

Vietnam war veterans story excerpt

1. Number Word Ex First
2. Number-Part
3. Adjective
4. Noun
5. State In Us
6. Verb-Ed
7. Direction
8. Family Member
9. Age
10. Verb Base Form
11. Proper Noun
12. Adjective
13. Body Part
14. Body Part Plural
15. Noun Plural
16. Noun
17. Same Family Member
18. Length Of Time
19. Adjective
20. Age
21. Verb Present Ends In Ing
22. Adjective
23. Noun Plural

24. Verb Present Ends In Ing
25. Direction
26. Proper Noun
27. Store
28. Store
29. Firstsecondetc
30. Large Number
31. Year
32. Adjective
33. Year
34. Number
35. State In Us
36. Form Of Drug
37. Verb Present Ends In Ing
38. Adjective
39. State In Us
40. State In Us
41. Noun
42. Proper Noun
43. Proper Noun
44. Adjective
45. Adjective
46. Adjective
47. Adjective
48. Noun

49. Number
50. Number
51. Number
52. Adjective
53. Number
54. Branch Of Service
55. Year
56. One Year After Previous Year
57. Adjective
58. Noun
59. Adjective
60. Male Name
61. Same Male Name
62. Same Male Name
63. Noun Plural
64. Same Male Name
65. Race Of Person
66. Country Or Continent
67. Same Male Name
68. Adjective
69. Something You Can Be High On
70. Adjective
71. Adjective
72. Number
73. Body Part Or Parts

- 74. Same Male Name
- 75. Color
- 76. Adjective
- 77. Verb Present Ends In Ing
- 78. Adjective
- 79. Adjective
- 80. Number
- 81. Place
- 82. Number Adj
- 83. High Number
- 84. Slightly Higher Number

Vietnam war veterans story excerpt

This is the _____ in a _____ series about the stories and sacrifices of _____ men and women during the _____ War. The series complements a _____ Public Television initiative coming this summer honoring veterans of the war.

Otis "Eddie" Smith Jr. _____ as he recounted the advice his _____ gave him as a _____ Marine about to _____ for _____.

"She said, 'You do what's _____ in your _____, and you'll come back to me,'" he said.

As he recalled that moment, his _____ filled with _____. He stood up and left the room, apologizing to a _____.

Just as his _____ hoped, Smith returned from his _____ tour in Vietnam _____, at least to the naked eye. But the _____ Ijamsville resident has continued to cope with the mental and emotional ramifications.

Most often, it's the memories that inspire tears -- things he never talked about until recently. Some pieces of his past he is _____ for the first time in this interview -- of water running down dirt paths stained

_____ Adjective _____ with blood and bodies left on the side of the Que Son Mountains for days before

_____ Noun Plural _____ could retrieve them.

It doesn't take a war story to bring on waves of emotion, though.

"I can be _____ Verb Present ends in ING _____ direction _____ the _____ Proper Noun _____, and my emotions just start for no reason," Smith said.

He recalled a recent conversation with a fellow customer at _____ store _____ store _____. The woman told him that her son was a machine gunner in the Marine Corps. He immediately thought back to a machine gunner in his squad with the _____ firstsecondetc _____ Battalion, 7th Marines, who was killed in combat.

Fresh tears filled his eyes as he explained the connection.

"It really shook me up," he said.

Smith is not alone. About _____ large number _____,000 Vietnam theater veterans have post-traumatic stress disorder, as well as a specific subcategory called war-zone post-traumatic stress disorder, according to a _____ year _____ study published by the American Medical Association. The subcategory applies specifically to people who experienced

trauma in a violent war zone.

About a third of those veterans also suffer from depression, more than four decades after the war.

Smith returned home from _____Adjective_____ combat in _____year_____. For the first _____number_____ years, he threw himself into his work, rising through the ranks to various leadership positions for large construction and development companies in _____state in Us_____.

It kept him busy, kept the difficult thoughts at bay. When those memories caught up with him, he turned to _____form of drug_____ for comfort.

He gave up _____Verb Present ends in ING_____ after he realized it was becoming a problem.

He said his first marriage -- he's now on his third -- ended in part because of his inability to manage the waves of anger and sadness that overtook him.

Even then, he didn't talk about it.

"I'm the type of person that liked to keep things suppressed, _____Adjective_____, " he admitted.

Shortly

before he retired in 2011, the flashbacks, nightmares, anger and bouts of uncontrollable crying began anew.

