
Moral Injury and Mental Health Among US Military Service Members and Veterans

November 2024

VA



U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

Veterans Health Administration
Health Systems Research

Recommended citation: Beech EH, Mackey KM, Parr NJ, Baltich Nelson B, Young S, Belsher BE. Moral Injury and Mental Health Among US Military Service Members and Veterans: A Systematic Review and Evidence Overview. Washington, DC: Evidence Synthesis Program, Health Systems Research, Office of Research and Development, Department of Veterans Affairs. VA ESP Project #09-199; 2024.

AUTHORS

Author roles, affiliations, and contributions (using the [CRediT taxonomy](#)) are listed below.

Author	Role and Affiliation	Report Contribution
Erin H. Beech, MA	Senior Research Associate, Evidence Synthesis Program (ESP) Coordinating Center, Portland VA Health Care System Portland, OR	Conceptualization, Methodology, Investigation, Data curation, Visualization, Formal analysis, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing, Project administration
Katherine M. Mackey, MD, MPP	Director & Clinician Investigator, ESP Coordinating Center, Portland VA Health Care System Portland, OR	Conceptualization, Methodology, Investigation, Formal analysis, Funding acquisition, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing, Supervision
Nicholas J. Parr, PhD, MPH	Associate Director & Research Scientist, ESP Coordinating Center, Portland VA Health Care System Portland, OR	Methodology, Investigation, Data curation, Formal analysis, Visualization, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing
Becky Baltich Nelson, MLS, MS	Research Librarian, ESP Coordinating Center, Portland VA Health Care System Portland, OR	Investigation
Sarah Young, MPH	Research Associate, ESP Coordinating Center, Portland VA Health Care System Portland, OR	Investigation
Bradley E. Belsher, PhD	Psychology Program Manager, Phoenix VA Health Care System Phoenix, AZ	Conceptualization, Methodology, Investigation, Formal analysis, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing

PREFACE

The VA Evidence Synthesis Program (ESP) was established in 2007 to conduct timely, rigorous, and independent systematic reviews to support VA clinicians, program leadership, and policymakers improve the health of Veterans. ESP reviews have been used to develop evidence-informed clinical policies, practice guidelines, and performance measures; to guide implementation of programs and services that improve Veterans' health and wellbeing; and to set the direction of research to close important evidence gaps. Four ESP Centers are located across the US. Centers are led by recognized experts in evidence synthesis, often with roles as practicing VA clinicians. The Coordinating Center, located in Portland, Oregon, manages program operations, ensures methodological consistency and quality of products, engages with stakeholders, and addresses urgent evidence synthesis needs.

Nominations of review topics are solicited several times each year and submitted via the [ESP website](#). Topics are selected based on the availability of relevant evidence and the likelihood that a review on the topic would be feasible and have broad utility across the VA system. If selected, topics are refined with input from Operational Partners (below), ESP staff, and additional subject matter experts. Draft ESP reviews undergo external peer review to ensure they are methodologically sound, unbiased, and include all important evidence on the topic. Peer reviewers must disclose any relevant financial or non-financial conflicts of interest. In seeking broad expertise and perspectives during review development, conflicting viewpoints are common and often result in productive scientific discourse that improves the relevance and rigor of the review. The ESP works to balance divergent views and to manage or mitigate potential conflicts of interest.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors are grateful to Payten Higgins for data abstraction efforts and editorial and citation management support, Johanna Anderson, MPH, for assistance with quality assessment, external peer reviewers, and the following individuals for their contributions to this project:

Operational Partners

Operational partners are system-level stakeholders who help ensure relevance of the review topic to the VA, contribute to the development of and approve final project scope and timeframe for completion, provide feedback on the draft report, and provide consultation on strategies for dissemination of the report to the field and relevant groups.

Jason Nieuwsma, PhD

*Associate Director, VA Integrative Mental Health
VA Mid-Atlantic MIRECC*

Keith Meador, MD, ThM, MPH

*Director, VA Integrative Mental Health
VA Mid-Atlantic MIRECC*

Melissa Smigelsky, PhD

*Psychologist, VA Integrative Mental Health
VA Mid-Atlantic MIRECC*

Disclosures

This report was prepared by the Evidence Synthesis Program Center located at the **VA Portland Health Care System**, directed by Katherine Mackey, MD, MPP, and funded by the Department of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Health Administration, Health Systems Research.

The findings and conclusions in this document are those of the author(s) who are responsible for its contents and do not necessarily represent the views of the Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States government. Therefore, no statement in this article should be construed as an official position of the Department of Veterans Affairs. The final research questions, methodology, and/or conclusions may not necessarily represent the views of contributing operational and content experts. No investigators have affiliations or financial involvement (eg, employment, consultancies, honoraria, stock ownership or options, expert testimony, grants or patents received or pending, or royalties) that conflict with material presented in the report.

Executive Summary

KEY FINDINGS

- ▶ About half of studies on potentially morally injurious events (PMIE) or moral injury (MI) published to date have been conducted in the US and about half of all studies have been conducted among Veterans or military service members. Nearly 60% of US studies that reported participants' service era were conducted exclusively among recent era (*ie*, post-9/11 or Operation Iraqi Freedom/Operation Enduring Freedom/Operation New Dawn) Veterans or military service members.
- ▶ The pace of new research on MI among Veterans and military service members has been accelerating, and the concept of MI is increasingly applied to non-military populations. The number of studies focused on MI among health care workers has increased every year since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ▶ For PTSD, depression, and anxiety, MI symptoms are likely correlated with greater symptom severity (*moderate strength of evidence [SOE]*) and PMIE exposure may be correlated with greater symptom severity (*low SOE*).
- ▶ MI symptoms and PMIE exposures may be correlated with increased suicidal thoughts and behaviors and with greater substance use (*low SOE*).
- ▶ MI symptoms and PMIE exposures may be correlated with poorer relationship functioning and social engagement (*low SOE*).
- ▶ Future research on the associations between PMIE exposures, MI, and adverse mental health outcomes using recently developed, improved measures to assess PMIE exposure and MI symptoms will further clarify these associations.
- ▶ Future longitudinal research is needed to clarify the causal pathway between PMIE exposures, the development of MI, and adverse mental health outcomes. As PMIE and MI constructs are better understood in relation to established diagnoses such as PTSD, a focus of future research should also be developing and evaluating treatment interventions.

Military service members may be exposed to unanticipated, ambiguous, and stressful situations in which their own actions or the actions of others conflict with deeply held values. Moral injury (MI) describes a uniquely intense and distressing response to such exposures, which are referred to as potentially morally injurious events (PMIEs). MI is characterized by feelings of guilt and shame, loss of trust, and loss of meaning or purpose. MI-related constructs have been linked to adverse psychosocial outcomes among Veterans and military service members. Clinical and research interest in the impacts of morally injurious events has increased over the past 2 decades. In recent years, the concept of MI has been increasingly applied to other populations exposed to morally ambiguous situations, in particular health care workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. Within VA, there is ongoing interest in better understanding the relationship of MI-related constructs with adverse psychosocial outcomes.

CURRENT REVIEW

This report was requested by the Integrative Mental Health (IMH) initiative, supported by the VHA Office of Mental Health and Suicide Prevention (OMHSP), to characterize published literature on moral injury broadly across populations and to synthesize available evidence on the relationship

between PMIE and MI and mental health outcomes among US Veterans and military service members. IMH's Understanding Moral Injury project is working to address Section 506a of the STRONG Veterans Act (H.R. 6411), which directs VA to conduct research on how MI relates to the mental health needs of Veterans who served in the Armed Forces after September 11, 2001, and to identify best practices for mental health treatment among these Veterans. Findings from this review will inform these efforts and help guide future VA research on PMIE and MI.

The following key questions were the focus of this review:

Key Question 1 What are the characteristics of evidence on MI with regards to:

- The distribution of studies over time across populations
- Measures used to assess MI
- Characteristics of interventions to address MI

Key Question 2 What is the association between PMIE and MI and suicidal thoughts and behaviors (STBs) and other mental health outcomes among Veterans and US military service members?

To identify articles relevant to the key questions, a research librarian searched MEDLINE and PsycINFO through February 2024 using terms for *moral injury*. A single investigator screened English-language titles, abstracts, and full-text articles for studies addressing KQ1. For KQ2, titles, abstracts, and full-text articles of studies included from the initial screening step were independently reviewed by 2 investigators for inclusion. The risk of bias of each study included for KQ2 was evaluated, and all data abstraction and risk of bias ratings were first completed by 1 investigator and then checked by another. Characteristics of available research on moral injury (KQ1) were described narratively and summarized using visualizations. When 3 or more sufficiently comparable studies reported associations between PMIE exposures or MI symptoms and an eligible mental health outcome among US Veterans and service members (KQ2), study results were synthesized with meta-analysis. We differentiated between measures primarily assessing PMIE exposures and measures primarily assessing MI symptoms or outcomes in our analyses. We rated the strength of evidence for each outcome based on the methodology and risk of bias of available studies, the consistency and certainty of findings, and the directness of outcomes.

We found that about half of studies on PMIEs or MI published to date have been conducted in the US and about half of all studies have been conducted among Veterans or military service members. Nearly 60% of US studies that reported participants' service era were conducted exclusively among recent era (*ie*, post-9/11 or Operation Iraqi Freedom/Operation Enduring Freedom/Operation New Dawn [OIF/OEF/OND]) Veterans or military service members. The pace of new research on MI among Veterans and military service members has been accelerating in recent years, and the concept of MI is increasingly applied to non-military populations. In particular, the number of studies focused on MI among health care workers has increased every year since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Characteristics of the current literature base reflect that MI is still an evolving construct. Most studies to date examined associations between PMIEs or MI and other variables, such as mental health symptoms, or described the development or validation of a PMIE/MI measure. Relatively fewer studies have reported on development or evaluation of MI-specific interventions. Few studies have evaluated the efficacy of MI-specific interventions in randomized controlled trials (RCTs).

Studies reporting associations between mental health symptoms and PMIEs or MI symptoms in US Veterans or military service members have most often examined PTSD, followed by depression, STBs,

substance use, anxiety, and functioning. Meta-analysis results and overall findings are shown in the ES Table below. For PTSD, depression, and anxiety, we found moderate-strength evidence that MI symptoms are correlated with greater symptom severity and low-strength evidence of this correlation for PMIE exposures. We found low-strength evidence of correlations between MI symptoms and PMIE exposures for STBs and substance use outcomes, for which the evidence base is smaller, less consistent, and less precise. We also found low-strength evidence of a correlation between MI symptoms and PMIE exposures and relationship functioning and social engagement. Pooled correlations between MI symptoms and PMIE exposures and mental health outcomes were all statistically significant ($p < .05$) with the exception of relationship functioning and social engagement outcomes. Correlations were generally larger and more consistent between MI symptoms and mental health outcomes compared with correlations between PMIE exposures and these outcomes.

ES Table. Pooled Correlations of PMIE Exposures and MI Symptoms With Mental Health and Functioning Outcomes in US Veterans and Military Service Members

	Total N	Samples Estimates	Pooled Correlation Overall Finding (Strength of Evidence)
<i>Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors</i>			
PMIE	1933	10 16	0.19, 95% CI [0.05, 0.31], 95% PI [-0.23, 0.54] PMIE exposure may be positively correlated with increases in suicidal thoughts and behaviors (<i>low SOE</i>).
MI	4161	9 12	0.27, 95% CI [0.10, 0.43], 95% PI [-0.29, 0.69] MI symptoms may be positively correlated with increases in suicidal thoughts and behaviors (<i>low SOE</i>).
<i>PTSD</i>			
PMIE	14462	26 60	0.36, 95% CI [0.28, 0.44], 95% PI [-0.11, 0.70] PMIE exposure may be positively correlated with greater PTSD symptom severity (<i>low SOE</i>).
MI	4210	13 15	0.57, 95% CI [0.46, 0.66], 95% PI [0.12, 0.83] MI symptoms may be positively correlated with greater PTSD symptom severity (<i>moderate SOE</i>).
<i>Depression</i>			
PMIE	12937	20 36	0.29, 95% CI [0.19, 0.38], 95% PI [-0.14, 0.63] PMIE exposure may be positively correlated with greater depression symptom severity (<i>low SOE</i>).
MI	2319	8 9	0.45, 95% CI [0.23, 0.63], 95% PI [-0.25, 0.84] MI symptoms may be positively correlated with greater depression symptom severity (<i>moderate SOE</i>).
<i>Anxiety</i>			
PMIE	4018	8 13	0.25, 95% CI [0.08, 0.41], 95% PI [-0.26, 0.66] PMIE exposure may be positively correlated with greater anxiety symptom severity (<i>low SOE</i>).
MI	1347	5 6	0.48, 95% CI [0.27, 0.65], 95% PI [-0.07, 0.81] MI symptoms may be positively correlated with greater anxiety symptom severity (<i>moderate SOE</i>).
<i>Substance Use</i>			
PMIE	2281	7	0.29, 95% CI [0.08, 0.47], 95% PI [-0.31, 0.72]

	Total N	Samples Estimates	Pooled Correlation Overall Finding (Strength of Evidence)
		15	PMIE exposure may be positively correlated with substance use (<i>low SOE</i>).
MI	3558	7	0.18, 95% CI [0.08, 0.29], 95% PI [-0.13, 0.46]
		9	MI symptoms may be positively correlated with substance use (<i>low SOE</i>).
Relationship Functioning/Social Engagement			
PMIE/MI	7679	3	-0.31, 95% CI [-0.70, 0.22], 95% PI [-0.89, 0.64]
		7	PMIE exposure/MI symptoms may be negatively correlated with relationship functioning and social engagement (<i>low SOE</i>).

Note. All pooled correlations are statistically significant (*ie*, $p < .05$) with the exception of Relationship Functioning/Social Engagement.

Abbreviations. PI=95% prediction interval; SOE=strength of evidence.

CONCLUSIONS

The pace of new research on MI among Veterans and military service members has been accelerating since a definition and conceptual model for MI was first proposed in 2009. About half of all published literature on PMIEs or MI has been conducted in the US and about half of all studies have been conducted among Veterans or military service members. The concept of MI is also increasingly being applied to non-military populations including health care workers. Characteristics of the current literature reflect that MI is still an evolving construct. Most studies to date have examined associations between PMIE exposures or MI symptoms and other variables, such as mental health symptoms, or described the development or validation of a PMIE/MI measure. Fewer studies have reported on the development or evaluation of MI-specific interventions. Studies reporting associations between mental health symptoms and PMIE exposures or MI symptoms in US Veterans or military service members have most often examined PTSD, followed by depression, suicidality, substance use, anxiety, and functioning.

For PTSD, depression, and anxiety, we found moderate-strength evidence that MI symptoms are correlated with greater symptom severity and low-strength evidence of this correlation for PMIE exposures in US Veterans and military service members. We found low-strength evidence of positive correlations between MI symptoms and PMIE exposures for STBs and substance use outcomes, for which the evidence base is smaller, less consistent, and less precise. We also found low-strength evidence of a correlation between PMIE exposures and MI symptoms and poorer relationship functioning and social engagement. Future research on the associations between PMIE exposures, MI, and adverse mental health outcomes using recently developed, improved measures to assess PMIE exposure and MI symptoms will further clarify these associations. Importantly, these findings do not provide insight into the causal nature of the relationship between MI and mental health symptoms. Future longitudinal research is needed to clarify the causal pathway between PMIE exposures, the development of MI, and adverse mental health outcomes. As PMIE and MI constructs are better understood in relation to established diagnoses such as PTSD, a focus of future research should also be developing and evaluating treatment interventions.

Main Report

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background.....	5
Methods	7
Registration and Review.....	7
Key Questions and Eligibility Criteria	7
Searching and Screening	7
Data Abstraction and Risk of Bias Assessment.....	8
Synthesis.....	8
<i>Table 1. Categorization of Assessment of PMIE Exposure or MI Symptoms for Synthesis.....</i>	9
Results.....	11
Literature Flow Diagram	11
Characteristics of Published Moral Injury Literature	12
<i>Table 2. Characteristics of Published Moral Injury Literature</i>	13
<i>Figure 1. Moral Injury Publication Trends by Participant Population.....</i>	14
<i>Table 3. Moral Injury Interventions for Veterans and Military Service Members Evaluated in Comparative and Pre-Post Studies</i>	16
Moral Injury and Mental Health and Functioning Outcomes Among US Veterans and Military Service Members	19
<i>Table 4. Pooled Correlations of PMIE Exposures and MI Symptoms with Mental Health and Functioning Outcomes.....</i>	20
Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors	21
<i>Overview of Included Studies</i>	21
PTSD	22
<i>Overview of Included Studies</i>	22
Depression	23
<i>Overview of Included Studies</i>	24
Anxiety	24
<i>Overview of Included Studies</i>	24
Substance Use.....	25
<i>Overview of Included Studies</i>	25
Functioning.....	26
<i>Overview of Included Studies</i>	27
Discussion.....	28
Future Research.....	30
Conclusions	30



References..... 32
Appendix..... 41



ABBREVIATIONS TABLE

Abbreviation	Definition
3MDR	Multi-Modal Motion-Assisted Memory Desensitization and Reconsolidation
ACT-MI	Acceptable and Commitment Therapy for Moral Injury
AD	Adaptive Disclosure
AMPS-HCP	Accepting Moral Pain and Suffering for Healthcare Providers
BEP-MT	Brief Eclectic Psychotherapy for Moral Trauma
BMIS	Brief Moral Injury Screen
CBT	Cognitive behavioral therapy
CHAI	Comparative Health Assessment Interview
CPT	Cognitive processing therapy
HCW	Health care worker
EMIS	Expressions of Moral Injury Scale
IOK	Impact of Killing
KQ	Key question
MC4	Mental Health Clinician Community Chaplain Collaboration
MI	Moral injury
MIDS	Moral Injury and Distress Scale
MIE	Morally injurious experience
MIES	Moral Injury Events Scale
MIG	Moral Injury Group
MIOS	Moral Injury Outcome Scale
MIS	Moral Injury Scale
MIQ	Moral Injury Questionnaire
MISS	Moral Injury Symptom Scale
MOVED	Moral Elevation Online Intervention for Veterans Experiencing Distress Related to PTSD and Moral Injury
NHRVS	National Health and Resilience in Veterans Study
PMIE	Potentially morally injurious event
PSP	Public safety personnel
QUIPS	Quality in Prognosis Studies tool
R&R	Restore and Rebuild
RCT	Randomized clinical trial
REAL	Reclaiming Experiences and Loss
SICPT	Spiritually Integrated Cognitive Processing Therapy
SR	Systematic review
STBs	Suicidal thoughts and behaviors
SUD	Substance use disorder
TrIGR	Trauma-Informed Guilt Reduction Therapy



BACKGROUND

Military service members may be exposed to unanticipated, ambiguous, and stressful situations in which their own actions or the actions of others conflict with deeply held values. Moral injury (MI) describes a uniquely intense and distressing response to such exposures, which are referred to as potentially morally injurious events (PMIEs). MI is characterized by feelings of guilt and shame, loss of trust, and loss of meaning or purpose. Over the past 2 decades, increased clinical and research interest has focused on the impacts of PMIEs, and whether exposure to such events ultimately produces a cluster of psychological, emotional, behavioral, spiritual, and social symptoms distinct from other recognized psychiatric conditions.¹ While initially described for military service members who experienced war, the concept of MI has increasingly been applied to other populations encountering morally ambiguous situations. For example, the concept of MI has been evoked for health care workers attempting to deliver care under resource-constrained conditions and while facing personal health risks during the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic.²

PMIEs have been conceptualized as fitting into several broad categories: moral transgressions related to self-directed actions (commissions) or inactions (omissions) and other-directed actions including witnessing or being a victim of others' transgressions and leadership betrayal.^{1,3} Commonly cited examples of PMIEs in a wartime setting include witnessing or perpetrating atrocities, killing in combat, feeling betrayed by military leadership, or witnessing human suffering.¹ Studies have documented that between 24%⁴ to 40%⁵ of deployed service members report exposure to at least 1 of these events. PMIEs and MI share a similar relationship to that of trauma and PTSD, with a PMIE being a necessary but not sufficient requirement for the development of MI. However, unlike the traumatic exposure requirement for PTSD (*exposure to death, threatened death, actual or threatened serious injury, or actual or threatened sexual violence*), there is a lack of agreement on the specific PMIE criteria and whether there is an exposure threshold to qualify for an MI syndrome.

