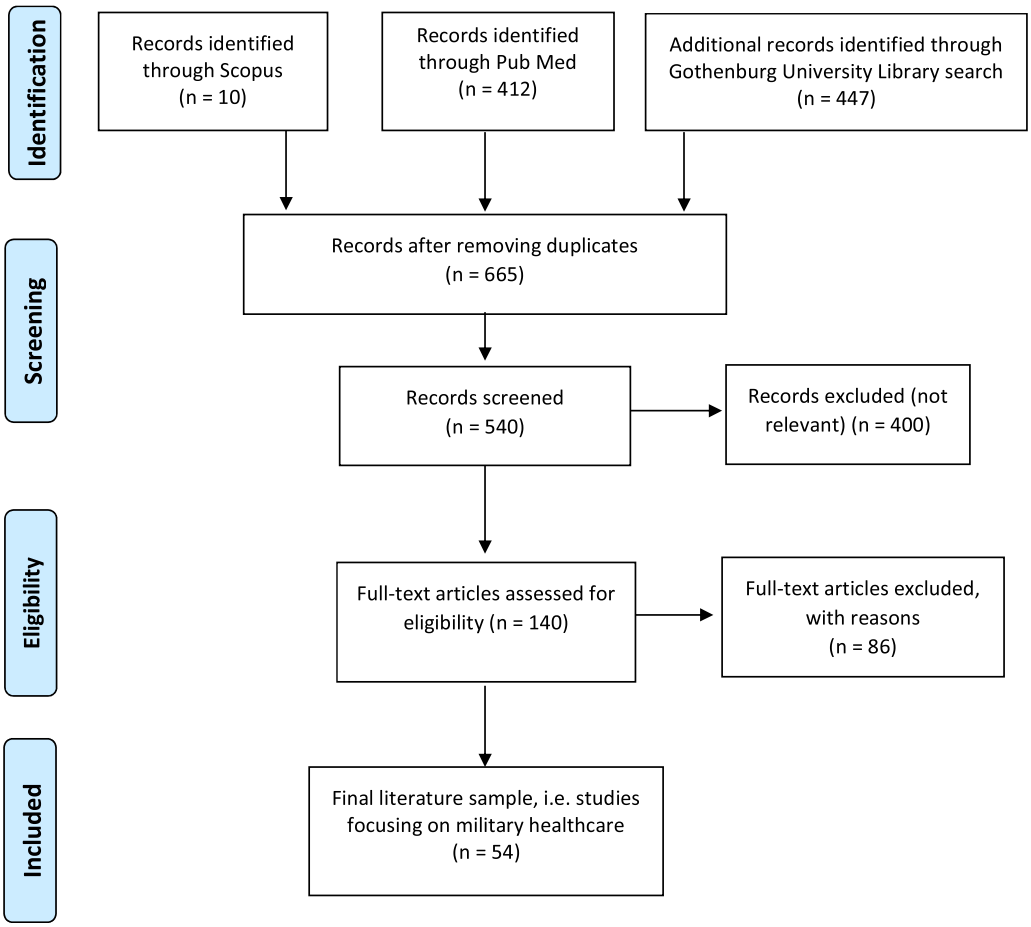

FIGURE 1. Process of literature search according to PRISMA review method/flow diagram (24).

TABLE III. Advantages/Disadvantages of Having an Independent Military Healthcare System, Based on the Literature Review[3–5,9–14,16–17,25–57]