He spent Christmas of that year in treatment for post-traumatic stress disorder in the Martinsburg Veterans Affairs Medical Center in _____ state in us _____ state in us, where he stayed for several months. When he got out, he continued to see a _____ Noun for some time.

"They really helped me," he said of the treatment center doctors and ensuing counselors. "They taught me not to suppress."

Ronald Hoover is the post-traumatic stress disorder research _____ Proper Noun manager at the Military Operational Medicine Research Program at Fort _____ Proper Noun.

As a licensed psychologist, Hoover has treated veterans with the disorder. Its symptoms include an inability to recall key parts of the traumatic event or experience positive emotions, disruptions in _____ Adjective sleep patterns and _____ Adjective flashbacks.

"For some people, it's so _____ Adjective that it's almost as if they're reliving the experience," Hoover said.

In general, he said, veterans suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder have a state of _____ Adjective anxiety

"Things that require the body and the mind to relax, such as sleep -- they don't happen the way they do in people who don't suffer from PTSD," Hoover said.

But the disorder is likely to affect more than the brain. In her research, Marti Jett has found that post-traumatic stress disorder can age combat veterans more quickly.

Jett is chief scientist of the Systems Biology Enterprise at the U.S. Army Center for Environmental Health Research at Fort Noun. In a collaborative study with other research institutions, Jett is analyzing the genomes of recent combat veterans in their number and number and active-duty service members.

So far, they have found that the DNA repair mechanisms in their veteran test subjects have been weakened by the disorder, adding years to their lives. "They look number years older than they are," Jett said.

Jett's study excluded Vietnam War veterans because they are likely to have what are "comorbid" illnesses, which in this case are conditions such as depression that occur simultaneously with post-traumatic stress disorder.

"There are a lot of _____ Adjective illnesses that occur as people become _____ number and older," Jett said.

"It's difficult to understand what may have been from war and from their lives."

_____ branch of service veteran Robert "Bob" Wyatt Jr., who lives in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, developed post-traumatic stress disorder in _____ year and _____ one year after previous year after spending nearly every day under fire for more than 300 days while working as a Seabee in a _____ Adjective _____ Noun village.

He didn't carry a weapon or wear a military uniform while he was in the village, which made him

_____ Adjective from opposing Vietnamese forces but a target of American forces at the same time,

_____ male name said.

It was an assignment he worked hard to get. His father, a World War II veteran, tried to persuade him not to enlist. At the time, _____ same male name was married and had a newborn son.

"I could not see what my son would say if I tried to avoid my country's call," _____ same male name said.

Once he enlisted, he became part of the _____ Noun Plural, Navy units that build everything from buildings to bridges, and are also known as the U.S. Naval Construction Force. At the refugee camp, _____ same male name was helping to build a school for _____ race of person children.

But as someone who grew up in a devoted, religious family, he wanted to do more. He assisted a chaplain and gave last rites to hundreds of dying service members in _____.

_____ remembers being bombarded with _____ rounds at least once or twice a day.

While he was out collecting sand and building materials for the school, he often heard shooting.

Despite the danger, he enjoyed the work. "I was probably high on _____," he said.

Wyatt was never physically injured. His troubles and illnesses developed after he came home.

"We didn't know what PTSD was, but we knew there was something wrong with me," he said.

He was _____ in crowds and quick to anger. He had _____ headaches from the time he came home from Vietnam until just a few months ago, he said.

Nearly _____ years ago, doctors found he had developed _____ cancer, which

_____ believes is a consequence of his exposure to Agent _____.

He hit a turning point in his own struggle with post-traumatic stress disorder when he found out that the disorder has

_____ Adjective effects on the brain.

He started _____ Verb Present ends in ING Veterans, an organization that strives to counsel veterans who suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder and help them find jobs and _____ Adjective homes.

Wyatt's approach is to teach people with PTSD that the illness physically alters a part of the brain that stores and recalls memories. Veterans in Wyatt's program get counseling and support from their peers as they work toward a _____ Adjective life.

"We only know it's working because our men's lives are changing," he said.

Building Veterans houses about _____ number veterans in a home in _____ place, as veterans move in and graduate throughout the year. Wyatt hopes to renovate a _____ number adj. Brunswick house this year to serve more veterans.

As for the hope of curing the disorder, Hoover said psychological research and treatment have come a long way, but PTSD is still a challenge.

"I think the objective of a _____ high number to _____ slightly higher number percent cure rate is certainly our target. I don't think we are there, for a variety of reasons," he said.