Interest in MI has arisen, in part, from the observation that established PTSD criteria may not adequately characterize a unique set of symptoms seemingly related to morally injurious stressors. Accordingly, it has been speculated that combat-related PTSD may be more treatment refractory (compared with PTSD due to non-combat traumas) because conventional PTSD treatments inadequately address MI-specific responses like guilt and shame.⁶ Shay⁷ first introduced the concept of MI in his 1994 book, drawing metaphoric parallels between the internal struggles of Vietnam Veterans and the experiences described in Homer's *Iliad*, particularly those involving leadership betrayal. In 2009, Litz et al¹ proposed the first conceptual model and definition of MI, aiming to promote more empirical research on MI that could inform treatment. Research on MI has proliferated since these initial publications, but despite this growth, consensus has not been reached on definitions of PMIEs and MI, nor on the most accurate and useful measures of MI-related constructs.⁸⁻¹⁰

Numerous definitions of MI have been proposed,^{11,12} with a recent systematic review identifying 12 different published definitions of MI, only 2 of which were based on empirical evidence.¹² At the present time, there is no gold standard measure of MI or agreed upon clinical definition for confirming the presence of MI. A number of measures have been developed that assess PMIE exposures, MI outcomes, or both. Several measures include an assessment of PMIE exposures with corollary items to assess MI, and as a result, studies have differed in whether they employ the measures as predictors of outcomes or as outcomes themselves.^{8,9,13} Importantly, when PMIE exposure and MI outcomes are measured separately, the constructs are often highly (though not perfectly) correlated.^{14,15} This

suggests a relationship between the experience of PMIEs and the development of guilt, shame, and other responses characteristic of MI.

Until recently, measures of PMIE exposure and MI outcomes were developed mostly by psychologists who generated items based on their clinical experience or compiled items from existing scales, raising concerns about the validity of these measures.¹⁶ A systematic review of measures of MI and moral distress¹⁰ that assessed 7 domains of reliability and validity found that convergent and divergent validity were not examined for most measures, and most assessed PMIE exposures and outcomes together. The Moral Injury Events Scale (MIES) is the oldest and most often used measure to assess military-related PMIE exposures, although it has also been used to measure MI given the inclusion of 3 items assessing unspecified distress. Older measures assessing MI outcomes, such as the Moral Injury Symptom Scale (MISS) and Expressions of Moral Injury Scale (EMIS), do not index MI outcomes to PMIE exposures. Newer measures, such as the Moral Injury Outcomes Scale (MIOS), have been developed in recent years to overcome issues with validity and conceptual clarity present with earlier measures.

MI-related constructs have been linked to adverse psychosocial outcomes among Veterans and military service members.^{17,18} For example, Wisco et al⁵ found that exposure to PMIEs was associated with mental health disorders and suicidal ideation and attempts among a large national sample of US Veterans of the Iraq and Afghanistan wars. Transgressions by self were associated with suicidal ideation, while betrayal was associated with post-deployment suicide attempts. Bryan et al¹⁹ found that transgressions by self and transgressions by others were more predictive of a lifetime history of a suicide attempt relative to betrayal in a sample of active duty service members. Other studies have demonstrated that Veterans suffering from both MI symptoms and PTSD may experience higher rates of suicide attempts relative to either condition alone.²⁰

The VA Integrative Mental Health (IMH) initiative, supported by the VHA Office of Mental Health and Suicide Prevention (OMHSP), requested the present review, which aimed to characterize published literature on moral injury broadly across populations and to synthesize available evidence on the relationship between PMIE and MI and mental health outcomes among a more narrowly defined subset of US Veterans and military service members. IMH's Understanding Moral Injury project is working to address Section 506a of the STRONG Veterans Act (H.R. 6411), which directs VA to conduct research on how MI relates to the mental health needs of Veterans who served in the Armed Forces after September 11, 2001, and to identify best practices for mental health treatment among these Veterans. Findings from this review will inform these efforts and help guide VA research on PMIE and MI.

METHODS

REGISTRATION AND REVIEW

A protocol for this review was preregistered on [OSF](#). A draft version of this report was reviewed by external peer reviewers; their comments and author responses are located in the [Appendix](#).

KEY QUESTIONS AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The following key questions were the focus of this review:

Key Question 1	What are the characteristics of evidence on MI with regards to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The distribution of studies over time across populations • Measures used to assess MI • Characteristics of interventions to address MI
Key Question 2	What is the association between PMIE and MI and suicidal thoughts and behaviors (STBs) and other mental health outcomes among Veterans and US military service members?

Study eligibility criteria are shown in the table below. Key Question (KQ) 1 corresponds to the descriptive portion of the review, and KQ2 corresponds to the systematic review (SR). For KQ1, all published research studies with a focus on individuals with exposure to PMIE or MI were included. We did not use an explicit definition of PMIEs or MI during screening. We included studies if the main topic of the research was MI or PMIE exposure, as defined by the authors, to address the first aim of describing the current state of the literature. We did not include studies on moral distress only, or studies where MI was included only as a secondary outcome (for example, qualitative studies of work experiences in HCWs where MI was one of several themes that emerged from interviews). For KQ2, studies with quantitative measurement of the association between PMIEs or MI and specified mental health outcomes in US Veterans or military service members were included.

Eligibility Criteria	
Population	KQ1: Adults with MI or who have experienced potentially morally injurious events (PMIEs); KQ2: US military service members and Veterans with MI or who have experienced PMIEs. We will include Veterans from any service era but will prioritize studies conducted among post-9/11 Veterans.
Intervention	KQ1: Exposure to moral injury or PMIEs, interventions to prevent or treat MI, use of assessment tools to identify MI; KQ2: Exposure to moral injury or PMIEs.
Comparator	Any (eg, adults without MI/PMIEs) or none.
Outcomes	KQ1: Any; KQ2: Association between MI or PMIEs and STBs and other mental health outcomes (ie, symptoms or diagnoses of PTSD, depression, anxiety, and substance use; functioning). Studies must include a quantitative measure of the association.
Study Design	KQ1: Published research studies; KQ2: Published quantitative studies with sample size ≥ 10 .

SEARCHING AND SCREENING

To identify articles relevant to the key questions, a research librarian searched MEDLINE and PsycINFO through February 2024 using terms for *moral injury* (see [Appendix](#) for complete search strategies). For KQ2, additional citations were identified from hand-searching reference lists of relevant systematic reviews. Screening was conducted in 2 stages. First, a single investigator screened English-language titles, abstracts, and full-text articles for studies addressing KQ1. Second, titles,

abstracts, and full-text articles of studies included from the initial screening step were independently reviewed by 2 investigators for inclusion for KQ2, and disagreements were resolved by consensus.

DATA ABSTRACTION AND RISK OF BIAS ASSESSMENT

For the descriptive part of the review (KQ1), study design, study type, and population and exposure characteristics were abstracted from all included studies. For the SR (KQ2), estimates of associations between PMIE exposures and/or MI symptoms and outcomes were also abstracted. For KQ2, we examined the data source for each publication and linked publications with overlapping samples. For KQ1, we linked publications from the same study during abstraction of study characteristics but did not systematically examine the data source for each publication. The internal validity (risk of bias) of each study included in the SR was rated using the Quality in Prognosis Studies (QUIPS) tool²¹; internal validity was not assessed for the remaining studies that were included only in the descriptive portion of the review. All data abstraction and internal validity ratings were first completed by 1 investigator and then checked by another; disagreements were resolved by consensus or discussion with a third investigator (see [Appendix](#) for risk of bias ratings).

SYNTHESIS

Characteristics of available research on moral injury (KQ1) were described narratively and summarized using visualizations. When 3 or more sufficiently comparable studies reported associations between PMIE exposures or MI symptoms and an eligible mental health outcome in US Veterans or military service members (KQ2), study results were synthesized with meta-analysis.

Associations between PMIE exposures and/or MI symptoms and outcomes were typically reported as correlation coefficients. When only unstandardized regression coefficients were reported, coefficients and their standard errors were used to calculate *t*-values, which were further transformed to (partial) correlation coefficients. A small number of studies applied thresholds to a continuous PMIE exposure scale to create exposed and unexposed groups, then reported mean values of outcome measures in each group. In these cases, group means and standard deviations were used to calculate biserial correlation coefficients.²² All correlation coefficients were transformed with Fisher's *r*-to-*z* transformation for analyses, then back-transformed to correlations for interpretation and reporting.

For all outcomes except for functioning (for which sufficient data were not available), the relationship between PMIE exposure and outcomes, and between MI symptoms and outcomes, was examined separately (see Table 1 for detail on how we determined which associations to include for PMIE exposure versus MI symptoms). Although the MIES includes 3 items assessing unspecified distress stemming from specific PMIE exposures, we considered it to primarily be a measure assessing military-related PMIE exposures. One study^{2,23} reported total scores for the Brief Moral Injury Screen (BMIS), which assesses both PMIE exposures and MI symptoms. These data were included for both analyses.

Table 1. Categorization of Assessment of PMIE Exposure or MI Symptoms for Synthesis

PMIE Exposure	MI Symptoms
BMIS – Total score	BMIS – Total score
MIES – Total score or subscales	EMIS-M – Total score or subscales
MIQ-M	MIS
Studies reporting frequency of PMIE exposures without a measure	MISS-M or MISS-M-SF Modified MIQ-M ^a
Studies categorizing traumatic events as PMIE exposures without a measure	Use of items from non-MI scales to assess symptoms of MI ^b

Notes. ^aIncludes 5 items assessing MI symptoms for each exposure item; ^bOne study used items from the DES-IV and DRRI-2 to assess the MI symptoms of sorrow, regret, shame, and alienation.

Abbreviations. BMIS=Brief Moral Injury Screen; EMIS-M=Expressions of Moral Injury Scale – Military Version; MI=moral injury; MIES=Moral Injury Events Scale; MIQ-M=Moral Injury Questionnaire – Military Version; MIS=Moral Injury Scale; MISS-M=Moral Injury Symptom Scale – Military Version; MISS-M-SF= Moral Injury Symptom Scale – Military Version – short form.

Correlations for each mental health outcome were pooled using multilevel random-effects meta-analyses, given that studies frequently reported multiple correlations for the same outcome type (*ie*, dependent estimates). Common examples of dependency included reporting of both patient and clinician assessments of the same outcome or multiple subscales of a PMIE exposure or MI symptom measure. A correlation of 0.9 was assumed among dependent estimates. One exception to this approach was when studies reported estimates from multiple comparable measures of a similarly defined outcome in identical samples (*eg*, past-month PTSD symptom severity assessed with 2 self-report measures). In these cases, we included data from only 1 measure in meta-analyses (typically the most commonly used measure across studies). Another exception was when studies assessed PMIE exposure or MI symptoms using multiple versions of the same measure (*eg*, a full version and a developmental short-form version). In this scenario, we included data from only the full or better-established measure.

Variation in correlations across studies (heterogeneity) was estimated using restricted maximum-likelihood estimation and is presented as 95% prediction intervals (PIs). Prediction intervals describe the likeliest range of true associations (*eg*, true correlations between MI symptoms and outcomes) across studies and provide an estimate of the magnitude and direction of associations that would be found in future studies similar to those included in a synthesis.²⁴ A prediction interval encompassing values similar to the overall estimate suggests limited heterogeneity, whereas an interval that includes estimates in the same direction as the overall estimate but that vary widely in magnitude (*eg*, small to large positive correlations) suggests moderate heterogeneity. If a prediction interval encompasses estimates that range widely in both magnitude and direction, then substantial heterogeneity is likely present. Prediction intervals were evaluated alongside forest plots (provided in the [Appendix](#)) to reach conclusions about whether correlations included in a given analysis were consistent, moderately inconsistent, or highly inconsistent.

All meta-analyses were conducted using the *metafor*²⁵ package for R (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria). For meta-analyses involving fewer than 20 correlations, a more conservative *t*-distribution was used for 95% confidence intervals and significant tests. When fewer

than 3 comparable studies were available for a given outcome—or studies were judged to be too disparate in methodological or participant characteristics—we described evidence narratively.

Strength of Evidence

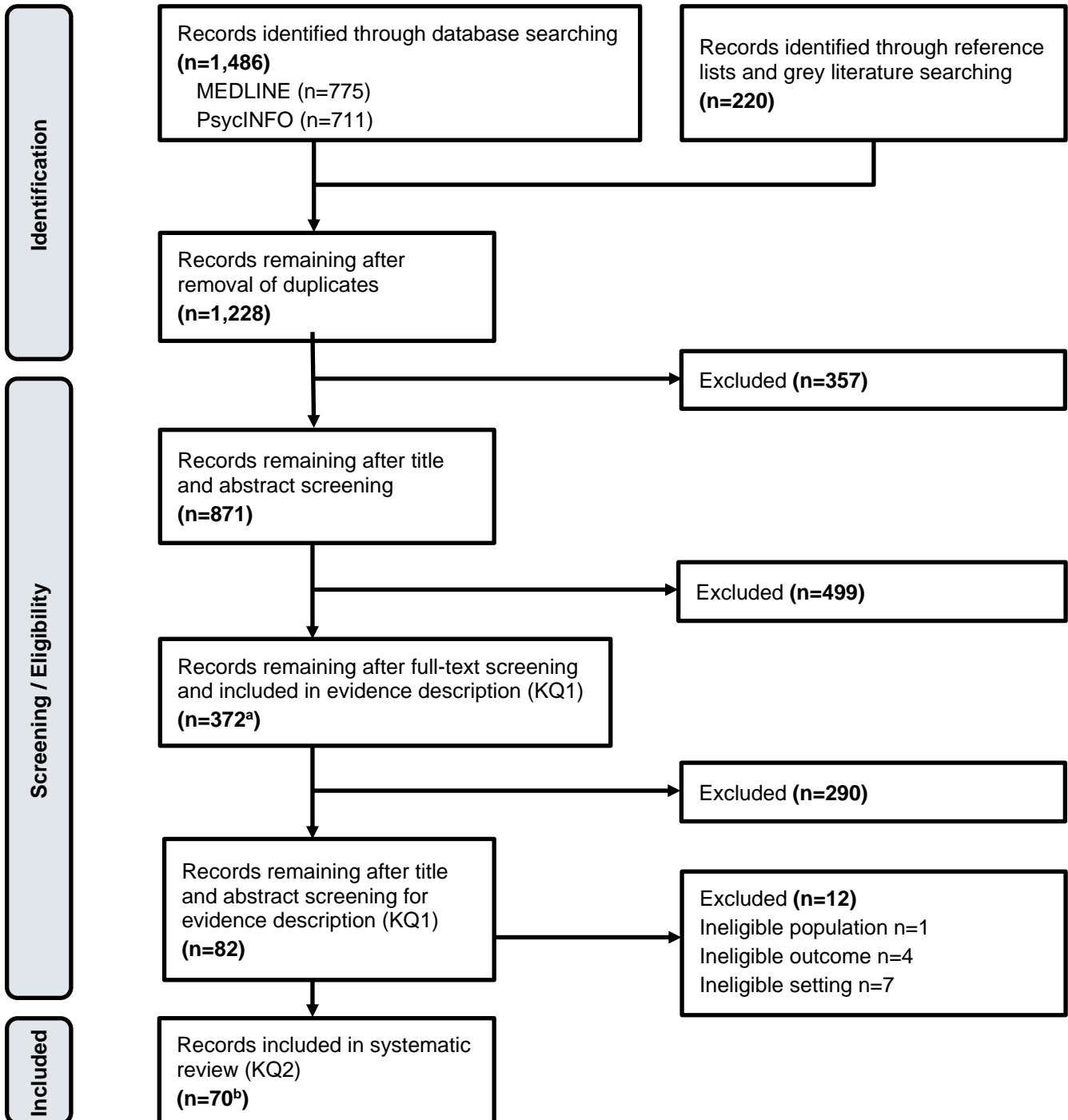
After synthesizing available evidence, we rated the strength of evidence (SOE) for each outcome based on the methodology and risk of bias of available studies, the consistency and certainty of findings, and the directness of outcomes (whether reported outcomes are relevant to patients and providers).²⁶ We used the following general algorithm: *high strength* evidence consisted of multiple studies with consistent and precise findings at low risk of bias, and clinically relevant outcomes; *moderate strength* evidence consisted of multiple studies with consistent and precise findings at low to moderate risk of bias, and clinically relevant outcomes; *low strength* evidence consisted of a single study, or multiple studies, with moderate to high risk of bias, inconsistent or imprecise findings, and/or outcomes with limited clinical relevance; and *insufficient* evidence consisted of a single study with moderate or high risk of bias, or no available studies.

Before assigning final SOE ratings, we considered the relative contribution of individual studies. For example, if a study was at high risk of bias but made up a relatively small proportion of available evidence for an outcome and/or reported results that were generally consistent with more rigorous studies of the same outcome, we did not downgrade the SOE rating simply because of the presence of that high risk of bias study. Conclusions using *likely* (eg, “Greater MI symptoms are likely associated with increases in PTSD symptoms”) are based on moderate strength evidence, while those using *may* are based on low strength evidence. Because of the correlational nature of most available evidence, we did not attempt to draw conclusions about the causal direction of relationships between PMIE/MI and outcomes (eg, “Greater MI symptoms likely increase PTSD symptoms”).

RESULTS

LITERATURE FLOW DIAGRAM

The literature flow diagram summarizes the results of the study selection process. A full list of excluded studies is provided in the [Appendix](#).



Notes. ^a282 primary studies in 343 publications and 29 reviews; ^b50 primary studies in 70 publications.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLISHED MORAL INJURY LITERATURE

Overview of Included Studies

Our search identified 871 potentially relevant articles after deduplication and title and abstract screening. Of these, 282 primary studies (in 343 publications) and 29 reviews met eligibility criteria (see [Appendix](#) for a list of identified review articles). Characteristics of included primary studies are shown in Table 2. About 50 percent of studies ($k = 135$) were conducted among Veterans or military service members. The remaining studies were conducted among health care workers (HCWs; $k = 75$), police or public safety personnel ($k = 10$), or other populations ($k = 63$) such as social workers, journalists, and refugees. Of the studies conducted among Veterans or military service members, many ($k = 57$, 42%) did not report the service era of the participants. Of those that did, 45 (58%) were conducted exclusively among recent era (*ie*, post-9/11, or Operation Iraqi Freedom/Operation Enduring Freedom/Operation New Dawn [OIF/OEF/OND]) Veterans/military service members, 32 (41%) were conducted among Veterans/military service members from multiple war eras, and a single study was conducted among Vietnam Veterans only. The median sample size of included studies was 175 (range: 1–52,692).

About 80% of studies were cross-sectional. Other study types included cohort or pre-post studies ($k = 34$), clinical trials ($k = 7$), laboratory studies ($k = 10$), and case reports or case series ($k = 7$). Most studies ($k = 192$) were quantitative, but a substantial number were qualitative ($k = 51$) or had a combination of quantitative and qualitative data ($k = 38$). Most studies (59%, $k = 167$) examined associations between MI or PMIEs and other variables, such as demographic factors, mental health, combat exposure, quality of life, social support, adverse childhood experiences, and physiological variables, among others. Fifty-eight studies reported on prevalence; however, most of these studies reported the prevalence of PMIE exposure types among the study sample and did not estimate prevalence of PMIE exposure or MI amongst a population. Thirty studies described the development or validation of a PMIE/MI measure and 29 evaluated the efficacy of an intervention.

Most studies ($k = 104$) utilized the MIES, the first published MI measure, to assess PMIE exposure/distress stemming from PMIE exposure (Figure 2). Versions of the EMIS and Moral Injury Questionnaire (MIQ) measures were used to assess MI symptoms and PMIE exposure, respectively, primarily in Veteran/military service member samples. Studies conducted among HCWs primarily utilized the MIES or MISS. The MIOS, published in 2022, was utilized in 14 studies, only 3 of which were conducted among Veterans/military service members. We identified a single study validating the Moral Injury and Distress Scale (MIDS). Other measures were utilized primarily by studies conducted among participants in the “Other” category. A substantial number of studies ($k = 80$) did not use a measure to assess MI/PMIEs.

Just over half (54%, $k = 151$) of studies were conducted in the US. Of the remaining studies, 19% were conducted in the UK or Europe ($k = 54$), 9% in Canada ($k = 25$), 5% in Australia ($k = 13$), and 4% in Israel ($k = 10$). The remaining 10% of studies were conducted in China ($k = 5$), Iran ($k = 3$), India ($k = 2$), Pakistan ($k = 2$), South Korea ($k = 2$), Honduras ($k = 1$), Japan ($k = 1$), Kenya ($k = 1$), Liberia ($k = 1$), Mexico ($k = 1$), Philippines ($k = 1$), South Africa ($k = 1$), Turkey ($k = 1$), and Vietnam ($k = 1$), or in multiple countries ($k = 6$). Most studies conducted in the US and Israel were of Veteran/military service member participants (Figure 2). Most studies conducted in countries in the “Other” category were of HCWs.