Pros	**Advantages of having a separate military healthcare system**
Nonmedical	- Foreign missions increase the ability to shape the preferences of others, a cultural adaptation which is an effective way to improve the relationship with other countries over-time - Offers opportunities for multinational collaboration and coordination and creates a chance to achieve shared understandings and build advanced security cooperation relations - Joint exercises enhance interoperability, strengthen partnerships, and improve disaster response - Provides protection needed for vulnerable and displaced populations and all humanitarian workers - Civilian assistance allows the armed forces to maintain the right international image - Enhances trust-building and enables a discussion on more delicate issues such as human rights - Prevents economic and political instability and enables proactive improvements in technology innovation, policy change, and institutional redesign - Assists in preparedness planning, as well as in reducing the economic impact of a disaster by reducing the time needed for people and businesses in an affected area to recover from immediate effects
Medical	- The military's wide range of capabilities, e.g., Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, can be used during disaster relief - The ability to quicklyss engage and assess the situation enhances quick response and correct risk assessment - Possession of logistics and necessary communication, air and sealift functions, and engineering support provide excellent support in medical missions and patients' survival - Knowledge of preventive medicine, risk assessment, and medical intelligence is instrumental in the handling of fluctuating and rippling threats, unpredictability, and urgency associated with Major Incident and Disasters - Increased opportunity to test operational processes, practices, systems, structures, information-sharing, and interagency collaboration - Reinforces relationships, and provides opportunities to test mutual national/international protocols and to increase knowledge of military operational capabilities - Creates new opportunities to gain experience in handling unpredicted events and emergencies - Manages the military-related medical conditions, related to their working environment - Enhances the civilian work and efforts in the management of internally displaced people and externally displaced refugees and mitigates or prevents negative impacts on local populations and the environment
Cons	**Disadvantages of having a separate military healthcare system**
Nonmedical	- Civilians' fears of military staff - The risk for military control - The risk for military participation in the political and economic process - High costs
Medical	- Sharing staff with civilians may cause confusion and difficulties in the distribution of resources - Creates two different categories of staff with different privileges - May cause knowledge and competence inconsistencies if not standardized with the civilians

is dependent on multiple unknown covariates and requires further study.

The current global sociopolitical situations have challenged the rules of engagement in emergencies. The threats imposed by radical organizations and terrorists have brought the intensity and cruelty of armed conflicts to civilian society.[3,25–28] The lack of civilian experience in handling complex, military-like penetrating and blast injuries, economic strains, and unprepared leadership within the CHS, along with emerging and unforeseen diseases and pandemics, indicates a need for a closer partnership between the CHS and the MHS.[26–30] On the other hand, the low number of emergencies and surgical procedures in peacetime demonstrates a need for MHS to establish a closer collaboration with the CHS.[3,28] Such integration has been achieved within the trauma care system. It could also be facilitated in pandemic and disaster management, as is evident in the current COVID-19 pandemic.[18,29–33] Furthermore, collaboration in research and clinical practice, along with developing new technologies and improved treatment strategies for subsequent conflicts or pandemics, are needed to establish updated best practices for treating nonbattle injuries, and conflict-related injuries among the military and civilian population.[3,31,34–38]

Irrespective of the system and size, the MHS is a separate and necessary part of the Armed Forces during deployment, not only because of unplanned wars and armed conflicts but also for the nonbattle injuries that are very specific to the military staff.[14,32] Additionally, a recent increase in civilian incidents has raised an awareness of the civilian society's vulnerability and resulted in a regeneration of the total defense concept from post-World War II, i.e., a collaborative MHS and CHS.[17] Such a partnership encompasses both medical

and nonmedical attachments and shortcomings, and requires reliable compatibility. Although most of the nonmedical defects can be mitigated or prevented successfully, the medical aspects and skills needed for the management of future armed conflict injuries, including exposure to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threats, may create new challenges.[3,25,35–39] A single civilian or military medical system can neither address nor manage these challenges, independently. Consequently, the outcome and survival of both the military and civilian populations can be jeopardized if the knowledge needed is not shared and addressed collaboratively.[3,37–46]

The MHS dedication to military missions and military staff, their expertise, their unique operational environment, experience of working in austere environments, and organized approach to emergencies complete the CHS disaster response capability and knowledge. The MHS knowledge of preventive medicine, risk assessment, and medical intelligence is instrumental in the handling of fluctuating and rising threats, unpredictability, and urgency associated with all emergencies and disasters. Military experts are invaluable assets in domestic and international operations, and their knowledge in command and control, communication, logistics, engineering support, and CBRN decontamination and care are all essential parts of emergency management.[3,33,39,52] A collaborative link between the two organizations provides an academic exchange of knowledge and competency. It creates opportunities for both to realize their weaknesses and strengths, and the difficulties that each organization may face in an incident.[3–5,16,54–57] This exchange is particularly valuable in situations when the experience of one organization is inferior to the other, e.g., CBRN management.[36] Finally, a well-developed CMC contributes to a constructive discussion of the role of both the MHS and CHS, their moral and ethical responsibilities, and the rules of engagement. These discussions are needed as witnessed in the current political turbulences in the USA.