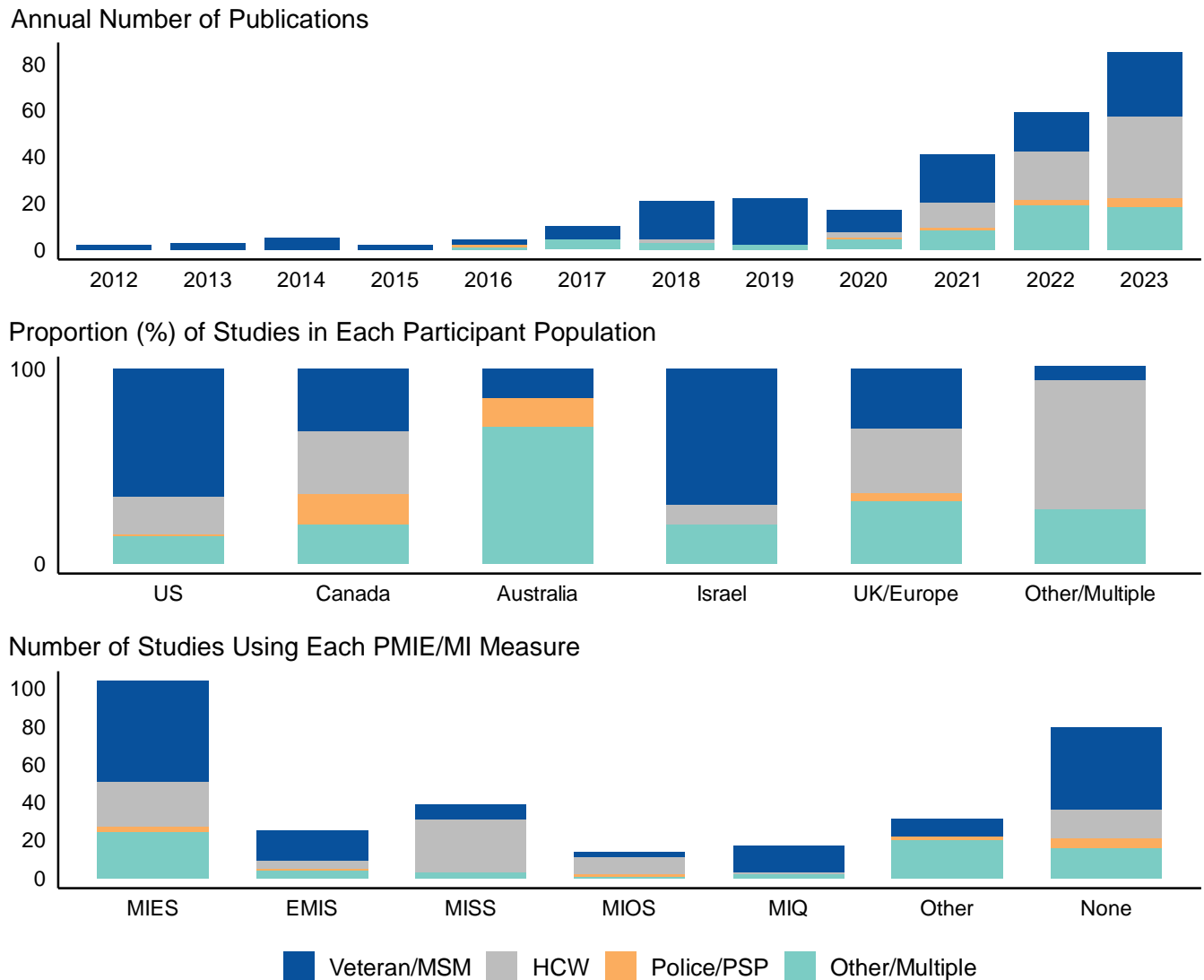
Table 2. Characteristics of Published Moral Injury Literature

	Military/Veteran (k=135)	Health Care Workers (k=75)	Police/PSP (k=10)	Other/Multiple (k=62)
<i>Country</i>				
US	99	29	2	21
Australia	2	—	2	9
Canada	8	8	4	5
Israel	7	1	—	2
UK/Europe	17	18	2	17
Other	2	19	—	8
<i>Sample size</i>				
< 10	8	2	2	3
10-99	47	18	4	22
100-200	24	12	—	12
201-500	25	22	4	8
501-1,000	15	8	—	9
>1,000	15	13	—	7
<i>Study Design</i>				
Cross-sectional	104	61	10	49
Cohort/pre-post	18	12	—	4
RCT/NRCT	6	1	—	—
Case report/series	6	—	—	1
Laboratory	1	1	—	8
<i>MI/PMIE measure</i>				
MIES	53	24	3	24
EMIS	16	4	1	4
MISS	8	28	—	3
MIOS	3	9	1	1
MIQ	14	1	—	2
Other	9	—	2	20
None	44	15	5	16
<i>Outcomes</i>				
Prevalence	18	26	2	12
Associations	79	51	4	34
Measure development	10	7	2	11
Intervention efficacy	24	2	—	3

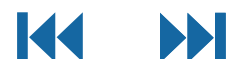
Abbreviations. EMIS=Expressions of Moral Injury Scale; MI=moral injury; MIES=Moral Injury Events Scale; MIOS=Moral Injury Outcomes Scale; MIQ=Moral Injury Questionnaire; MISS=Moral Injury Symptoms Scale; NRCT=non-randomized controlled trial; PMIE=potentially morally injurious experience; PSP=public safety personnel.

The evidence base on MI has increased substantially since the 2009 publication of the article¹ on MI in war Veterans by Litz et al. Our search identified 2 original research studies published in 2012, and the number of studies published per year has increased steadily since then, with 85 studies published in 2023 (a 4,000% increase). Until 2016, all identified studies were conducted among Veterans or military service members (Figure 1). From 2016 to 2020, small numbers of studies were conducted among other populations, including teachers, police, social workers, parents and professionals involved in Child Protective Services, animal shelter employees, journalists, refugees and asylum seekers, HCWs, and students. Beginning in 2021, coinciding with the COVID-19 pandemic, an increasing number of studies have been conducted among HCWs. In 2021, 11 studies were published of HCWs, and this number increased to 21 in 2022 and 35 in 2023. The number of studies published of other types of non-military populations has also been increasing.

Figure 1. Moral Injury Publication Trends by Participant Population



Abbreviations. EMIS=Expressions of Moral Injury Scale; HCW=health care worker; MI=moral injury; MIES=Moral Injury Events Scale; MIOS=Moral Injury Outcomes Scale; MIQ=Moral Injury Questionnaire; MISS=Moral Injury Symptom Scale; MSM=military service members; PMIE=potentially morally injurious event; PSP=public safety personnel.



Intervention Characteristics

Twenty-five studies, 21 of which were conducted among Veterans/military service members (8 with exclusively recent era Veterans/military service members), reported on interventions for MI. Additionally, 2 pre-post studies^{27,28} and 2 case reports^{29,30} evaluated PMIE exposure and outcomes from PTSD treatments. Of the MI intervention studies conducted among Veterans/military service members, 2 were RCTs,^{31,32} 2 were pilot RCTs,^{33,34} 1 was a non-randomized trial,³⁵ and the remainder were pre-post single arm studies or case studies. Of the studies conducted among HCWs, 1 was an RCT³⁶ and 1 was a pre-post single arm study.³⁷ Three studies (2 pre-post studies and 1 case report) reported on interventions in other populations. Most studies were published in 2021 or later ($k = 23$), and most were conducted in the US ($k = 22$).

Studies reported on 16 different interventions for Veterans/military service members. Some interventions were intended for individuals with PTSD or combat stress injuries experiencing distress associated with PMIEs that may not be adequately addressed with established evidence-based psychotherapy for PTSD. These interventions include Adaptive Disclosure (AD),^{31,38} Impact of Killing (IOK),³³ and Trauma-Informed Guilt Reduction Therapy (TrIGR).^{32,39} Building Spiritual Strength, an intervention for spiritual distress in individuals with PTSD, does not explicitly mention moral injury and did not meet criteria for inclusion in this review, but warrants mention as an intervention addressing a similar construct that has been evaluated in an RCT⁴⁰ and a pilot RCT.⁴¹

Other interventions for MI adapted existing treatment paradigms, such as Acceptance and Commitment Therapy for Moral Injury (ACT-MI)⁴² and Multi-Modal Motion-Assisted Memory Desensitization and Reconsolidation (3MDR) for MI.⁴³ One pilot RCT³⁴ evaluated a novel web-based intervention for MI, Moral Elevation Online Intervention for Veterans Experiencing Distress Related to PTSD and Moral Injury (MOVED). Four were group interventions, either facilitated by a mental health professional (value-based cognitive-behavioral group therapy)³⁵ or co-facilitated by chaplains and mental health professionals (Moral Injury Group,^{44,45} Acceptance and Forgiveness Therapy,⁴⁶ and Reclaiming Experiences And Loss⁴⁷). One intervention was a residential arts-based intervention co-facilitated by a psychologist and combat Veteran.⁴⁸ Two interventions, a community-based support program (Vets and Friends),⁴⁹ and a group journey to Israel (Heroes to Heroes)⁵⁰ were led by peers.

Table 3 includes descriptions of interventions for Veterans/military service members evaluated in comparative or pre-post studies. As of our search date, only 2 interventions were evaluated in RCTs sufficiently powered to examine treatment efficacy: AD and TrIGR. Impact of Killing and MOVED were evaluated in pilot RCTs and value-based cognitive-behavioral therapy was evaluated in a non-randomized trial. Eight studies used single-arm pre-post studies and 5 of these included 20 or fewer participants. Three interventions were reported only in case studies or focus groups. These include a case report of a military service member receiving ACT-MI,⁴² a study reporting on focus groups of participants of Vets and Friends, a community-based support program,⁴⁹ and a case report of 2 combat Veterans participating in an ongoing trial of a spiritually integrated structured MI intervention delivered by chaplains.⁵¹

Table 3. Moral Injury Interventions for Veterans and Military Service Members Evaluated in Comparative and Pre-Post Studies

Intervention	Duration Delivery	Studies
<i>Interventions Evaluated in RCTs</i>		
<p><i>Adaptive Disclosure (AD)</i> Manualized psychotherapy that was developed to treat military-related PTSD, with a focus on military culture. The treatment directly addresses moral injury (MI) using imaginary narrative to help patients uncover and articulate previously unacknowledged aspects of their trauma. The treatment incorporates CBT-related interventions along with Gestalt techniques.</p>	<p>6 90-minute weekly sessions <i>Therapist-delivered</i> <i>Individual</i> <i>Face-to-face</i></p>	<p>1 RCT conducted among service members with PTSD (N=122; comparator CPT-C);³¹ 1 pre-post study³⁸ conducted among service members deployed to Iraq or Afghanistan (N=44).</p>
<p><i>Trauma-Informed Guilt Reduction Therapy (TrIGR)</i> Brief manualized intervention designed to reduce trauma-related guilt and distress in combat Veterans. Aims to help Veterans accurately appraise their combat trauma-related guilt and reidentify and reengage in their values to aid in their recovery from posttraumatic distress.</p>	<p>6 90-minute weekly sessions <i>Therapist-delivered</i> <i>Individual</i> <i>Face-to-face</i></p>	<p>1 RCT³² conducted among post-9/11 combat Veterans with guilt related to a combat-related trauma (N=145; comparator Supportive Care Therapy); 1 pre-post study³⁹ conducted among post-9/11 combat Veterans with guilt and distress related to a combat-related trauma (N=10).</p>
<i>Interventions Evaluated in Pilot RCTs</i>		
<p><i>Impact of Killing</i> Individual CBT adjunctive treatment module that focuses on the key themes of physiology of killing responses, moral injury, self-forgiveness, spirituality, making amends, and improved functioning.</p>	<p>6-8 weekly 60–90-minute sessions <i>Therapist-delivered</i> <i>Individual</i> <i>Face-to-face</i></p>	<p>1 pilot RCT³³ conducted among combat Veterans with PTSD who completed a trauma-focused psychotherapy and reported distress regarding killing or feeling responsible for the deaths of others in war (N=33; comparator Waitlist).</p>
<p><i>Moral Elevation Online Intervention for Veterans Experiencing Distress Related to PTSD and Moral Injury (MOVED)</i> Web-based moral elevation intervention for Veterans with PTSD symptoms and moral injury distress.</p>	<p>8 online sessions over 1 month <i>Self-guided</i> <i>Individual</i> <i>Web-based</i></p>	<p>1 pilot RCT³⁴ conducted among US Veterans with PTSD symptoms (N=48; comparator assessments only); 1 case series⁵² of post-9/11 Veterans (N=2).</p>

Intervention	Duration Delivery	Studies
<i>Interventions Evaluated in Non-Randomized Trials</i>		
<p><i>Value-based CBT</i> Value-based semi-standardized group therapy combining elements of CBT, ACT, spiritual care, and AD.</p>	<p>20 90-minute sessions over 3 weeks <i>Supervised by a psychiatrist and psychotherapist Group</i> Face-to-face</p>	<p>1 NRT³⁵ conducted among German Soldiers with PTSD (N=85; comparator Waitlist).</p>
<i>Interventions Evaluated in Single Arm Pre-Post Studies</i>		
<p><i>Acceptance and Forgiveness Therapy</i> Psychospiritual group intervention that guides Veterans with MI experientially from a trauma-focused to restorative view of self.</p>	<p>10 weekly sessions <i>Co-facilitated by a chaplain and mental health provider</i> Group Face-to-face</p>	<p>1 pre-post study⁴⁶ conducted among US Veterans (N=35).</p>
<p><i>Heroes to Heroes</i> Journey to Israel in which the group is guided through an established itinerary of sacred places, activities, and rituals aimed at restoring a sense of transcendence and belonging that may equip and empower them to “come home” upon returning to the US.</p>	<p>10 days <i>Led by Veteran peers</i> Group Face-to-face</p>	<p>1 pre-post study⁵⁰ conducted among US Veterans with a combat deployment (N=101).</p>
<p><i>Moral Injury Group</i> Provides educational information about MI and explores related topics. Leaders invite Veterans to share experiences from their service and guide Veterans toward integrating these concepts into their own self-understanding and narrative. Concludes with a ceremony where participants share testimonies of their MI with the public.</p>	<p>12 90-minute weekly sessions <i>Co-facilitated by psychologist and chaplain</i> Group Face-to-face</p>	<p>1 pre-post study⁴⁵ conducted among US Veterans (N=40); 1 case report⁴⁴ of a US Veteran (N=1).</p>
<p><i>Mental Health Clinician Community Chaplain Collaboration (MC4)</i> Builds on community clergy’s existing skills in spiritual counseling to address MI symptoms through facilitation of forgiveness and community reintegration.</p>	<p>Weekly or biweekly sessions over 3 months <i>Delivered by community clergy</i> Individual Face-to-face</p>	<p>1 pre-post study⁵³ conducted among US Veterans in treatment for PTSD (N=13).</p>
<p><i>Multi-Modal Motion-Assisted Memory Desensitization and Reconsolidation (3MDR)</i> Virtual-reality exposure-based trauma therapy. Participants walk on a treadmill while a clinician guides them through selection of symbolic representations and music and then viewing of images. Participants describe each image and associated PMIEs, then read numbers displayed on a virtual ball between images.</p>	<p>6 weekly sessions <i>Clinician-guided</i> Individual Face-to-face</p>	<p>1 pre-post study⁴³ conducted among Canadian Veterans and ADSMs with treatment-resistant PTSD who experienced trauma in a military combat setting (N=11).</p>
<p><i>Reclaiming Experiences and Loss (REAL)</i> Interdisciplinary group therapy that emphasizes self-examination of one’s inner world and the MIE through the lens of loss. The 3 phases of the group focus on: inventorying losses, telling stories, and reclaiming lives.</p>	<p>12 90-minute weekly sessions <i>Co-facilitated by a chaplain and mental health professional</i> Group</p>	<p>1 pre-post study⁴⁷ conducted among US Veterans (N=15).</p>

Intervention	Duration Delivery	Studies
<i>Restore and Rebuild (R&R)</i> Psychotherapy with key themes of processing the event, self-compassion, connecting with others and core values. Includes review of life experiences, psychoeducation, and emotional regulation.	<i>Face-to-face</i> 20 weekly sessions <i>Therapist-delivered</i> <i>Individual</i> <i>Online</i>	1 pre-post study ⁵⁴ conducted among UK Veterans receiving psychological treatment (N=20).
<i>The Warrior's Journey</i> Residential arts-based intervention. Engages participants in art-based reviews of their experiences with distress and renewal. On the final day, participants present a story of their current understanding of past, present, and future to an audience.	5 days <i>Co-facilitated by a</i> <i>psychotherapist</i> <i>combat Veteran</i> <i>Group</i> <i>Face-to-face</i>	1 pre-post study ⁴⁸ conducted among US male combat Veterans with PTSD (N=8).

Abbreviations. ACT=Acceptance and Commitment Therapy; AD=Adaptive Disclosure; ADSM=active-duty service member; CBT=cognitive behavioral therapy; CPT=cognitive processing therapy; CPT-C=cognitive processing therapy – cognitive only version; MI=moral injury; MOVED= Moral Elevation Online Intervention for Veterans Experiencing Distress Related to PTSD and Moral Injury; NRT=non-randomized trial; PMIEs=potentially morally injurious experiences; TrIGR=Trauma-Informed Guilt Reduction Therapy.

Interventions evaluated among HCWs included virtual group EMDR³⁶ and an online group therapy including ACT and MI psychoeducation and experientials (Accepting Moral Pain and Suffering for Healthcare Providers [AMPS-HCP]).³⁷ Interventions evaluated in other populations included Brief Eclectic Psychotherapy for Moral Trauma (BEP-MT), presented in a case report of a refugee,⁵⁵ Spiritually Integrated Cognitive Processing Therapy (SICPT), evaluated in a pre-post study conducted with religious patients with MI and PTSD symptoms,⁵⁶ and an intervention that utilized “deepfake” technology for perpetrator confrontation, evaluated in a pre-post study conducted with women with PTSD and MI who had experienced sexual violence.⁵⁷

MORAL INJURY AND MENTAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING OUTCOMES AMONG US VETERANS AND MILITARY SERVICE MEMBERS

Overview of Included Studies

Of the studies included for Key Question 1, 50 studies (in 70 publications) reported quantitative results on the association between PMIE exposure and/or MI symptoms and mental health and/or functioning outcomes in US Veterans or military service members. These studies examined the association between PMIE exposure/MI symptoms and PTSD ($k = 41$), depression ($k = 29$), STBs ($k = 23$), substance use ($k = 17$), anxiety ($k = 13$), and functioning ($k = 3$) including social activity, community engagement, relationship functioning, and physical functioning. Detailed study characteristics and risk of bias assessments are provided in the [Appendix](#).

All studies were observational, and most were cross-sectional. Eleven studies were longitudinal, but in most cases association data in these studies were cross-sectional. The cross-sectional nature of most data is important to highlight, as these data do not provide insight into whether PMIE exposure or MI symptoms preceded, co-occurred with, or followed mental health symptoms or diagnosis. Participants were recruited from outpatient mental health settings in 15 studies and inpatient mental health treatment in 1 study.⁵⁸ The remaining studies recruited participants from a variety of community sources (*ie*, not treatment settings) or multiple settings.

Study median sample size was 263 (range: 40–14,057). Thirty-two studies enrolled Veterans only, 10 studies were conducted among military service members only (active-duty service members and/or National Guard and Reserve members), and 8 studies included both populations. Two studies^{59,60} examined US Air Force intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) personnel. One study⁶¹ included justice-involved Veterans participating in Veterans Treatment Court. In most studies that reported participants' service era (28 of 31 studies, 90%), recent-era Veterans/military service members made up at least 75% of the sample. In studies that reported deployment history, most studies (27 of 35 studies, 77%) consisted entirely of Veterans/military service members with at least 1 prior deployment. Fourteen studies had specific inclusion criteria beyond Veteran/military service member status: combat wounded,⁶² PTSD diagnosis or symptoms,^{27,63–66} hazardous alcohol use or substance use,^{58,67} suicidal ideation,⁵⁸ mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI),⁶⁸ psychogenic non-epileptic seizures,⁶⁹ PMIE exposure,⁵⁹ MI symptoms,⁷⁰ religious/spiritual struggles,⁷¹ and experience of a Criterion A trauma event.⁷²

All but 3 studies^{73–76} included primarily male participants, and 3 studies did not report on gender. Eight studies^{14,64,66,71,74,77–79} comprised primarily Black participants, and 1 study⁸⁰ included mainly participants of Hispanic ethnicity. The remaining studies included primarily White non-Hispanic participants, and 8 studies did not report on race or ethnicity. Of the studies that reported mean age of the study sample ($k = 39$), mean age was between 23 and 28 years in 5 studies, between 31 and 39 years in 18 studies, between 40 and 47 years in 7 studies, between 50 and 59 years in 7 studies, and 62 years in 2 studies.

About half of studies used the MIES ($k = 28$). Other measures used to assess PMIE exposure or MI symptoms included the EMIS-M ($k = 7$) or EMIS-M-SF ($k = 1$), the MIQ-M ($k = 7$), the MISS-M ($k = 3$) or MISS-M-SF ($k = 2$), the BMIS ($k = 1$), and the MIS ($k = 1$). No studies were identified that used the recently published MIDS or MIOS measures that met screening eligibility criteria for KQ2. Studies reported associations for total score only ($k = 17$), subscale(s) only ($k = 13$), or both ($k = 13$). In 9 studies, only part of the measure was used, or changes were made to the measure. Two studies^{15,81–83}

used a modified version of the MIQ-M that included follow-up items for each exposure item that assessed MI symptoms associated with the exposure. One study²⁰ used items from the Deployment Risk and Resilience Inventory (DRRI) and Differential Emotions Scale (DES) to assess MI symptoms of sorrow, regret, shame, and alienation. Six studies did not use a measure to assess PMIE exposure or MI symptoms. These studies looked at self-reported PMIEs, often coding traumatic events associated with PTSD symptoms as PMIEs.

Three population-based survey studies (reported in 8 publications^{76,84–90}) with analyses that controlled for important potential confounders and appropriately handled missing data were rated low risk of bias. However, most studies had moderate risk of bias due to concerns related to sampling methods, inadequate controlling for potential confounders, and lack of detail on the degree and handling of missing data, including whether data were missing for PMIE or MI measures. As stated above, some studies did not use validated measures for PMIEs/MI, instead coding trauma types as PMIEs.

Pooled correlations of PMIE exposures and MI symptoms with mental health and functioning outcomes are presented in Table 4. Associations using the MIES, MIQ-M, or reporting frequency of PMIE exposures without a measure were included in the pooled analysis of PMIE exposures. Associations using the EMIS-M, MIS, MISS-M, modified MIQ-M, or items from non-MI scales that were used to assess symptoms of MI were included in the pooled analysis of MI symptoms. Associations using the BMIS were included for both analyses (see Table 1 in Methods). All pooled correlations are statistically significant (*ie*, $p < .05$) with the exception of PMIE exposures and MI symptoms with relationship functioning and social engagement. Correlations were generally larger and more consistent between MI symptoms and STBs, PTSD, depression, and anxiety compared to correlations between PMIE exposures and these outcomes.

Table 4. Pooled Correlations of PMIE Exposures and MI Symptoms with Mental Health and Functioning Outcomes

	Total N	Samples	Estimates	Pooled Correlation
<i>Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors</i>				
PMIE Exposures	1933	10	16	0.19, 95% CI [0.05, 0.31], 95% PI [-0.23, 0.54]
MI Symptoms	4161	9	12	0.27, 95% CI [0.10, 0.43], 95% PI [-0.29, 0.69]
<i>PTSD</i>				
PMIE Exposures	14462	26	60	0.36, 95% CI [0.28, 0.44], 95% PI [-0.11, 0.70]
MI Symptoms	4210	13	15	0.57, 95% CI [0.46, 0.66], 95% PI [0.12, 0.83]
<i>Depression</i>				
PMIE Exposures	12937	20	36	0.29, 95% CI [0.19, 0.38], 95% PI [-0.14, 0.63]
MI Symptoms	2319	8	9	0.45, 95% CI [0.23, 0.63], 95% PI [-0.25, 0.84]
<i>Anxiety</i>				
PMIE Exposures	4018	8	13	0.25, 95% CI [0.08, 0.41], 95% PI [-0.26, 0.66]
MI Symptoms	1347	5	6	0.48, 95% CI [0.27, 0.65], 95% PI [-0.07, 0.81]
<i>Substance Use</i>				
PMIE Exposures	2281	7	15	0.29, 95% CI [0.08, 0.47], 95% PI [-0.31, 0.72]
MI Symptoms	3558	7	9	0.18, 95% CI [0.08, 0.29], 95% PI [-0.13, 0.46]

	Total N	Samples	Estimates	Pooled Correlation
<i>Relationship Functioning/Social Engagement</i>				
PMIE Exposures/ MI Symptoms	7679	3	7	-0.31, 95% CI [-0.70, 0.22], 95% PI [-0.89, 0.64]

Note. All pooled correlations are statistically significant (ie, $p < .05$) with the exception of Relationship Functioning/Social Engagement.

Abbreviations. PI=95% prediction interval.

SUICIDAL THOUGHTS AND BEHAVIORS

Both PMIE exposures and MI symptoms may be positively correlated with suicidal thoughts and behaviors (STBs) based on 15 studies and 9 studies, respectively. Our confidence in these findings is low due to study methodological limitations, some inconsistency across studies, and imprecision.

Overview of Included Studies

	PMIE and STBs	MI and STBs
<i>Number of relevant studies</i>	Evaluated in 15 studies	Evaluated in 9 studies
<i>Number of participants (range)</i>	Ns = 40–14,057	Ns = 62–1,487
<i>Sample sources</i>	7 clinical samples 5 community samples 3 population-based samples	8 community samples 1 combined clinical and community sample
<i>Number of studies limited to post-9/11 service era Veterans or military service members</i>	4 studies	1 study
<i>Number of studies finding a positive correlation</i>	14 studies	8 studies
<i>Number of studies finding a negative correlation or non-significant association</i>	1 study	1 study
<i>Number of studies included in meta-analysis</i>	10 studies	9 studies

We identified 15 studies examining associations between PMIE exposures and STBs, 10 of which (total $N = 1,933$) could be included in meta-analyses. PMIE exposures were significantly positively correlated with STBs, but the magnitude of this association was small on average ($r_{\text{pooled}} = 0.19$).

Findings from 2 large population-based studies,^{88,90} which were not included in meta-analyses, also generally found positive correlations between PMIE exposures and STBs. However, associations varied according to PMIE exposure type and other factors such as gender, active military status, and the specific suicidal thoughts and behaviors being assessed. The largest study,⁸⁸ which included 14,057 post-9/11 Veterans participating in the Comparative Health Assessment Interview (CHAI) study, examined the relationships between specific categories of PMIE (acts of perpetration, witnessing, and betrayal), suicide attempts, and gender. This study found that men who reported exposure to perpetration were 50% more likely to attempt suicide during their military service (adjusted risk ratio [ARR] = 1.52, 95% CI [1.05, 2.18]) and twice as likely to attempt suicide after separation (ARR = 2.01, 95% CI [1.43, 2.80]) relative to those who denied perpetration. However, perpetration was not a significant predictor of suicide attempts during or after military service among women. Men who endorsed betrayal were nearly twice as likely to attempt suicide during service relative to those who reported no betrayal (ARR = 1.90, 95% CI [1.25, 2.87]) but this association was attenuated after separation from service (ARR = 1.29, 95% CI [0.89, 1.86]). Women who endorsed betrayal appeared to have a higher likelihood of attempting suicide during service relative to those who denied betrayal

(ARR = 1.56, 95% CI [1.00, 2.41]), though this result was non-significant (the association was similar but significant after separation from service: ARR = 1.62, 95% CI [1.06, 2.44]). Exposure to witnessing was not a significant predictor of suicide attempts for men or women during or after military service.

A second large cross-sectional study⁹⁰ conducted among a sample of combat Veterans ($N = 1,321$) participating in the 2019–2020 National Health and Resilience in Veterans Study (NHRVS) found that MIES total scores were weakly associated with lifetime suicide plans (odds ratio [OR] = 1.03, $p < .01$) but not current suicidal ideation or lifetime suicide attempts. When assessed by MIES subscales, perceived transgressions by self or others and betrayal were associated with current suicidal ideation, lifetime suicide plans, and lifetime suicide attempts (ORs = 1.21–1.27, p 's $< .05$).

Results from 2 additional studies not included in the meta-analyses are also consistent with the overall finding of a positive correlation between PMIE exposure and STBs. A study of 1,545 Veterans who completed a routine PTSD intake assessment at a walk-in clinic at the Salt Lake City VA Medical Center⁹¹ found that a 1-unit increase in MIES score was weakly associated with an increased risk of suicidality as represented by ICD-19 diagnosis codes for suicidal ideation, attempt, or self-inflicted injury (OR = 1.02, 95% CI [1.0, 1.04]). A smaller study of 564 combat Veterans participating in the 2013 NHRVS⁵ found that MIES total score predicted significantly higher odds of current suicidal ideation (OR = 1.23, 95% CI [1.05, 1.45]), but not post-deployment suicide attempts (OR = 1.07, 95% CI [0.82, 1.40]).

Nine studies of *MI symptoms* (total $N = 4,161$) reported on STBs and could be included in meta-analyses. MI symptoms were significantly positively correlated with STBs, but just as with PMIE exposure, the magnitude of this association was small on average ($r_{\text{pooled}} = 0.27$). Findings across studies were mostly consistent in reporting small to moderate positive correlations.

Mediators of the association between PMIE/MI and STBs included PTSD symptoms,¹⁵ guilt,⁹² meaning made of a salient stressor,⁸⁰ thwarted belongingness,⁷⁴ perceived burdensomeness,⁷⁴ and altered worldviews.⁹³ One study reported that the interaction of MI and PTSD was a significant predictor of suicidal ideation and suicide attempts.²⁰

PTSD

PMIE exposures may be correlated with higher PTSD symptom severity based on 29 studies, and MI symptoms are likely correlated with greater PTSD symptom severity based on 13 studies. Our confidence in findings for PMIE exposure is low due to study methodological limitations, some inconsistency across studies in the direction of effect, and imprecision, while our confidence in findings for MI symptoms is moderate due to greater consistency and precision.

Overview of Included Studies

	PMIE and PTSD	MI and PTSD
<i>Number of relevant studies</i>	Evaluated in 29 studies	Evaluated in 13 studies
<i>Number of participants (range)</i>	Ns = 50-7,200	Ns = 62-930
<i>Sample sources</i>	17 community samples 9 clinical samples 2 population-based samples	10 community samples 1 clinical sample 1 combined clinical and community sample

	PMIE and PTSD	MI and PTSD
Number of studies limited to post-9/11 service era Veterans or military service members	10 studies	1 study
Number of studies finding a positive correlation	25 studies	13 studies
Number of studies finding a negative correlation or non-significant association	4 studies	None
Number of studies included in meta-analysis	26 studies	13 studies

Overall, among a total of 42 studies, all but 4 found that PMIE exposure or MI symptoms were positively correlated with PTSD symptom severity (measured most frequently using the PTSD Checklist [PCL]). Twenty-six studies of PMIE exposures (total $N = 14,462$) and 13 studies of MI symptoms (total $N = 4,210$) could be included in meta-analyses. PMIE exposures and MI symptoms were significantly positively correlated with PTSD outcomes, with pooled correlations ranging from small to moderate in magnitude ($r_{\text{pooled}} = 0.36\text{--}0.57$). Several studies reported notably large positive correlations, particularly for the association between MI symptoms and PTSD outcomes.

Similar to findings for STBs, associations between PMIE exposure or MI symptoms and PTSD may vary according to particular PMIE types or other factors. In a study conducted among combat Veterans ($N = 1,321$) participating in the 2019–2020 NHRVS,⁸⁴ PMIE exposure by perpetration and betrayal were significantly associated with current probable PTSD (OR = 2.14, 95% CI [1.26, 3.65] and OR = 3.08, 95% CI [1.86, 5.12], respectively). PMIE exposure by witnessing may have also been associated with current probable PTSD, but the result was non-significant (OR = 1.61, 95% [0.97, 2.67]). In exploring the temporal relationship between MI and PTSD at 2 time points, Currier⁹⁴ found that self-directed MI predicted greater PTSD severity at 6 months. Conversely, PTSD Cluster D symptoms (changes in cognition and mood) predicted self-directed MI at 6 months, suggesting a complex and potentially bidirectional relationship between the 2 conditions. No temporal relationship between other-directed MI and PTSD were evident when controlling for other factors.

Mediators of the association between PMIEs and PTSD symptom severity included MI,¹⁵ guilt,^{4,92} shame,⁴ anger,⁴ meaning made of a salient stressor,⁸⁰ religious/spiritual struggles,⁷¹ negative post-trauma cognitions,⁶³ and altered worldviews.⁹³ The only potential mediator of the association between MI and PTSD symptom severity was problem-focused thoughts.⁶² One study⁶⁶ examined religious involvement as a moderator of the effect of MI on PTSD symptom severity, finding that religious involvement attenuated the effect of MI on PTSD, but only for Veterans who served in non-Middle Eastern theaters.

DEPRESSION

PMIE exposures may be correlated with greater depression symptom severity based on 22 studies; MI symptoms are likely correlated with greater depression symptom severity based on 8 studies. Our confidence in findings for PMIE exposure is low due to study methodological limitations, some inconsistency across studies in the direction of effect, and imprecision. Our confidence in findings for MI symptoms and depression is moderate due to consistency and precision of findings.

Overview of Included Studies

	PMIE and Depression	MI and Depression
<i>Number of relevant studies</i>	Evaluated in 22 studies	Evaluated in 8 studies
<i>Number of participants (range)</i>	Ns = 40-7,200	Ns = 62-624
<i>Sample sources</i>	12 community samples 8 clinical samples 2 population-based samples	7 community samples 1 combined clinical and community sample
<i>Number of studies limited to post-9/11 service era Veterans or military service members</i>	10 studies	1 study
<i>Number of studies finding a positive correlation</i>	17 studies	8 studies
<i>Number of studies finding a negative correlation or non-significant association</i>	5 studies	1 study
<i>Number of studies included in meta-analysis</i>	20 studies	8 studies

Overall, among a total of 30 studies, all but 6 found that PMIE exposure or MI symptoms were correlated with greater depression symptom severity (measured most frequently with the PHQ tool). Twenty studies of PMIE exposures (total $N = 12,937$) and 8 studies of MI symptoms (total $N = 2,319$) reported depression outcomes and could be included in meta-analyses. PMIE exposures and MI symptoms were significantly positively correlated with depression outcomes, with pooled correlations ranging from small to moderate in magnitude ($r_{\text{pooled}} = 0.29\text{--}0.45$). Nearly all studies reported positive correlations, and these were generally larger for the association between MI symptoms and depression outcomes compared with PMIE exposure.

Mediators of the association between PMIEs and depression symptom severity included PTSD symptoms,¹⁵ religious/spiritual struggles,⁷¹ meaning made of a salient stressor,⁸⁰ negative post-trauma cognitions,⁶³ and altered worldviews.⁹³ The only potential mediator of the association between MI and depression symptom severity was problem-focused thoughts.⁶²

ANXIETY

PMIE exposures may be correlated with more severe anxiety symptoms based on 8 studies and MI symptoms are likely correlated with greater anxiety symptom severity based on 5 studies. Our confidence in findings for PMIE exposure is low due to study methodological limitations, some inconsistency across studies in the direction of effect, and imprecision, while our confidence in findings for MI symptoms is moderate due to greater consistency and precision.

Overview of Included Studies

	PMIE and Anxiety	MI and Anxiety
<i>Number of relevant studies</i>	Evaluated in 8 studies	Evaluated in 5 studies
<i>Number of participants (range)</i>	Ns = 72-1,086	Ns = 154-420
<i>Sample sources</i>	6 community samples 1 clinical sample 1 population-based sample	4 community samples 1 combined clinical and community sample

	PMIE and Anxiety	MI and Anxiety
<i>Number of studies limited to post-9/11 service era Veterans or military service members</i>	2 studies	None
<i>Number of studies finding a positive correlation</i>	6 studies	5 studies
<i>Number of studies finding a negative correlation or non-significant association</i>	2 studies	None
<i>Number of studies included in meta-analysis</i>	8 studies	5 studies

Eight studies of PMIE exposures (total $N = 4,018$) and 5 studies of MI symptoms (total $N = 1,347$) reported anxiety outcomes and could be included in meta-analyses. PMIE exposures and MI symptoms were significantly positively correlated with anxiety outcomes, with pooled correlations ranging from small to moderate in magnitude ($r_{\text{pooled}} = 0.25\text{--}0.48$). Correlations from studies of PMIE exposures were inconsistent in both magnitude and direction, while all studies of MI symptoms reported positive correlations.

Results from 2 of the largest studies^{85,95} suggest that the nature of the relationship between PMIE exposure and anxiety symptoms may vary by PMIE type and gender. In a population-based survey⁸⁵ of 7,200 US service members who participated in the Veterans Metrics Initiative, both men and women who reported exposure to witnessing or betrayal had higher odds of screening positive for anxiety (witnessing: women OR = 2.33, 95% CI [1.72, 3.15] and men OR = 2.45, 95% CI [2.09, 2.88] and betrayal: women OR = 2.13, 95% CI [1.57, 2.90] and men OR = 1.68, 95% CI [1.41, 2.00]). For perpetration, only men had higher odds of screening for anxiety (OR = 1.77, 95% CI [1.47, 2.14]). Similarly, in a study of active duty military service members recruited to participating in a STRONG STAR epidemiological study⁹⁵ that classified PTSD Criterion A events as MI involving self or others, PMIE exposure involving self was significantly associated with anxiety symptom severity but PMIE exposure involving others was not.

Mediators of the association between PMIEs and anxiety symptom severity included PTSD symptoms^{15,96} and religious/spiritual struggles.⁷¹ The only potential mediator of the association between MI and anxiety symptom severity was problem-focused thoughts.⁶²

SUBSTANCE USE

PMIE exposures and MI symptoms may be positively correlated with hazardous alcohol use and overall substance use based on findings from 11 and 7 studies, respectively. Our confidence in these findings is low due to study methodological limitations, inconsistency, and imprecision.

Overview of Included Studies

	PMIE and Substance Use	MI and Substance Use
<i>Number of relevant studies</i>	Evaluated in 11 studies	Evaluated in 7 studies
<i>Number of participants (range)</i>	Ns = 50-7,200	Ns = 154-1,487
<i>Sample sources</i>	6 community samples 3 clinical sample 2 population-based sample	6 community samples 1 combined clinical and community sample
<i>Number of studies limited to post-9/11 service era Veterans or military service members</i>	5 studies	None

	PMIE and Substance Use	MI and Substance Use
<i>Number of studies finding a positive correlation</i>	8 studies of alcohol use 4 studies of substance use	4 studies of alcohol use 2 studies of substance use
<i>Number of studies finding a negative correlation or non-significant association</i>	2 studies of alcohol use 1 study of substance use	1 study of alcohol use 2 studies of substance use
<i>Number of studies included in meta-analysis</i>	8 studies	7 studies

Note. Some studies evaluated alcohol use and substance use separately and had divergent findings.

Eight studies of PMIE exposures (total $N = 2,281$) and 7 studies of MI symptoms (total $N = 3,558$) reported on alcohol and/or substance use and could be included in meta-analyses. PMIE exposures and MI symptoms were significantly positively correlated with substance use, but the magnitude of this association was small on average ($r_{pooled} = 0.18-0.29$).

Among 10 studies^{23,85,89,93,95,97-101} examining associations between PMIE exposure and alcohol use (most frequently assessed using the AUDIT tool), 8^{23,85,89,97-101} found that PMIE exposure was positively correlated with hazardous alcohol use, although this finding was only observed for men in 2 studies.^{85,97} Among 5 studies^{70,81,83,102} of MI symptoms and alcohol use, 4^{70,81,83} found that MI symptoms were positively correlated with hazardous alcohol use or misuse.

Among 5 studies^{23,69,89,98,100} of PMIE exposure and substance use (not specific to alcohol use), 4^{23,89,98,100} identified a positive correlation between PMIE exposure and substance use including a large study¹⁰⁰ of 1,032 participants recruited from an outpatient clinic in Pennsylvania which found that PMIE exposure was associated with a greater odds of past year opioid dependence (OR = 2.30, $p = .008$) and lifetime marijuana use (OR = 2.06, $p = .002$). Among 4 studies^{75,81,83,103} of MI symptoms and substance use (not specific to alcohol use), 2^{83,103} found that MI symptoms were positively correlated with drug use or general substance use.

A single study examined mediators of the associations between PMIE exposure/MI symptoms and substance use outcomes, reported in 2 different publications.^{15,97} Among a community sample of 380 recent-era combat Veterans,⁹⁷ researchers examined associations between combat exposure and alcohol use and the mediating effects of PMIE exposure and spiritual injury (such as alienation from and/or anger towards respective higher power). PMIE exposure and spiritual injury sequentially mediated the association between combat and alcohol such that more exposure to PMIEs and a higher level of spiritual injury were related to more alcohol use, $R^2 = .17$. In multiple-group models, this mediation effect was only significant among men. A second analysis¹⁵ conducted among a subsample of 244 Veterans, active duty military service members, and reservists/National Guard members who deployed at least once for Operation Iraqi Freedom or Operation Enduring Freedom found that MI was positively correlated with hazardous alcohol use ($r = 0.46$) but this association was no longer significant after controlling for the effects of PMIE types (*ie*, atrocities of war, psychological consequences of war, and leadership failure/betrayal) and PTSD symptoms.