This study listed a few disadvantages of having a separate MHS, such as a fear of a political and economic involvement by the military, asymmetric relations, and inconsistencies. However, the positive impact of military assistance in humanitarian disaster relief has paved the way for the participation of military personnel and assets in civilian events.[46,49–52] The lack of integration and asymmetric relationships between the MHS and the CHS calls for improved collaboration before the next disaster or armed conflict strikes. One way to encourage mutual adjustment and improve trust can be joint exercises and the practice of CMC during civilian activities such as mass gatherings.[16,38,41,47,54–57]

Limitations

The number of countries included in this study might be considered small; however, the combination of the questionnaire study and literature search can give a valid picture of the field internationally. To mitigate the selection bias, the survey was completed by a literature review. The methods used for content analysis[22,23] and the PRISMA model for systematic review[23] are well-known scientific instruments. However, the review has a language bias, as it included scientific articles in English and the Swedish language. Several countries have national publications in their own languages, which were not accessible or not available in translated form. Consequently, some critical information published in other languages may have been missed.

The use of the ResearchGate to recruit respondents represents a so-called "virtual snowball sampling," which has previously been used in other published studies.[21,52] This type of sampling has many advantages and disadvantages. Specifically, it helps to identify individuals of interest for this research, allows for the possibility to increase the representativeness of the results, can increase the number of responses and decrease the sampling time, and is inexpensive. On the other hand, the sample selection is biased toward the characteristics of the online population such as gender, age, education level, and socioeconomic belonging.[52]

We did not include countries with large military organizations such as the USA, Russia, and China, purposefully to avoid the bias that would be evident. However, although none of the countries included in this study can compare their military healthcare to the U.S. system, the USA was used as a major comparing counterpart for the following reasons: (1) Despite political challenges in the USA, it is still the most democratic country among superpowers where data for comparison is available. Consequently, several, if not the most, of internet hits result in papers written and studies performed in the USA, (2) the USA is the major actor in NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), where most of the countries included in this study are either a part of it or have a collaboration with it, and (3) finally, it is not the size of the country that matters but how they managed the issues. As a result, it is clear that all these medium-sized countries not only follow up U.S. military medicine development but all social and political changes in the country. The U.S. military healthcare as well as its political agenda has dominated and played a significant role globally, and thus, should not be puzzled by being compared.

This article may have raised more questions than answers. Hopefully, it initiates the engagement and discussion needed to find a better way for benchmarking civilian–military col laborative responses, with respect to validity and reliability.

CONCLUSIONS

Global security issues, national and international terrorism, the pattern of injuries, resource scarcity, the emergence of new unpredicted and complex global public health crises, necessitate complementary knowledge in various fields and all phases of disaster management. These crises are beyond

the capability of one agency and entail close interagency cooperation. They present an opportunity for the structured development of a Health Crisis Management Framework to oversee the phase-related strategic and operational requirements for the prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation challenges of major global public health crises.[3,16,35,36,54,55]

To realize new ways of guiding and governing military engagement in global health may result in achieving a balance between the military and civilian global health capacities. Such achievement requires mechanisms for communication, coordination, and joint action across relevant entities at the national and global levels.[55] Besides adding new components such as interactive training, shared resources, and higher qualifications to the existing military and civilian elements, it is more important to use the gained experiences of the previous crises to decide what assets need to be shared between the military and civilian healthcare in the future. A TDH system, consisting of a well-trained and collaborative CHS and MHS, can operate confidently in peace times and during conflicts. Moreover, it is a cost-effective strategy, which offers a high quality of care in both CHS and MHS.

The short-term impact of the downgrading, limitation, or elimination of one of the systems for the sake of economic gain, unilateral quality improvement of care and betterment of provider skills is not the answer to our needs, may cost more, and jeopardize human lives. The only solution to retain advanced and high-quality care is a partnership between the CHS and MHS. Such a partnership motivates the introduction of the military medicine curriculum at the civilian undergraduate level to increase the competency of young graduates and to strengthen the foundation of professional knowledge of potential military healthcare staff. The need for rethinking education and training in war and conflict is indisputable. Possessing clinical skills needed to manage sudden-onset disasters, public health emergencies, complex humanitarian emergencies, and training in International Humanitarian Law and Geneva Convention, along with advanced training in competency-based skill sets, should all be included in such a curriculum for the benefit of humanity.[17,56,57]

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

None declared.

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