FUNCTIONING

PMIE exposures and MI symptoms may be negatively correlated with relationship functioning and social engagement based on 3 studies, but our confidence in this finding is low due to the small number of studies overall, study methodological limitations, and imprecision. In meta-analysis of these 3 studies (total $N = 7,679$), PMIE exposure and MI symptoms appeared to be negatively correlated with relationship functioning or social engagement outcomes, but this association was non-significant

and fairly small on average ($r_{\text{pooled}} = -0.31$). Whether PMIE exposure or MI symptoms are associated with other functioning domains (eg, work functioning, parenting) is unclear, as these associations have only been evaluated in a single study.

Overview of Included Studies

	PMIE/MI and Functioning
Number of relevant studies	Evaluated in 3 studies
Number of participants (range)	Ns = 65-7,200
Sample sources	1 community sample 1 combined clinical and community sample 1 population-based sample
Number of studies limited to post-9/11 service era Veterans or military service members	1 study
Number of studies included in meta-analysis	3 studies

A multi-site, cross-sectional study^{77,102} of Veterans ($N = 414\text{--}425$) found that MI symptoms (as measured by MISS-M and MISS-M-SF) were associated with lower measures of relationship quality, community involvement, and physical functioning. In a cross-sectional study¹⁰⁴ of combat Veterans participating in a peer-led intervention that promotes spiritual healing and social connection, MI symptoms were negatively correlated with intimate relationship functioning ($r = -0.49$) among participants who were married or in domestic partnerships ($N = 65$).

Based on cross-sectional data from participants ($N = 7,200$) in the Veterans Metrics Initiative, a longitudinal study⁸⁵ examining transitions to civilian life among post-9/11 Veterans, different types of PMIEs (as measured by MIES subscales) were variably associated with different functional impairments, which further varied by gender. A subsequent analysis⁸⁷ incorporating a larger sample ($N = 9,566$) from the Veterans Metrics Initiative found that higher scores on MI reactions (measured by MIES) were associated with lower levels of baseline social functioning and that measures of social well-being changed differently over time depending on whether MI reactions were self- or other-focused.

DISCUSSION

This report was requested by the VA Integrative Mental Health (IMH) initiative, supported by the VHA Office of Mental Health and Suicide Prevention (OMHSP), to characterize published literature on moral injury broadly across populations and to synthesize available evidence on the relationship between PMIEs and MI and mental health outcomes among US Veterans and military service members. IMH's Understanding Moral Injury project is working to address Section 506a of the STRONG Veterans Act (H.R. 6411), which directs VA to conduct research on how moral injury relates to the mental health needs of post-9/11 Veterans to inform treatment best practices.

We found that about half of studies on PMIEs or MI published to date have been conducted in the US and about half of all studies have been conducted among Veterans or military service members. Nearly 60% of US studies that reported participants' service era were conducted exclusively among recent era (*ie*, post-9/11 or OIF/OEF/OND) Veterans or military service members. The pace of new research on MI among military service members has been accelerating in recent years, and the concept of MI is also expanding to non-military research. In particular, the number of studies focused on MI among health care workers has increased every year since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Characteristics of the current literature reflect that MI is still an evolving construct. Most studies to date have examined associations between PMIEs or MI and other variables, such as mental health symptoms, or described the development or validation of a PMIE/MI measure. Fewer studies have reported on development or evaluation of MI-specific interventions, and few studies have evaluated the efficacy of MI-specific interventions in RCTs.

Studies reporting associations between mental health symptoms and PMIEs or MI in US Veterans or military service members have most often examined PTSD, followed by depression, suicidal thoughts and behaviors, substance use, anxiety, and psychosocial functioning. We found low-strength evidence that PMIE exposures and MI symptoms may be correlated with increases in STBs, with the magnitude of this association being small on average. Studies with suicide-related outcomes had methodological limitations, some inconsistency across results, and imprecision in the range of effects. The relationship between MI and STBs may vary based on exposure type and other factors (*eg*, gender, active military status, and the specific outcome being assessed). For example, in 1 study,⁸⁸ men who reported perpetration were 50% more likely to attempt suicide during their military service and twice as likely to attempt suicide after separation compared to those who denied perpetration, whereas women who endorsed betrayal appeared to have a higher likelihood of attempting suicide during service relative to those who denied betrayal. Another study⁹⁰ found a weak association between MI and STBs, but reported that perceived transgressions by self or others and betrayal were more strongly associated with STBs. Based on the scope of this review and the available literature, we were unable to examine these various relationships. Future research may be indicated to explore how MI subtypes may interact with other factors to increase suicide risk.

For PTSD, depression, and anxiety, we found moderate-strength evidence that MI symptoms are correlated with greater symptom severity, and low-strength evidence of this correlation for PMIE exposures. We found low-strength evidence of positive correlations between MI symptoms and PMIE exposures for substance use outcomes, for which the evidence base is smaller, less consistent, and less precise. We also found low-strength evidence of a negative correlation between PMIE exposures or MI symptoms and relationship functioning and social engagement.

Pooled correlations were generally larger and more consistent between MI symptoms and mental health outcomes compared to correlations between PMIE exposures and these outcomes. This trend suggests a closer relationship between MI outcomes and mental health symptoms compared to PMIE exposure and mental health symptoms. Importantly, these findings do not provide insight into the causal nature of the relationship between MI and mental health symptoms. Whether MI symptoms precede, follow, or co-occur with mental health symptoms remains unclear.

Our finding of a larger positive correlation between MI symptoms and PTSD symptoms relative to other mental health outcomes, such as depression and anxiety, is consistent with prior work describing MI and PTSD as highly related yet distinct constructs. Despite similar etiologies and overlapping symptoms, a core feature of MI is its postulated distinction from PTSD.^{1,105,106} Several theoretical studies have sought to better understand the relationship between MI-related constructs and PTSD. One suggested distinction between MI and PTSD is the trauma requirement for PTSD which may not encompass the full range of morally injurious stressors that could engender MI symptoms.^{21,23} For example, perpetrating acts that are contradictory to moral codes and experiencing leadership betrayal may not always meet the trauma requirement for PTSD.^{4,84} Litz et al⁷² coded and evaluated different trauma types among service members seeking PTSD treatment. Based on their coding schema, Veterans endorsing PMIE-related traumas demonstrated differential associations with outcomes relative to those who endorsed traditional fear-based traumas. In another study,²⁰ Bryan et al concluded that MI and PTSD may represent distinct constructs based on the results of an exploratory structural equation model. MI was characterized more strongly by guilt, shame, anhedonia, anger, and social alienation, whereas PTSD was characterized by increased re-experiencing (flashbacks, nightmares), hyperarousal, memory loss, and sleep difficulties.

The present review is unique in its focus on US Veterans and military service members, but our overall findings are consistent with prior systematic reviews of the associations between PMIEs/MI and mental health outcomes not limited to the US or military populations. A 2021 systematic review and meta-analysis by McEwen et al¹⁸ that included 59 studies conducted in military and non-military populations (police officers, teachers, journalists, refugees and asylum seekers) in the US and elsewhere also found significant associations between MI and PTSD, depression, anxiety, substance use, and suicidality outcomes. This review also found larger associations in studies of MI severity compared with studies that used combined measures of MI/PMIE exposure, which is consistent with our finding of larger positive correlations for MI symptoms and mental health outcomes compared with PMIEs. In addition, a 2023 systematic review by Jamieson et al¹⁰⁷ found that exposure to morally injurious events is associated with suicide risk among military personnel and Veterans from the US and other countries and regions with similar military operational frameworks.

Limitations

The current PMIE/MI literature base has several important limitations. First, nearly all identified studies provide cross-sectional data, which can characterize associations between PMIEs/MI and other variables but cannot be used to determine the causal nature of these relationships. Further, PMIE and MI measures utilized by the included studies have faced criticism for inadequate examination of validity and for failing to index MI outcomes to PMIE exposures. Newer measures have been developed in recent years to overcome these measurement issues but have not been utilized by published studies meeting criteria for KQ2 as of the search date for this review. Examining the validity of the included measures was beyond the scope of this review. Other important limitations worth

noting are risks of bias across studies arising from sampling methods, inadequate adjustment for potential confounders, and the extent and handling of missing data.

Limitations of our review methods include use of sequential rather than dual independent review for some steps including data abstraction and quality assessment. In addition, it is possible that some studies we included have overlapping samples, given that much of the research regarding PMIE/MI among US military service members and Veterans has been conducted by the same groups of core researchers or derived from shared sources of data. Wherever overlap was identified, we accounted for non-independence of observations statistically or by using data from only 1 sample (usually the largest), but due to unclear study reporting, there may be some overlap remaining among certain participant samples.

FUTURE RESEARCH

Future research should be aimed at addressing gaps in the current evidence. As noted by several existing reviews, there is a lack of consensus on the conceptual definition of MI, and subsequently, how these constructs can be measured. Efforts to develop a shared definition of these constructs is essential to help advance this body of research. Developing and employing tools with adequate reliability and validity that can differentiate between PMIE exposures and MI symptoms is needed. The MIOS has been proposed as a tool that can potentially index PMIE exposures and assess MI symptoms. As the majority of the research is cross-sectional, future research should aim to capture longitudinal data to advance the conceptual model of MI and how exposure to PMIE causally relates to the development of MI and mental health symptoms. Relatedly, future research should also aim to identify factors that mediate and moderate the relationships between PMIE, MI, and other mental health outcomes, and to further evaluate the differential effects of PMIE and MI subtypes. Although there was only a small correlation between MI and STBs, some existing studies suggest that specific subtypes of PMIE/MI may have more profound influence on these risk factors. Building upon this research, future studies can then investigate interventions to address the psychological sequelae of MI using MI-specific measures as primary outcomes. Clearer reporting on the origins of study data and on missing data (especially missingness on PMIE or MI measures), as well as use of modern methods to impute missing data and account for plausible confounders, would reduce risk of bias concerns and help to facilitate future syntheses of MI evidence. In addition to further work on these foundational issues, future research could also improve understanding of PMIE/MI prevalence and sequelae among unique Veteran populations (based on service era, for example) and non-Veteran populations including health care workers.

CONCLUSIONS

The pace of research on MI among Veterans and military service members has been accelerating since a definition and conceptual model for MI was proposed in 2009. About half of all published literature on PMIEs or MI has been conducted in the US and about half of all studies have been conducted among Veterans or military service members. The concept of MI is also increasingly being applied to non-military populations including health care workers. Characteristics of the current literature reflect that MI is still an evolving construct. Most studies to date have examined associations between PMIEs or MI and other variables, such as mental health symptoms, or described the development or validation of a PMIE/MI measure. Fewer studies have reported on development or evaluation of MI-specific interventions. Studies reporting associations between mental health symptoms and PMIEs or MI

among US Veterans or military service members have most often examined PTSD, followed by depression, STBs, substance use, anxiety, and functioning.

For PTSD, depression, and anxiety, we found moderate-strength evidence that MI symptoms are correlated with greater symptom severity, and low-strength evidence of this correlation for PMIEs. We found low-strength evidence of positive correlations between MI symptoms and PMIE exposures for STBs and substance use outcomes, for which the evidence base is smaller, less consistent, and less precise. We also found low-strength evidence of a correlation between PMIE exposures and MI symptoms and poorer relationship functioning and social engagement.

Future research on the associations between PMIE exposures, MI, and adverse mental health outcomes using recently developed, improved measures to assess PMIE exposure and MI symptoms will further clarify these associations. Importantly, these findings do not provide insight into the causal nature of the relationship between MI and mental health symptoms. Future longitudinal research is needed to clarify the causal pathway between PMIE exposures, the development of MI, and adverse mental health outcomes. As PMIE and MI constructs are better understood in relation to established diagnoses such as PTSD, a focus of future research should also be developing and evaluating treatment interventions.

REFERENCES

1. Litz BT, Stein N, Delaney E, et al. Moral injury and moral repair in war veterans: a preliminary model and intervention strategy. *Clin Psychol Rev*. 2009;29(8):695-706. doi:10.1016/j.cpr.2009.07.003
2. Nieuwsma JA, O'Brien EC, Xu H, Smigelsky MA, Meador KG. Patterns of Potential Moral Injury in Post-9/11 Combat Veterans and COVID-19 Healthcare Workers. *J Gen Intern Med*. 2022;37(8):2033-2040. doi:10.1007/s11606-022-07487-4
3. Shay J. Moral injury. *Psychoanal Psychol*. 2014;31(2):182-191. doi:10.1037/a0036090
4. Jordan AH, Eisen E, Bolton E, Nash WP, Litz BT. Distinguishing war-related PTSD resulting from perpetration- and betrayal-based morally injurious events. *Psychol Trauma Theory Res Pract Policy*. 2017;9(6):627-634. doi:10.1037/tra0000249
5. Wisco BE, Marx BP, May CL, et al. Moral injury in U.S. combat veterans: Results from the national health and resilience in veterans study. *Depress Anxiety*. 2017;(csp, 9708816). doi:10.1002/da.22614
6. Steenkamp MM, Litz BT, Hoge CW, Marmar CR. Psychotherapy for Military-Related PTSD: A Review of Randomized Clinical Trials. *JAMA*. 2015;314(5):489. doi:10.1001/jama.2015.8370
7. Shay J. The trials of homecoming: Odysseus returns from Iraq/Afghanistan. *Smith Coll Stud Soc Work*. 2009;79(3-4):286-298. doi:10.1080/00377310903130332
8. Koenig HG, Youssef NA, Pearce M. Assessment of Moral Injury in Veterans and Active Duty Military Personnel With PTSD: A Review. *Front Psychiatry*. 2019;10(101545006):443. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2019.00443
9. Frankfurt S, Frazier P. A review of research on moral injury in combat veterans. *Mil Psychol*. 2016;28(5):318-330. doi:10.1037/mil0000132
10. Houle SA, Ein N, Gervasio J, et al. Measuring moral distress and moral injury: A systematic review and content analysis of existing scales. *Clin Psychol Rev*. 2023;108(cnx, 8111117):102377. doi:10.1016/j.cpr.2023.102377
11. Hodgson TJ, Carey LB. Moral Injury and Definitional Clarity: Betrayal, Spirituality and the Role of Chaplains. *J Relig Health*. 2017;56(4):1212-1228. doi:10.1007/s10943-017-0407-z
12. Richardson NM, Lamson AL, Smith M, Eagan SM, Zvonkovic AM, Jensen J. Defining Moral Injury Among Military Populations: A Systematic Review. *J Trauma Stress*. 2020;33(4):575-586. doi:10.1002/jts.22553
13. Litz BT, Kerig PK. Introduction to the Special Issue on Moral Injury: Conceptual Challenges, Methodological Issues, and Clinical Applications. *J Trauma Stress*. 2019;32(3):341-349. doi:10.1002/jts.22405

14. Jinkerson JD, Battles AR. Relationships between moral injury syndrome model variables in combat veterans. *Traumatology*. 2019;25(1):33-40. doi:10.1037/trm0000163
15. Battles AR, Bravo AJ, Kelley ML, White TD, Braitman AL, Hamrick HC. Moral injury and PTSD as mediators of the associations between morally injurious experiences and mental health and substance use. *Traumatology*. 2018;24(4):246-254. doi:10.1037/trm0000153
16. Litz, B. T., Walker, H.E. Moral Injury: An Overview of Conceptual, Definitional, Assessment, and Treatment Issues. *Annu Rev Clin Psychol*. Published online Accepted for publication.
17. Hall NA, Everson AT, Billingsley MR, Miller MB. Moral injury, mental health and behavioural health outcomes: A systematic review of the literature. *Clin Psychol Psychother*. 2022;29(1):92-110. doi:10.1002/cpp.2607
18. McEwen C, Alisic E, Jobson L. Moral injury and mental health: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Traumatology*. 2021;27(3):303-315. doi:10.1037/trm0000287
19. Bryan AO, Bryan CJ, Morrow CE, Etienne N, Ray-Sannerud B. Moral injury, suicidal ideation, and suicide attempts in a military sample. *Traumatology*. 2014;20(3):154-160. doi:10.1037/h0099852
20. Bryan CJ, Bryan AO, Roberge E, Leifker FR, Rozek DC. Moral injury, posttraumatic stress disorder, and suicidal behavior among National Guard personnel. *Psychol Trauma Theory Res Pract Policy*. 2018;10(1):36-45. doi:10.1037/tra0000290
21. Hayden JA, van der Windt DA, Cartwright JL, Côté P, Bombardier C. Assessing Bias in Studies of Prognostic Factors. *Ann Intern Med*. 2013;158(4):280. doi:10.7326/0003-4819-158-4-201302190-00009
22. Jacobs P, Viechtbauer W. Estimation of the biserial correlation and its sampling variance for use in meta-analysis. *Res Synth Methods*. 2017;8(2):161-180. doi:10.1002/jrsm.1218
23. Nieuwsma JA, Brancu M, Wortmann J, Smigelsky MA, King HA, Meador KG. Screening for moral injury and comparatively evaluating moral injury measures in relation to mental illness symptomatology and diagnosis. *Clin Psychol Psychother*. 2021;28(1):239-250. doi:10.1002/cpp.2503
24. Parr NJ, Schweer-Collins ML, Darlington TM, Tanner-Smith EE. Meta-analytic approaches for examining complexity and heterogeneity in studies of adolescent development. *J Adolesc*. 2019;77:168-178. doi:10.1016/j.adolescence.2019.10.009
25. Viechtbauer W. metafor: Meta-analysis package for R. Published online 2023.
26. Berkman ND, Lohr KN, Ansari M, et al. Grading the Strength of a Body of Evidence When Assessing Health Care Interventions for the Effective Health Care Program of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality: An Update. In: *Methods Guide for Effectiveness and Comparative Effectiveness Reviews*. AHRQ Methods for Effective Health Care. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (US); 2008. Accessed August 8, 2023. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK174881/>

27. Held P, Klassen BJ, Steigerwald VL, et al. Do morally injurious experiences and index events negatively impact intensive PTSD treatment outcomes among combat veterans?. *Eur J Psychotraumatology*. 2021;12(1):1877026. doi:10.1080/20008198.2021.1877026
28. LoSavio ST, Hale W, Straud CL, et al. Impact of morally injurious traumatic event exposure on cognitive processing therapy outcomes among Veterans and service members. *J Mil Veteran Fam Health*. 2023;9(2):40-51. doi:10.3138/jmvfh-2022-0048
29. Evans WR, Russell LH, Hall-Clark BN, et al. Moral injury and moral healing in prolonged exposure for combat-related PTSD: A case study. *Cogn Behav Pract*. 2021;28(2):210-223. doi:10.1016/j.cbpra.2020.12.006
30. Paul LA, Gros DF, Strachan M, Worsham G, Foa EB, Acierno R. Prolonged Exposure for Guilt and Shame in a Veteran of Operation Iraqi Freedom. *Am J Psychother*. 2014;68(3):277-286.
31. Litz BT, Rusowicz-Orazem L, Doros G, et al. Adaptive disclosure, a combat-specific PTSD treatment, versus cognitive-processing therapy, in deployed marines and sailors: A randomized controlled non-inferiority trial. *Psychiatry Res*. 2021;297:113761. doi:10.1016/j.psychres.2021.113761
32. Norman SB, Capone C, Panza KE, et al. A clinical trial comparing trauma-informed guilt reduction therapy (TrIGR), a brief intervention for trauma-related guilt, to supportive care therapy. *Depress Anxiety*. 2022;39(4):262-273. doi:10.1002/da.23244
33. Maguen S, Burkman K, Madden E, et al. Impact of Killing in War: A Randomized, Controlled Pilot Trial. *J Clin Psychol*. 2017;73(9):997-1012. doi:10.1002/jclp.22471
34. McGuire AP, Howard BAN, Erickson TM, Creech SK. Moral Elevation Online Intervention for Veterans Experiencing Distress Related to Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Moral Injury (MOVED): Pilot Trial of a 4-Week Positive Psychology Web-Based Intervention. *JMIR Form Res*. 2023;7(101726394):e39894. doi:10.2196/39894
35. Diekmann C, Issels L, Alliger-Horn C, et al. Traumatized German soldiers with moral injury - value-based cognitive-behavioral group therapy to treat war-related shame. *Front Psychiatry*. 2023;14(101545006):1173466. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2023.1173466
36. Farrell D, Moran J, Zat Z, et al. Group early intervention eye movement desensitization and reprocessing therapy as a video-conference psychotherapy with frontline/emergency workers in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder and moral injury-An. *Front Psychol*. 2023;14(101550902):1129912. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2023.1129912
37. Smith-MacDonald L, Lusk J, Lee-Baggley D, et al. Companions in the Abyss: A Feasibility and Acceptability Study of an Online Therapy Group for Healthcare Providers Working During the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Front Psychiatry*. 2021;12(101545006):801680. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2021.801680
38. Gray MJ, Schorr Y, Nash W, et al. Adaptive disclosure: an open trial of a novel exposure-based intervention for service members with combat-related psychological stress injuries. *Behav Ther*. 2012;43(2):407-415. doi:10.1016/j.beth.2011.09.001

39. Norman SB, Wilkins KC, Myers US, Allard CB. Trauma Informed Guilt Reduction Therapy With Combat Veterans. *Cogn Behav Pract*. 2014;21(1):78-88. doi:10.1016/j.cbpra.2013.08.001
40. Harris JI, Usset T, Voecks C, Thuras P, Currier J, Erbes C. Spiritually integrated care for PTSD: A randomized controlled trial of “Building Spiritual Strength.” *Psychiatry Res*. 2018;267:420-428. doi:10.1016/j.psychres.2018.06.045
41. Harris JI, Erbes CR, Engdahl BE, et al. The effectiveness of a trauma focused spiritually integrated intervention for veterans exposed to trauma. *J Clin Psychol*. 2011;67(4):425-438. doi:10.1002/jclp.20777
42. Borges LM. A service member’s experience of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy for Moral Injury (ACT-MI) via telehealth: “Learning to accept my pain and injury by reconnecting with my values and starting to live a meaningful life”. *J Context Behav Sci*. 2019;13(Attiksson, C.C., Zwick, R. (1982). The client satisfaction questionnaire. Psychometric properties and correlations with service utilization and psychotherapy outcome. *Evaluation and Program Planning*, 5(3), 233-237. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/102599/>:134-140. doi:10.1016/j.jcbs.2019.08.002
43. Smith-MacDonald L, Jones C, Brown MRG, et al. Moving Forward from Moral Injury: A Mixed Methods Study Investigating the Use of 3MDR for Treatment-Resistant PTSD. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2023;20(7). doi:10.3390/ijerph20075415
44. Antal CJ, Yeomans PD, East R, et al. Transforming veteran identity through community engagement: A chaplain-psychologist collaboration to address moral injury. *J Humanist Psychol*. 2023;63(6):801-826. doi:10.1177/0022167819844071
45. Cenkner DP, Yeomans PD, Antal CJ, Scott JC. A Pilot Study of a Moral Injury Group Intervention Co-Facilitated by a Chaplain and Psychologist. *J Trauma Stress*. 2021;34(2):367-374. doi:10.1002/jts.22642
46. Pernicano PU, Wortmann J, Haynes K. Acceptance and forgiveness therapy for veterans with moral injury: spiritual and psychological collaboration in group treatment. *J Health Care Chaplain*. 2022;28(sup1):S57-S78. doi:10.1080/08854726.2022.2032982
47. Smigelsky MA, Malott J, Parker R, Check C, Rappaport B, Ward S. Let’s Get “REAL”: A Collaborative Group Therapy for Moral Injury. *J Health Care Chaplain*. 2022;28(sup1):S42-S56. doi:10.1080/08854726.2022.2032978
48. Artra iishana P. A civilian’s artistic intuitive inquiry into loss with eight combat veterans: Thematic analysis of meaning reconstruction for grief and moral injury. *Diss Abstr Int Sect B Sci Eng*. 2014;74(8-B(E)):No-Specified.
49. Balmer BR, Sippola J, Beehler S. Processes and outcomes of a communalization of trauma approach: Vets & Friends community-based support groups. *J Community Psychol*. 2021;49(7):2764-2780. doi:10.1002/jcop.22516
50. Currier JM, McDermott RC, Fernandez P, et al. Examining the outcomes and acceptability of a peer-led spiritual intervention for moral injury in a veteran service organization. *Psychol Serv*. 2023;(101214316). doi:10.1037/ser0000762

51. Ames D, Erickson Z, Geise C, et al. Treatment of Moral Injury in U.S. Veterans with PTSD Using a Structured Chaplain Intervention. *J Relig Health*. 2021;60(5):3052-3060. doi:10.1007/s10943-021-01312-8
52. McGuire AP, Erickson TM, Nabulsi E. Assessing interpersonal impact of veterans with posttraumatic stress disorder and moral injury: A case study of how significant others perceive veterans undergoing a positive psychology intervention. *J Psychother Integr*. 2023;(Algoe, S. B., Haidt, J. (2009). Witnessing excellence in action: The "other-praising" emotions of elevation, gratitude, and admiration. *The Journal of Positive Psychology*, 4(2), 105-127. 10.1080/17439760802650519 <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19495425/>):No-Specified. doi:10.1037/int0000317
53. Pyne JM, Sullivan S, Abraham TH, Rabalais A, Jaques M, Griffin B. Mental Health Clinician Community Clergy Collaboration to Address Moral Injury Symptoms: A Feasibility Study. *J Relig Health*. 2021;60(5):3034-3051. doi:10.1007/s10943-021-01257-y
54. Williamson V, Murphy D, Bonson A, Aldridge V, Serfioti D, Greenberg N. Restore and Rebuild (R&R) - a feasibility pilot study of a co-designed intervention for moral injury-related mental health difficulties. *Eur J Psychotraumatology*. 2023;14(2):2256204. doi:10.1080/20008066.2023.2256204
55. de la Rie SM, van Sint Fiet A, Bos JBA, Mooren N, Smid G, Gersons BPR. Brief Eclectic Psychotherapy for Moral Trauma (BEP-MT): treatment protocol description and a case study. *Eur J Psychotraumatology*. 2021;12(1):1929026. doi:10.1080/20008198.2021.1929026
56. O'Garra KGN, Koenig HG. Spiritually Integrated Cognitive Processing Therapy for Moral Injury in the Setting of PTSD: Initial Evidence of Therapeutic Efficacy. *J Nerv Ment Dis*. 2023;211(9):656-663. doi:10.1097/NMD.0000000000001686
57. van Minnen A, Ter Heide FJJ, Koolstra T, de Jongh A, Karaoglu S, Gevers T. Initial development of perpetrator confrontation using deepfake technology in victims with sexual violence-related PTSD and moral injury. *Front Psychiatry*. 2022;13(101545006):882957. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2022.882957
58. Cameron AY, Eaton E, Brake CA, Capone C. Moral injury as a unique predictor of suicidal ideation in a veteran sample with a substance use disorder. *Psychol Trauma Theory Res Pract Policy*. 2021;13(8):856-860. doi:10.1037/tra0000988
59. Kelley ML, Bravo AJ, Jinkerson JD, Ogle AD, Reichwald R, Rutland JB. Remote exposure to traumatic events and PTSD symptoms among U.S. Air Force intelligence personnel: Moderating effects of morally injurious experiences. *Psychol Trauma Theory Res Pract Policy*. 2021;13(4):412-416. doi:10.1037/tra0000681
60. Ogle AD, Reichwald R, Rutland JB. Psychological impact of remote combat/graphic media exposure among US Air Force intelligence personnel. *Mil Psychol*. 2018;30(6):476-486. doi:10.1080/08995605.2018.1502999
61. Keenan MJ, Lamb T, Slattery M, Williams L, McMurtry M, Shakes D. Measuring moral injury and treatment response in justice-involved veterans: Development and validation of a new Moral

- Injury Scale. *Traumatology*. 2023;(American Psychiatric Association. (2013). Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (5th ed.). 10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596 <https://dx.doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596> 2013-14907-000.Barnes, H. A., Hurley, R. A., Taber, K. H. (20):No-Specified. doi:10.1037/trm0000462
62. Bravo AJ, Kelley ML, Mason R, Ehlke S, Vinci C, Redman Ret LJC. Rumination as a Mediator of the Associations Between Moral Injury and Mental Health Problems in Combat-Wounded Veterans. *Traumatology*. 2020;26(1):52-60. doi:10.1037/trm0000198
 63. Held P, Klassen BJ, Zou DS, et al. Negative Posttrauma Cognitions Mediate the Association Between Morally Injurious Events and Trauma-Related Psychopathology in Treatment-Seeking Veterans. *J Trauma Stress*. 2017;30(6):698-703. doi:10.1002/jts.22234
 64. Koenig HG, Youssef NA, Ames D, Teng EJ, Hill TD. Examining the Overlap Between Moral Injury and PTSD in US Veterans and Active Duty Military. *J Nerv Ment Dis*. 2020;208(1):7-12. doi:10.1097/NMD.0000000000001077
 65. Stein NR, Mills MA, Arditte K, et al. A scheme for categorizing traumatic military events. *Behav Modif*. 2012;36(6):787-807. doi:10.1177/0145445512446945
 66. Youssef NA, Boswell E, Fiedler S, et al. Moral injury, posttraumatic stress disorder, and religious involvement among U.S. veterans. *Ann Clin Psychiatry Off J Am Acad Clin Psychiatr*. 2018;30(2):113-121.
 67. Tripp JC, McDevitt-Murphy ME, Henschel AV. Firing a weapon and killing in combat are associated with suicidal ideation in OEF/OIF veterans. *Psychol Trauma Theory Res Pract Policy*. 2016;8(5):626-633. doi:10.1037/tra0000085
 68. Kinney AR, Gerber HR, Hostetter TA, Brenner LA, Forster JE, Stephenson RO. Morally injurious combat events as an indirect risk factor for postconcussive symptoms among veterans: The mediating role of posttraumatic stress. *Psychol Trauma Theory Res Pract Policy*. 2023;15(1):144-152. doi:10.1037/tra0001213
 69. LaFrance WC, Vo P, Baird G, East R, Stein NR. Moral injury in Veterans with nonepileptic seizures. *Epilepsy Behav*. 2019;102:106681. doi:10.1016/j.yebeh.2019.106681
 70. Currier JM, Farnsworth JK, Drescher KD, McDermott RC, Sims BM, Albright DL. Development and evaluation of the Expressions of Moral Injury Scale-Military Version. *Clin Psychol Psychother*. 2018;25(3):474-488. doi:10.1002/cpp.2170
 71. Evans WR, Stanley MA, Barrera TL, Exline JJ, Pargament KI, Teng EJ. Morally injurious events and psychological distress among veterans: Examining the mediating role of religious and spiritual struggles. *Psychol Trauma Theory Res Pract Policy*. 2018;10(3):360-367. doi:10.1037/tra0000347
 72. Litz BT, Contractor AA, Rhodes C, et al. Distinct Trauma Types in Military Service Members Seeking Treatment for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder. *J Trauma Stress*. 2018;31(2):286-295. doi:10.1002/jts.22276

73. Kelley ML, Chae JW, Bravo AJ, et al. Own soul's warning: Moral injury, suicidal ideation, and meaning in life. *Psychol Trauma Theory Res Pract Policy*. 2021;13(7):740-748. doi:10.1037/tra0001047
74. Shapiro MO, Houtsma C, Schafer KM, True G, Miller L, Anestis M. Moral injury and suicidal ideation among female national guard members: Indirect effects of perceived burdensomeness and thwarted belongingness. *Traumatology*. 2022;(American Psychiatric Association. (2013). Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (5th ed.). 10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596 https://dx.doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596 2013-14907-000.Anestis, M. D., Khazem, L. R., Mohn, R. S., Gr):No-Specified. doi:10.1037/trm0000424
75. Hamrick HC, Ehlke SJ, Davies RL, Higgins JM, Naylor J, Kelley ML. Moral Injury as a Mediator of the Associations Between Sexual Harassment and Mental Health Symptoms and Substance Use Among Women Veterans. *J Interpers Violence*. 2022;37(11-12):NP10007-NP10035. doi:10.1177/0886260520985485
76. Nillni YI, Shayani DR, Finley E, Copeland LA, Perkins DF, Vogt DS. The Impact of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Moral Injury on Women Veterans' Perinatal Outcomes Following Separation From Military Service. *J Trauma Stress*. 2020;33(3):248-256. doi:10.1002/jts.22509
77. Koenig HG, Ames D, Youssef NA, et al. The Moral Injury Symptom Scale-Military Version. *J Relig Health*. 2018;57(1):249-265. doi:10.1007/s10943-017-0531-9
78. Ames D, Erickson Z, Youssef NA, et al. Moral Injury, Religiosity, and Suicide Risk in U.S. Veterans and Active Duty Military with PTSD Symptoms. *Mil Med*. 2018;184(3-4):e271-e278. doi:10.1093/milmed/usy148
79. Koenig HG, Youssef NA, Ames D, et al. Moral Injury and Religiosity in US Veterans With Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Symptoms. *J Nerv Ment Dis*. 2018;206(5):325-331. doi:10.1097/NMD.0000000000000798
80. Currier JM, Holland JM, Malott J. Moral injury, meaning making, and mental health in returning veterans. *J Clin Psychol*. 2015;71(3):229-240. doi:10.1002/jclp.22134
81. Kelley ML, Braitman AL, White TD, Ehlke SJ. Sex differences in mental health symptoms and substance use and their association with moral injury in veterans. *Psychol Trauma Theory Res Pract Policy*. 2019;11(3):337-344. doi:10.1037/tra0000407
82. Hamrick HC, Kelley ML, Bravo AJ. Morally Injurious Events, Moral Injury, and Suicidality among Recent-Era Veterans: The Moderating Effects of Rumination and Mindfulness. *Mil Behav Health*. 2020;8(1):109-120. doi:10.1080/21635781.2019.1669509
83. Braitman AL, Battles AR, Kelley ML, et al. Psychometric Properties of a Modified Moral Injury Questionnaire in a Military Population. *Traumatology*. 2018;24(4):301-312. doi:10.1037/trm0000158

84. Norman SB, Nichter B, Maguen S, Na PJ, Schnurr PP, Pietrzak RH. Moral injury among U.S. combat veterans with and without PTSD and depression. *J Psychiatr Res.* 2022;154(jtj, 0376331):190-197. doi:10.1016/j.jpsychires.2022.07.033
85. Maguen S, Griffin BJ, Copeland LA, Perkins DF, Finley EP, Vogt D. Gender differences in prevalence and outcomes of exposure to potentially morally injurious events among post-9/11 veterans. *J Psychiatr Res.* 2020;130(jtj, 0376331):97-103. doi:10.1016/j.jpsychires.2020.06.020
86. Maguen S, Griffin BJ, Copeland LA, et al. Trajectories of functioning in a population-based sample of veterans: contributions of moral injury, PTSD, and depression. *Psychol Med.* 2022;52(12):2332-2341. doi:10.1017/S0033291720004249
87. Chesnut RP, Richardson CB, Morgan NR, et al. Moral Injury and Social Well-Being: A Growth Curve Analysis. *J Trauma Stress.* 2020;33(4):587-597. doi:10.1002/jts.22567
88. Maguen S, Griffin BJ, Vogt D, et al. Moral injury and peri- and post-military suicide attempts among post-9/11 veterans. *Psychol Med.* 2023;53(7):3200-3209. doi:10.1017/S0033291721005274
89. Maguen S, Nichter B, Norman SB, Pietrzak RH. Moral injury and substance use disorders among US combat veterans: results from the 2019-2020 National Health and Resilience in Veterans Study. *Psychol Med.* 2023;53(4):1364-1370. doi:10.1017/S0033291721002919
90. Nichter B, Norman SB, Maguen S, Pietrzak RH. Moral injury and suicidal behavior among US combat veterans: Results from the 2019-2020 National Health and Resilience in Veterans Study. *Depress Anxiety.* 2021;38(6):606-614. doi:10.1002/da.23145
91. Parry KJ, Hicken BL, Chen W, Leng J, Allen S, Burningham Z. Impact of moral injury and posttraumatic stress disorder on health care utilization and suicidality in rural and urban veterans. *J Trauma Stress.* 2023;36(1):117-128. doi:10.1002/jts.22889
92. Frankfurt SB, Frazier P, Engdahl B. Indirect Relations Between Transgressive Acts and General Combat Exposure and Moral Injury. *Mil Med.* 2017;182(11):e1950-e1956. doi:10.7205/MILMED-D-17-00062
93. Williams CL, Berenbaum H. Acts of omission, altered worldviews, and psychological problems among military veterans. *Psychol Trauma Theory Res Pract Policy.* 2019;11(4):391-395. doi:10.1037/tra0000394
94. Currier JM, Holland JM, Drescher K, Foy D. Initial psychometric evaluation of the Moral Injury Questionnaire--Military version. *Clin Psychol Psychother.* 2015;22(1):54-63. doi:10.1002/cpp.1866
95. Presseau C, Litz BT, Kline NK, et al. An epidemiological evaluation of trauma types in a cohort of deployed service members. *Psychol Trauma Theory Res Pract Policy.* 2019;11(8):877-885. doi:10.1037/tra0000465
96. Bhalla A, Allen E, Renshaw K, Kenny J, Litz B. Emotional numbing symptoms partially mediate the association between exposure to potentially morally injurious experiences and sexual anxiety

- for male service members. *J Trauma Dissociation Off J Int Soc Study Dissociation ISSD*. 2018;19(4):417-430. doi:10.1080/15299732.2018.1451976
97. Battles AR, Kelley ML, Jinkerson JD, C Hamrick H, F Hollis B. Associations Among Exposure to Potentially Morally Injurious Experiences, Spiritual Injury, and Alcohol Use Among Combat Veterans. *J Trauma Stress*. 2019;32(3):405-413. doi:10.1002/jts.22404
98. Forkus SR, Breines JG, Weiss NH. Morally injurious experiences and mental health: The moderating role of self-compassion. *Psychol Trauma Theory Res Pract Policy*. 2019;11(6):630-638. doi:10.1037/tra0000446
99. Thomas ED, Weiss NH, Forkus SR, Contractor AA. Examining the Interaction Between Potentially Morally Injurious Events and Religiosity in Relation to Alcohol Misuse Among Military Veterans. *J Trauma Stress*. 2022;35(1):314-320. doi:10.1002/jts.22682
100. Boscarino JA, Adams RE, Wingate TJ, et al. Impact and Risk of Moral Injury Among Deployed Veterans: Implications for Veterans and Mental Health. *Front Psychiatry*. 2022;13(101545006):899084. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2022.899084
101. Lancaster SL, Irene Harris J. Measures of morally injurious experiences: A quantitative comparison. *Psychiatry Res*. 2018;264(qc4, 7911385):15-19. doi:10.1016/j.psychres.2018.03.057
102. Koenig HG, Ames D, Youssef NA, et al. Screening for Moral Injury: The Moral Injury Symptom Scale - Military Version Short Form. *Mil Med*. 2018;183(11-12):e659-e665. doi:10.1093/milmed/usy017
103. McDaniel JT, Redner R, Jayawardene W, et al. Moral Injury is a Risk Factor for Substance Use and Suicidality Among US Military Veterans with and without Traumatic Brain Injury. *J Relig Health*. 2023;62(6):3926-3941. doi:10.1007/s10943-023-01905-5
104. Fernandez PE, Currier JM. Exploring the role of moral injury outcomes in intimate relationship functioning among U.S. combat veterans. *Psychol Trauma Theory Res Pract Policy*. 2023;(101495376). doi:10.1037/tra0001553
105. Farnsworth JK, Drescher KD, Evans W, Walser RD. A functional approach to understanding and treating military-related moral injury. *J Context Behav Sci*. 2017;6(4):391-397. doi:10.1016/j.jcbs.2017.07.003
106. Jinkerson JD. Defining and assessing moral injury: A syndrome perspective. *Traumatology*. 2016;22(2):122-130. doi:10.1037/trm0000069
107. Jamieson N, Carey LB, Jamieson A, Maple M. Examining the Association Between Moral Injury and Suicidal Behavior in Military Populations: A Systematic Review. *J Relig Health*. 2023;62(6):3904-3925. doi:10.1007/s10943-023-01885-6

Appendix

SEARCH STRATEGIES

Search Date: 02/12/24	Search Statement	Results	
MEDLINE	1 (moral adj3 injur*).ti,ab,kf	790	
	2 limit 1 to English language	779	
	3 limit 2 to year="2009-Current"	775	
Ovid MEDLINE(R) and Epub Ahead of Print, In-Process, In-Data-Review & Other Non-Indexed Citations and Daily 1946 to February 09, 2024			
APA PsycInfo	1 (moral adj3 injur*).ti,ab	764	
	2 limit 1 to English language	716	
	3 limit 2 to year="2009-Current"	711	
1967 to February Week 2 2024			
		Total	1486
		Total after deduplication	1179

STUDIES EXCLUDED DURING FULL-TEXT SCREENING

Citation	Exclude Reason
Benfer N, Vannini MBN, Grunthal B, et al. Moral injury symptoms and related problems among service members and Veterans: A network analysis. <i>Journal of Military, Veteran and Family Health</i> . 2023;9(2):52-71. doi:10.3138/jmvfh-2022-0040	Ineligible setting
Biscoe N, Bonson A, Nickerson A, Murphy D. Factors associated with exposure to potentially morally injurious events (PMIEs) and moral injury in a clinical sample of veterans. <i>European Journal of Trauma & Dissociation</i> . 2023;7(3). doi:10.1016/j.ejtd.2023.100343	Ineligible setting
Houtsma C, Khazem LR, Green BA, Anestis MD. Isolating effects of moral injury and low post-deployment support within the U.S. military. <i>Psychiatry research</i> . 2017;247(qc4, 7911385):194-199. doi:10.1016/j.psychres.2016.11.031	Ineligible outcome
Martin RL, Houtsma C, Bryan AO, Bryan CJ, Green BA, Anestis MD. The impact of aggression on the relationship between betrayal and belongingness among U.S. military personnel. <i>Military Psychology</i> . 2017;29(4):271-282. doi:10.1037/mil0000160	Ineligible outcome
Mensink B, van Schagen A, van der Aa N, Ter Heide FJJ. Moral Injury in Trauma-Exposed, Treatment-Seeking Police Officers and Military Veterans: Latent Class Analysis. <i>Frontiers in psychiatry</i> . 2022;13(101545006):904659. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2022.904659	Ineligible population
Morgan L, Beattie D, Irons C, Ononaiye M. The role of compassion in moral injury among military veterans: Implications for treatment. <i>Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy</i> . 2024;(101495376). doi:10.1037/tra0001646	Ineligible setting
Murphy D, Karatzias T, Busuttill W, Greenberg N, Shevlin M. ICD-11 posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and complex PTSD (CPTSD) in treatment seeking veterans: risk factors and comorbidity. <i>Social psychiatry and psychiatric epidemiology</i> . 2021;56(7):1289-1298. doi:10.1007/s00127-021-02028-6	Ineligible setting
Russell B, Mussap AJ. Rumination and threat-biased interpretation mediate posttraumatic stress and growth responses to military stressors. <i>Military psychology : the official journal of the Division of Military Psychology, American Psychological Association</i> . 2023;35(5):451-466. doi:10.1080/08995605.2022.2127618	Ineligible setting
Smigelsky MA, Malott JD, Veazey Morris K, Berlin KS, Neimeyer RA. Latent profile analysis exploring potential moral injury and posttraumatic stress disorder among military veterans. <i>Journal of clinical psychology</i> . 2019;75(3):499-519. doi:10.1002/jclp.22714	Ineligible outcome
Smith-MacDonald L, Jones C, Brown MRG, et al. Moving Forward from Moral Injury: A Mixed Methods Study Investigating the Use of 3MDR for Treatment-Resistant PTSD. <i>International journal of environmental research and public health</i> . 2023;20(7). doi:10.3390/ijerph20075415	Ineligible setting
Williamson V, Murphy D, Stevelink SA, Jones E, Allen S, Greenberg N. Family and occupational functioning following military trauma exposure and moral injury. <i>BMJ military health</i> . 2023;169(3):205-211. doi:10.1136/bmj-military-2020-001770	Ineligible setting

REFERENCES OF INCLUDED STUDIES FOR KEY QUESTION 1

REVIEWS

1. Aita SL, Kondrath SR, Owen T, Borgogna NC, Usset TJ. The Status of Evidence-Based Treatments for Moral Injury Syndrome: Review and Meta-analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials. *Curr Treat Options Psych.* 2023;10(3):217-233. doi:10.1007/s40501-023-00292-8
2. Brémault-Phillips S, Pike A, Scarcella F, Cherwick T. Spirituality and Moral Injury Among Military Personnel: A Mini-Review. *Front Psychiatry.* 2019;10:276. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2019.00276
3. Carey LB, Hodgson TJ, Krikheli L, et al. Moral Injury, Spiritual Care and the Role of Chaplains: An Exploratory Scoping Review of Literature and Resources. *J Relig Health.* 2016;55(4):1218-1245. doi:10.1007/s10943-016-0231-x
4. Čartolovni A, Stolt M, Scott PA, Suhonen R. Moral injury in healthcare professionals: A scoping review and discussion. *Nurs Ethics.* 2021;28(5):590-602. doi:10.1177/0969733020966776
5. Chew QH, Lee TS, Sim K. Moral injury and associated context, contributors and consequences within mental healthcare professionals: a scoping review. *Postgraduate Medicine.* 2023;135(7):646-668. doi:10.1080/00325481.2023.2266007
6. Coimbra BM, Zylberstajn C, Van Zuiden M, et al. Moral injury and mental health among healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic: meta-analysis. *European Journal of Psychotraumatology.* 2024;15(1):2299659. doi:10.1080/20008066.2023.2299659
7. Griffin BJ, Purcell N, Burkman K, et al. Moral Injury: An Integrative Review. *Journal of Traumatic Stress.* 2019;32(3):350-362. doi:10.1002/jts.22362
8. Griffin BJ, Weber MC, Hinkson KD, et al. Toward a Dimensional Contextual Model of Moral Injury: A Scoping Review on Healthcare Workers. *Curr Treat Options Psych.* 2023;10(3):199-216. doi:10.1007/s40501-023-00296-4
9. Haight W, Sugrue E, Calhoun M, Black J. A scoping study of moral injury: Identifying directions for social work research. *Children and Youth Services Review.* 2016;70:190-200. doi:10.1016/j.childyouth.2016.09.026
10. Hall NA, Everson AT, Billingsley MR, Miller MB. Moral injury, mental health and behavioural health outcomes: A systematic review of the literature. *Clin Psychology and Psychoth.* 2022;29(1):92-110. doi:10.1002/cpp.2607
11. Houle SA, Ein N, Gervasio J, et al. Measuring moral distress and moral injury: A systematic review and content analysis of existing scales. *Clinical Psychology Review.* 2024;108:102377. doi:10.1016/j.cpr.2023.102377

12. Jack FJG, Kotronoulas G. The Perceptions of Healthcare Staff Regarding Moral Injury and the Impact on Staff Life and Work During COVID-19: A Scoping Review of International Evidence. *J Relig Health*. 2023;62(4):2836-2860. doi:10.1007/s10943-023-01803-w
13. Jamieson N, Carey LB, Jamieson A, Maple M. Examining the Association Between Moral Injury and Suicidal Behavior in Military Populations: A Systematic Review. *J Relig Health*. 2023;62(6):3904-3925. doi:10.1007/s10943-023-01885-6
14. Jones KA, Freijah I, Carey L, et al. Moral Injury, Chaplaincy and Mental Health Provider Approaches to Treatment: A Scoping Review. *J Relig Health*. 2022;61(2):1051-1094. doi:10.1007/s10943-022-01534-4
15. Kendall-Tackett K, Beck CT. Secondary Traumatic Stress and Moral Injury in Maternity Care Providers: A Narrative and Exploratory Review. *Front Glob Womens Health*. 2022;3:835811. doi:10.3389/fgwh.2022.835811
16. Khan AJ, Griffin BJ, Maguen S. A Review of Research on Moral Injury and Suicide Risk. *Curr Treat Options Psych*. 2023;10(3):259-287. doi:10.1007/s40501-023-00293-7
17. Koenig HG, Youssef NA, Pearce M. Assessment of Moral Injury in Veterans and Active Duty Military Personnel With PTSD: A Review. *Front Psychiatry*. 2019;10:443. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2019.00443
18. Laher Z, Robertson N, Harrad-Hyde F, Jones CR. Prevalence, Predictors, and Experience of Moral Suffering in Nursing and Care Home Staff during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Mixed-Methods Systematic Review. *IJERPH*. 2022;19(15):9593. doi:10.3390/ijerph19159593
19. Lentz LM, Smith-MacDonald L, Malloy D, Carleton RN, Brémault-Phillips S. Compromised Conscience: A Scoping Review of Moral Injury Among Firefighters, Paramedics, and Police Officers. *Front Psychol*. 2021;12:639781. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2021.639781
20. McEwen C, Alisic E, Jobson L. Moral injury and mental health: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Traumatology*. 2021;27(3):303-315. doi:10.1037/trm0000287
21. Nazarov A, Jetly R, McNeely H, Kiang M, Lanius R, McKinnon MC. Role of morality in the experience of guilt and shame within the armed forces. *Acta Psychiatr Scand*. 2015;132(1):4-19. doi:10.1111/acps.12406
22. Richardson NM, Lamson AL, Smith M, Eagan SM, Zvonkovic AM, Jensen J. Defining Moral Injury Among Military Populations: A Systematic Review. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*. 2020;33(4):575-586. doi:10.1002/jts.22553
23. Riedel PL, Kreh A, Kulcar V, Lieber A, Juen B. A Scoping Review of Moral Stressors, Moral Distress and Moral Injury in Healthcare Workers during COVID-19. *IJERPH*. 2022;19(3):1666. doi:10.3390/ijerph19031666
24. Stovall M, Hansen L, Van Ryn M. A Critical Review: Moral Injury in Nurses in the Aftermath of a Patient Safety Incident. *J of Nursing Scholarship*. 2020;52(3):320-328. doi:10.1111/jnu.12551

25. Thibodeau PS, Nash A, Greenfield JC, Bellamy JL. The Association of Moral Injury and Healthcare Clinicians' Wellbeing: A Systematic Review. *IJERPH*. 2023;20(13):6300. doi:10.3390/ijerph20136300
26. Webb EL, Ireland JL, Lewis M, Morris D. Potential Sources of Moral Injury for Healthcare Workers in Forensic and Psychiatric Settings: A Systematic Review and Meta-ethnography. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*. 2024;25(2):918-934. doi:10.1177/15248380231167390
27. Williamson V, Stevelink SAM, Greenberg N. Occupational moral injury and mental health: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Br J Psychiatry*. 2018;212(6):339-346. doi:10.1192/bjp.2018.55
28. Wilson MA, Shay A, Harris JI, Faller N, Usset TJ, Simmons A. Moral Distress and Moral Injury in Military Healthcare Clinicians: A Scoping Review. *AJPM Focus*. 2024;3(2):100173. doi:10.1016/j.focus.2023.100173
29. Xue Y, Lopes J, Ritchie K, et al. Potential Circumstances Associated With Moral Injury and Moral Distress in Healthcare Workers and Public Safety Personnel Across the Globe During COVID-19: A Scoping Review. *Front Psychiatry*. 2022;13:863232. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2022.863232

PRIMARY STUDIES

1. Adeyemo OO, Tu S, Falako S, Keene D. Stressors on frontline healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic: a focus on moral injury and implications for the future. *International archives of occupational and environmental health*. 2022;95(8):1755-1762. doi:10.1007/s00420-022-01867-3
2. Akhtar M, Faize FA, Malik RZ, Tabusam A. Moral injury and psychological resilience among healthcare professionals amid COVID-19 pandemic. *Pakistan journal of medical sciences*. 2022;38(5):1338-1342. doi:10.12669/pjms.38.5.5122
3. Ames D, Erickson Z, Geise C, et al. Treatment of Moral Injury in U.S. Veterans with PTSD Using a Structured Chaplain Intervention. *Journal of religion and health*. 2021;60(5):3052-3060. doi:10.1007/s10943-021-01312-8
4. Ames D, Erickson Z, Youssef NA, et al. Moral Injury, Religiosity, and Suicide Risk in U.S. Veterans and Active Duty Military with PTSD Symptoms. *Military Medicine*. 2018;184(3-4):e271-e278. doi:10.1093/milmed/usy148
5. Amsalem D, Lazarov A, Markowitz JC, et al. Psychiatric symptoms and moral injury among US healthcare workers in the COVID-19 era. *BMC psychiatry*. 2021;21(1):546. doi:10.1186/s12888-021-03565-9
6. Andrews K, Lloyd CS, Densmore M, et al. "I am afraid you will see the stain on my soul": Direct gaze neural processing in individuals with PTSD after moral injury recall. *Social cognitive and affective neuroscience*. 2023;18(1). doi:10.1093/scan/nsad053
7. Andrews K, Roth SL, Lloyd C, et al. Development and preliminary evaluation of the Moral Injury Assessment for survivors of abuse. *Traumatology*. 2023;(American Psychiatric Association. (2013). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (5th ed.)*. 2013-14907-000. Andrews, G., Kemp,

- A., Sunderland, M., von Korff, M., Ustun, T. B. (2009). Normative data for the 12 item WHO disability assessment):No-Specified. doi:10.1037/trm0000475
8. Andrukonis A, Protopopova A. Occupational health of animal shelter employees by live release rate, shelter type, and euthanasia-related decision. *Anthrozoos*. 2020;33(1):119-131. doi:10.1080/08927936.2020.1694316
9. Antal CJ, Yeomans PD, East R, et al. Transforming veteran identity through community engagement: A chaplain-psychologist collaboration to address moral injury. *Journal of Humanistic Psychology*. 2023;63(6):801-826. doi:10.1177/0022167819844071
10. Artra iishana P. Transparent assessment: Discovering authentic meanings made by combat veterans. *Journal of Constructivist Psychology*. 2014;27(3):211-235. doi:10.1080/10720537.2014.904704
11. Ashwal-Malka A, Tal-Kishner K, Feingold D. Moral injury and cannabis use disorder among Israeli combat veterans: The role of depression and perceived social support. *Addictive behaviors*. 2022;124(2gw, 7603486):107114. doi:10.1016/j.addbeh.2021.107114
12. Balmer BR, Sippola J, Beehler S. Processes and outcomes of a communalization of trauma approach: Vets & Friends community-based support groups. *Journal of community psychology*. 2021;49(7):2764-2780. doi:10.1002/jcop.22516
13. Battaglia AM, Protopopescu A, Boyd JE, et al. The relation between adverse childhood experiences and moral injury in the Canadian Armed Forces. *European journal of psychotraumatology*. 2019;10(1):1546084. doi:10.1080/20008198.2018.1546084
14. Battles AR, Bravo AJ, Kelley ML, White TD, Braitman AL, Hamrick HC. Moral injury and PTSD as mediators of the associations between morally injurious experiences and mental health and substance use. *Traumatology*. 2018;24(4):246-254. doi:10.1037/trm0000153
15. Battles AR, Kelley ML, Jinkerson JD, C Hamrick H, F Hollis B. Associations Among Exposure to Potentially Morally Injurious Experiences, Spiritual Injury, and Alcohol Use Among Combat Veterans. *Journal of traumatic stress*. 2019;32(3):405-413. doi:10.1002/jts.22404
16. Beck CT. Secondary Qualitative Analysis of Moral Injury in Obstetric and Neonatal Nurses. *Journal of obstetric, gynecologic, and neonatal nursing : JOGNN*. 2022;51(2):166-176. doi:10.1016/j.jogn.2021.12.003
17. Bekes V, Szabo D, Levay EE, Salgo E, Unoka Z. Moral Injury and Shame Mediate the Relationship Between Childhood Trauma and Borderline Personality Disorder, PTSD, and Complex PTSD Symptoms in Psychiatric Inpatients. *Journal of personality disorders*. 2023;37(4):406-423. doi:10.1521/pedi.2023.37.4.406
18. Benatov J, Zerach G, Levi-Belz Y. Moral injury, depression, and anxiety symptoms among health and social care workers during the COVID-19 pandemic: The moderating role of belongingness. *The International journal of social psychiatry*. 2022;68(5):1026-1035. doi:10.1177/00207640221099421

19. Benfer N, Vannini MBN, Grunthal B, et al. Moral injury symptoms and related problems among service members and Veterans: A network analysis. *Journal of Military, Veteran and Family Health*. 2023;9(2):52-71. doi:10.3138/jmvfh-2022-0040
20. Berdida DJE. The mediating roles of moral courage and moral resilience between nurses' moral distress and moral injury: An online cross-sectional study. *Nurse education in practice*. 2023;71(101090848):103730. doi:10.1016/j.nepr.2023.103730
21. Berdida DJE, Grande RAN. Moral Distress, Moral Resilience, Moral Courage, and Moral Injury Among Nurses in the Philippines During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Mediation Analysis. *Journal of religion and health*. 2023;62(6):3957-3978. doi:10.1007/s10943-023-01873-w
22. Bhalla A, Allen E, Renshaw K, Kenny J, Litz B. Emotional numbing symptoms partially mediate the association between exposure to potentially morally injurious experiences and sexual anxiety for male service members. *Journal of trauma & dissociation : the official journal of the International Society for the Study of Dissociation (ISSD)*. 2018;19(4):417-430. doi:10.1080/15299732.2018.1451976
23. Biscoe N, Bonson A, Nickerson A, Murphy D. Factors associated with exposure to potentially morally injurious events (PMIEs) and moral injury in a clinical sample of veterans. *European Journal of Trauma & Dissociation*. 2023;7(3). doi:10.1016/j.ejtd.2023.100343
24. Bonson A, Murphy D, Aldridge V, Greenberg N, Williamson V. Veterans' experiences of moral injury, treatment and recommendations for future support. *BMJ military health*. 2023;(101761581). doi:10.1136/military-2022-002332
25. Borges LM. A service member's experience of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy for Moral Injury (ACT-MI) via telehealth: "Learning to accept my pain and injury by reconnecting with my values and starting to live a meaningful life". *Journal of Contextual Behavioral Science*. 2019;13(Attiksson, C.C., Zwick, R. (1982). The client satisfaction questionnaire. Psychometric properties and correlations with service utilization and psychotherapy outcome. *Evaluation and Program Planning*, 5(3), 233-237. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/102599>):134-140. doi:10.1016/j.jcbs.2019.08.002
26. Borges LM, Bahraini NH, Holliman BD, Gissen MR, Lawson WC, Barnes SM. Veterans' perspectives on discussing moral injury in the context of evidence-based psychotherapies for PTSD and other VA treatment. *Journal of clinical psychology*. 2020;76(3):377-391. doi:10.1002/jclp.22887
27. Borges LM, Holliday R, Barnes SM, et al. A longitudinal analysis of the role of potentially morally injurious events on COVID-19-related psychosocial functioning among healthcare providers. *PloS one*. 2021;16(11):e0260033. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0260033
28. Borges LM, Holliman BD, Farnsworth JK, Barnes SM. Perceptions of Military Experience Among Veterans Reporting Lifetime Warzone Moral Injury. *The Journal of nervous and mental disease*. 2023;211(10):796-801. doi:10.1097/NMD.0000000000001676
29. Boscarino JA, Adams RE, Wingate TJ, et al. Impact and Risk of Moral Injury Among Deployed Veterans: Implications for Veterans and Mental Health. *Frontiers in psychiatry*. 2022;13(101545006):899084. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2022.899084

30. Boska RL, Capron DW. Exploring the maladaptive cognitions of moral injury within a primarily combat-trauma military sample. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2021;13(8):861-868. doi:10.1037/tra0001071
31. Bow SMA, Schroder-Back P, Norcliffe-Brown D, Wilson J, Tahzib F. Moral distress and injury in the public health professional workforce during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Journal of public health (Oxford, England)*. 2023;45(3):697-705. doi:10.1093/pubmed/fdad010
32. Braitman AL, Battles AR, Kelley ML, et al. Psychometric Properties of a Modified Moral Injury Questionnaire in a Military Population. *Traumatology*. 2018;24(4):301-312. doi:10.1037/trm0000158
33. Bravo AJ, Kelley ML, Mason R, Ehlke S, Vinci C, Redman Ret LJC. Rumination as a Mediator of the Associations Between Moral Injury and Mental Health Problems in Combat-Wounded Veterans. *Traumatology*. 2020;26(1):52-60. doi:10.1037/trm0000198
34. Brennan CJ, McKay MT, Cole JC. Morally injurious events and post-traumatic embitterment disorder in UK health and social care professionals during COVID-19: a cross-sectional web survey. *BMJ open*. 2022;12(5):e054062. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2021-054062
35. Bryan AO, Bryan CJ, Morrow CE, Etienne N, Ray-Sannerud B. Moral injury, suicidal ideation, and suicide attempts in a military sample. *Traumatology*. 2014;20(3):154-160. doi:10.1037/h0099852
36. Bryan CJ, Bryan AO, Anestis MD, et al. Measuring Moral Injury: Psychometric Properties of the Moral Injury Events Scale in Two Military Samples. *Assessment*. 2016;23(5):557-570. doi:10.1177/1073191115590855
37. Bryan CJ, Bryan AO, Roberge E, Leifker FR, Rozek DC. Moral injury, posttraumatic stress disorder, and suicidal behavior among National Guard personnel. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2018;10(1):36-45. doi:10.1037/tra0000290
38. Cameron AY, Eaton E, Brake CA, Capone C. Moral injury as a unique predictor of suicidal ideation in a veteran sample with a substance use disorder. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2021;13(8):856-860. doi:10.1037/tra0000988
39. Campbell BM, Knipp MA, Anwar SS, Hoopsick RA. Moral injury and substance use among United States healthcare workers. *Stress and health : journal of the International Society for the Investigation of Stress*. 2023;(101089166). doi:10.1002/smi.3321
40. Cenkner DP, Usman H, Zalta AK. Differential associations of rumination and cognitive flexibility with guilt and shame following potentially morally injurious events. *Journal of affective disorders*. 2023;325(h3v, 7906073):135-140. doi:10.1016/j.jad.2022.12.165
41. Cenkner DP, Yeomans PD, Antal CJ, Scott JC. A Pilot Study of a Moral Injury Group Intervention Co-Facilitated by a Chaplain and Psychologist. *Journal of traumatic stress*. 2021;34(2):367-374. doi:10.1002/jts.22642
42. Chandrabhatla T, Asgedom H, Gaudio ZP, et al. Second victim experiences and moral injury as predictors of hospitalist burnout before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. *PloS one*. 2022;17(10):e0275494. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0275494

43. Chaplo SD, Kerig PK, Wainryb C. Development and Validation of the Moral Injury Scales for Youth. *Journal of traumatic stress*. 2019;32(3):448-458. doi:10.1002/jts.22408
44. Chesnut RP, Richardson CB, Morgan NR, et al. Moral Injury and Social Well-Being: A Growth Curve Analysis. *Journal of traumatic stress*. 2020;33(4):587-597. doi:10.1002/jts.22567
45. Chesnut RP, Richardson CB, Morgan NR, Bleser JA, Mccarthy KJ, Perkins DF. The Moral Injury Symptoms Scale-Military Version-Short Form: Further Scale Validation in a U.S. Veteran Sample. *Journal of religion and health*. 2022;61(4):3384-3401. doi:10.1007/s10943-022-01606-5
46. Cole AC, Smirnova MO, Yang Y, Lancaster CL. Longitudinal associations between moral injury perceptions and mental health among healthcare workers during the pandemic. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2023;(101495376). doi:10.1037/tra0001594
47. Cooper-Bribiesca D, Rascon-Martinez DM, Miguel-Puga JA, et al. Physicians' Distress Related to Moral Issues and Mental Health In-Between Two Late Waves of COVID-19 Contagions. *International journal of environmental research and public health*. 2023;20(5). doi:10.3390/ijerph20053989
48. Corona CD, Van Orden KA, Wisco BE, Pietrzak RH. Meaning in life moderates the association between morally injurious experiences and suicide ideation among U.S. combat veterans: Results from the National Health and Resilience in Veterans Study. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*. 2019;11(6):614-620. doi:10.1037/tra0000475
49. Cox M, Skjolsvik V, Rathfon B, Buckner E. Moral Injury in Veterans: Application of the Roy Adaptation Model to Improve Coping. *ANS Advances in nursing science*. 2021;44(3):224-237. doi:10.1097/ANS.0000000000000348
50. Currier JM, Farnsworth JK, Drescher KD, McDermott RC, Sims BM, Albright DL. Development and evaluation of the Expressions of Moral Injury Scale-Military Version. *Clinical psychology & psychotherapy*. 2018;25(3):474-488. doi:10.1002/cpp.2170
51. Currier JM, Foster JD, Isaak SL. Moral Injury and Spiritual Struggles in Military Veterans: A Latent Profile Analysis. *Journal of traumatic stress*. 2019;32(3):393-404. doi:10.1002/jts.22378
52. Currier JM, Foster JD, Karatzias T, Murphy D. Moral injury and ICD-11 complex PTSD (CPTSD) symptoms among treatment-seeking veterans in the United Kingdom. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2021;13(4):417-421. doi:10.1037/tra0000921
53. Currier JM, Holland JM, Drescher K, Foy D. Initial psychometric evaluation of the Moral Injury Questionnaire--Military version. *Clinical psychology & psychotherapy*. 2015;22(1):54-63. doi:10.1002/cpp.1866
54. Currier JM, Holland JM, Malott J. Moral injury, meaning making, and mental health in returning veterans. *Journal of clinical psychology*. 2015;71(3):229-240. doi:10.1002/jclp.22134
55. Currier JM, Isaak SL, McDermott RC. Validation of the Expressions of Moral Injury Scale-Military version-Short Form. *Clinical psychology & psychotherapy*. 2020;27(1):61-68. doi:10.1002/cpp.2407

56. Currier JM, McCormick W, Drescher KD. How do morally injurious events occur? A qualitative analysis of perspectives of veterans with PTSD. *Traumatology*. 2015;21(2):106-116. doi:10.1037/trm0000027
57. Currier JM, McDermott RC, Farnsworth JK, Borges LM. Temporal Associations Between Moral Injury and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Symptom Clusters in Military Veterans. *Journal of traumatic stress*. 2019;32(3):382-392. doi:10.1002/jts.22367
58. Currier JM, McDermott RC, Fernandez P, et al. Examining the outcomes and acceptability of a peer-led spiritual intervention for moral injury in a veteran service organization. *Psychological services*. 2023;(101214316). doi:10.1037/ser0000762
59. D'Alessandro-Lowe AM, Karram M, Ritchie K, et al. Coping, Supports and Moral Injury: Spiritual Well-Being and Organizational Support Are Associated with Reduced Moral Injury in Canadian Healthcare Providers during the COVID-19 Pandemic. *International journal of environmental research and public health*. 2023;20(19). doi:10.3390/ijerph20196812
60. D'Alessandro-Lowe AM, Patel H, Easterbrook B, et al. The independent and combined impact of moral injury and moral distress on post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms among healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. *European journal of psychotraumatology*. 2024;15(1):2299661. doi:10.1080/20008066.2023.2299661
61. Dale LP, Cuffe SP, Sambuco N, et al. Morally Distressing Experiences, Moral Injury, and Burnout in Florida Healthcare Providers during the COVID-19 Pandemic. *International journal of environmental research and public health*. 2021;18(23). doi:10.3390/ijerph182312319
62. David HS, Rosell T, Hughes D. Moral Injury Among Transplant Providers: Evaluating the Effects of Training in End-of-Life Counseling. *Kansas journal of medicine*. 2023;16(101581958):324-327. doi:10.17161/kjm.vol16.21171
63. Davies RL, Prince MA, Bravo AJ, Kelley ML, Crain TL. Moral Injury, Substance Use, and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Symptoms Among Military Personnel: An Examination of Trait Mindfulness as a Moderator. *Journal of traumatic stress*. 2019;32(3):414-423. doi:10.1002/jts.22403
64. de la Rie SM, van Sint Fiet A, Bos JBA, Mooren N, Smid G, Gersons BPR. Brief Eclectic Psychotherapy for Moral Trauma (BEP-MT): treatment protocol description and a case study. *European journal of psychotraumatology*. 2021;12(1):1929026. doi:10.1080/20008198.2021.1929026
65. DeBeer BB, Mignogna J, Nance M, Bahraini N, Penzenik M, Brenner LA. COVID-19 and Lifetime Experiences of Trauma, Moral Injury, and Institutional Betrayal Among Healthcare Providers. *Journal of occupational and environmental medicine*. 2023;65(9):745-750. doi:10.1097/JOM.0000000000002891
66. DeCaro JB, Straka K, Malek N, Zalta AK. Sentenced to shame: Moral injury exposure in former lifers. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2022;(101495376). doi:10.1037/tra0001400



67. Denham F, Varese F, Hurley M, Allsopp K. Exploring experiences of moral injury and distress among health care workers during the Covid-19 pandemic. *Psychology and psychotherapy*. 2023;96(4):833-848. doi:10.1111/papt.12471
68. Diekmann C, Issels L, Alliger-Horn C, et al. Traumatized German soldiers with moral injury - value-based cognitive-behavioral group therapy to treat war-related shame. *Frontiers in psychiatry*. 2023;14(101545006):1173466. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2023.1173466
69. Easterbrook B, Plouffe RA, Houle SA, et al. Risk Factors for Moral Injury Among Canadian Armed Forces Personnel. *Frontiers in psychiatry*. 2022;13(101545006):892320. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2022.892320
70. Easterbrook B, Plouffe RA, Houle SA, et al. Moral injury associated with increased odds of past-year mental health disorders: a Canadian Armed Forces examination. *European journal of psychotraumatology*. 2023;14(1):2192622. doi:10.1080/20008066.2023.2192622
71. Espinola CW, Nguyen B, Torres A, et al. Digital Interventions for Stress Among Frontline Health Care Workers: Results From a Pilot Feasibility Cohort Trial. *JMIR serious games*. 2024;12(101645255):e42813. doi:10.2196/42813
72. Eunyong Jang. Mediating role of self-compassion in the association between moral injury and depression among Korean youths. *Heliyon*. 2022;8(5):e09429. doi:10.1016/j.heliyon.2022.e09429
73. Evans WR, Russell LH, Hall-Clark BN, et al. Moral injury and moral healing in prolonged exposure for combat-related PTSD: A case study. *Cognitive and Behavioral Practice*. 2021;28(2):210-223. doi:10.1016/j.cbpra.2020.12.006
74. Evans WR, Stanley MA, Barrera TL, Exline JJ, Pargament KI, Teng EJ. Morally injurious events and psychological distress among veterans: Examining the mediating role of religious and spiritual struggles. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2018;10(3):360-367. doi:10.1037/tra0000347
75. Fani N, Currier JM, Turner MD, et al. Moral injury in civilians: associations with trauma exposure, PTSD, and suicide behavior. *European journal of psychotraumatology*. 2021;12(1):1965464. doi:10.1080/20008198.2021.1965464
76. Farrell D, Moran J, Zat Z, et al. Group early intervention eye movement desensitization and reprocessing therapy as a video-conference psychotherapy with frontline/emergency workers in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder and moral injury-An. *Frontiers in psychology*. 2023;14(101550902):1129912. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2023.1129912
77. Fatima M, Imran N, Aamer I, Iqtadar S, Shabbir B. When healers get wounded! Moral injury in healthcare providers during the COVID-19 pandemic in Pakistan. *Frontiers in psychiatry*. 2023;14(101545006):1244055. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2023.1244055
78. Feingold D, Zerach G, Levi-Belz Y. The association between moral injury and substance use among Israeli combat veterans: The mediating role of distress and perceived social support. *International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction*. 2019;17(2):217-233. doi:10.1007/s11469-018-0012-8

79. Feinstein A, Pavisian B, Storm H. Journalists covering the refugee and migration crisis are affected by moral injury not PTSD. *JRSM Open*. 2018;9(3):205427041875901. doi:10.1177/2054270418759010
80. Fenton J, Kelly TB. “Risk is king and needs to take a backseat!” Can social workers’ experiences of moral injury strengthen practice? *Journal of Social Work Practice*. 2017;31(4):461-475. doi:10.1080/02650533.2017.1394827
81. Fernandez PE, Currier JM. Exploring the role of moral injury outcomes in intimate relationship functioning among U.S. combat veterans. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2023;(101495376). doi:10.1037/tra0001553
82. Ferrajao PC, Oliveira RA. Self-awareness of mental states, self-integration of personal schemas, perceived social support, posttraumatic and depression levels, and moral injury: A mixed-method study among Portuguese war veterans. *Traumatology*. 2014;20(4):277-285. doi:10.1037/trm0000016
83. Finefter-Rosenbluh I. Behind the scenes of reflective practice in professional development: A glance into the ethical predicaments of secondary school teachers. *Teaching and Teacher Education*. 2016;60(Appelbaum, S.H., Deguire, K.J., Lay, M. (2005). The relationship of ethical climate to deviant workplace behaviour. *Corporate Governance: The International Journal of Business in Society*, 5(4), 43-55.Aurin, K., Maurer, M. (1993). Forms and dimensions):1-11. doi:10.1016/j.tate.2016.07.028
84. Fino E, Daniels JK, Micheli G, et al. Moral injury in a global health emergency: a validation study of the Italian version of the Moral Injury Events Scale adjusted to the healthcare setting. *European journal of psychotraumatology*. 2023;14(2):2263316. doi:10.1080/20008066.2023.2263316
85. Fischer IC, Norman SB, Feder A, et al. Downstream consequences of moral distress in COVID-19 frontline healthcare workers: Longitudinal associations with moral injury-related guilt. *General hospital psychiatry*. 2022;79(fnk, 7905527):158-161. doi:10.1016/j.genhosppsych.2022.11.003
86. Fitzpatrick JJ, Pignatiello G, Kim M, et al. Moral Injury, Nurse Well-being, and Resilience Among Nurses Practicing During the COVID-19 Pandemic. *The Journal of nursing administration*. 2022;52(7-8):392-398. doi:10.1097/NNA.0000000000001171
87. Forkus SR, Breines JG, Weiss NH. Morally injurious experiences and mental health: The moderating role of self-compassion. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*. 2019;11(6):630-638. doi:10.1037/tra0000446
88. Frankfurt SB, DeBeer BB, Morissette SB, Kimbrel NA, La Bash H, Meyer EC. Mechanisms of Moral Injury Following Military Sexual Trauma and Combat in Post-9/11 U.S. War Veterans. *Frontiers in psychiatry*. 2018;9(101545006):520. doi:10.3389/fpsyt.2018.00520
89. Frankfurt SB, Frazier P, Engdahl B. Indirect Relations Between Transgressive Acts and General Combat Exposure and Moral Injury. *Military medicine*. 2017;182(11):e1950-e1956. doi:10.7205/MILMED-D-17-00062
90. French L, Hanna P, Huckle C. “If I die, they do not care”: U.K. National Health Service staff experiences of betrayal-based moral injury during COVID-19. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2022;14(3):516-521. doi:10.1037/tra0001134

91. Fulton T, Lathan EC, Karkare MC, et al. Civilian Moral Injury and Amygdala Functional Connectivity During Attention to Threat. *Biological psychiatry Cognitive neuroscience and neuroimaging*. 2024;9(1):112-120. doi:10.1016/j.bpsc.2023.07.006
92. Gertler J, Dale L, Tracy N, et al. Resilient, but for how long? The relationships between temperament, burnout, and mental health in healthcare workers during the Covid-19 pandemic. *Frontiers in psychiatry*. 2023;14(101545006):1163579. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2023.1163579
93. Gibbons SW, Shafer M, Hickling EJ, Ramsey G. How do deployed health care providers experience moral injury?. *Narrative inquiry in bioethics*. 2013;3(3):247-259. doi:10.1353/nib.2013.0055
94. Gray MJ, Schorr Y, Nash W, et al. Adaptive Disclosure: An Open Trial of a Novel Exposure-Based Intervention for Service Members With Combat-Related Psychological Stress Injuries. *Behavior Therapy*. 2012;43(2):407-415. doi:10.1016/j.beth.2011.09.001
95. Greene T, Harju-Seppanen J, Billings J, Brewin CR, Murphy D, Bloomfield MAP. Exposure to potentially morally injurious events in U.K. health and social care workers during COVID-19: Associations with PTSD and complex PTSD. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2023;(101495376). doi:10.1037/tra0001519
96. Grimell J. Moral injury: understanding Swedish veterans who are assessed but not diagnosed with PTSD. *Frontiers in psychiatry*. 2023;14(101545006):1200869. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2023.1200869
97. Guy C, Kunonga E, Kennedy A, Patel P. Moral injury and well-being in essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic: local survey findings. *BMJ leader*. 2022;6(3):237-239. doi:10.1136/leader-2021-000518
98. Hagerty SL, Williams LM. Moral injury, traumatic stress, and threats to core human needs in health-care workers: The COVID-19 pandemic as a dehumanizing experience. *Clinical Psychological Science*. 2022;10(6):1060-1082. doi:10.1177/21677026211057554
99. Haight W, Cho M, Soffer-Elnekave R, Nashandi NJC, Suleiman J. Moral injury experienced by emerging adults with child welfare histories in developmental and sociocultural contexts: “I knew the system was broken”. *Children and Youth Services Review*. 2022;139(Abrams, L.S., Curry, S.R., Lalayants, M., Montero, L. (2017). The influence of policy context on transition age foster youths’ views of self-sufficiency. *Journal of Social Service Research*, 43(1), 37-51
<https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01488376.2016.1217579> h):1-12. doi:10.1016/j.chilyouth.2022.106537
100. Haight W, Korang-Okrah R, Black JE, Gibson P, Nashandi NJC. Moral injury among Akan women: Lessons for culturally sensitive child welfare interventions. *Children and Youth Services Review*. 2020;110(Aborampah, O.M. (1999). Women’s roles in the mourning rituals of the Akan of Ghana. *Ethnology*, 257-271. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2307/3773817>Berrick, J.D., Young, E.W., Cohen, E., Anthony, E. (2011). “I am the face of success”: Peer mentors in child welfar). doi:10.1016/j.chilyouth.2020.104768
101. Haight W, Sugrue E, Calhoun M, Black J. “Basically, I look at it like combat”: Reflections on moral injury by parents involved with child protection services. *Children and Youth Services Review*. 2017;82(Boudreau, T. (2011). The morally injured. *The Massachusetts Review*, 52(3/4), 746-

763. Bryan, C.J., Bryan, A.O., Anestis, M.D., Anestis, J.C., Green, B.A., Etienne, N., Ray-Sannerud, B. (2015). Measuring moral injury: Psychometric properties of the Moral Injury Scale. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*;47(4):477-489. doi:10.1111/j.1469-7610.2015.01509.x
102. Haight W, Sugrue E, Calhoun M, Black J. Everyday coping with moral injury: The perspectives of professionals and parents involved with child protection services. *Children and Youth Services Review*. 2017;82(Bluett, E.J. (2017). Effectiveness of acceptance and commitment therapy as a treatment for posttraumatic stress disorder and moral injury. ((Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from Utah State University Libraries, Digital Commons) <http://digitalcommons.usu.edu/etd/108>-121. doi:10.1016/j.chidyouth.2017.09.025
103. Haight W, Sugrue EP, Calhoun M. Moral injury among Child Protection Professionals: Implications for the ethical treatment and retention of workers. *Children and Youth Services Review*. 2017;82(Boudreau, T. (2011). The morally injured. *The Massachusetts Review*, 52(3/4), 746-763. Bryan, C.J., Bryan, A.O., Anestis, M.D., Anestis, J.C., Green, B.A., Etienne, N., Ray-Sannerud, B. (2015). Measuring moral injury: Psychometric properties of the Moral Injury Scale. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*;47(4):477-489. doi:10.1111/j.1469-7610.2015.01509.x
104. Hamrick HC, Ehlke SJ, Davies RL, Higgins JM, Naylor J, Kelley ML. Moral Injury as a Mediator of the Associations Between Sexual Harassment and Mental Health Symptoms and Substance Use Among Women Veterans. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. 2022;37(11-12):NP10007-NP10035. doi:10.1177/0886260520985485
105. Hamrick HC, Kelley ML, Bravo AJ. Morally Injurious Events, Moral Injury, and Suicidality among Recent-Era Veterans: The Moderating Effects of Rumination and Mindfulness. *Military Behavioral Health*. 2020;8(1):109-120. doi:10.1080/21635781.2019.1669509
106. Hanna P, Erickson M, Walker C. UK Higher Education staff experiences of moral injury during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Higher Education*. 2022;(101726121):1-18. doi:10.1007/s10734-022-00956-z
107. Hansen KT, Nelson CG, Kirkwood K. Prevalence of Potentially Morally Injurious Events in Operationally Deployed Canadian Armed Forces Members. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*. 2021;34(4):764-772. doi:10.1002/jts.22710
108. Harris JI, Usset T, Cheng ZH. Theodicy and spiritual distress among veterans managing posttraumatic stress. *Spirituality in Clinical Practice*. 2018;5(4):240-250. doi:10.1037/scp0000170
109. He Z, Lei Q, Hu X, et al. Moral injury and suicidal ideation among health professionals: The role of mental health. *Journal of Affective Disorders*. 2023;333(h3v, 7906073):58-64. doi:10.1016/j.jad.2023.04.033
110. Hegarty S, Lamb D, Stevelink SAM, et al. "It hurts your heart": frontline healthcare worker experiences of moral injury during the COVID-19 pandemic. *European Journal of Psychotraumatology*. 2022;13(2):2128028. doi:10.1080/20008066.2022.2128028
111. Held P, Klassen BJ, Hall JM, et al. "I knew it was wrong the moment I got the order": A narrative thematic analysis of moral injury in combat veterans. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*. 2019;11(4):396-405. doi:10.1037/tra0000364

112. Held P, Klassen BJ, Steigerwald VL, et al. Do morally injurious experiences and index events negatively impact intensive PTSD treatment outcomes among combat veterans?. *European journal of psychotraumatology*. 2021;12(1):1877026. doi:10.1080/20008198.2021.1877026
113. Held P, Klassen BJ, Zou DS, et al. Negative Posttrauma Cognitions Mediate the Association Between Morally Injurious Events and Trauma-Related Psychopathology in Treatment-Seeking Veterans. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*. 2017;30(6):698-703. doi:10.1002/jts.22234
114. Hendriks LJ, Murphy D. Associations between International Trauma Questionnaire complex posttraumatic stress disorder symptom clusters and moral injury in a sample of U.K. treatment-seeking veterans: A network approach. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2024;16(3):513-521. doi:10.1037/tra0001426
115. Hertz U, Snider KLG, Levy A, Canetti D, Gross ML. To shoot or not to shoot: experiments on moral injury in the context of West Bank checkpoints and COVID-19 restrictions enforcement. *European journal of psychotraumatology*. 2022;13(1):2013651. doi:10.1080/20008198.2021.2013651
116. Hines SE, Chin KH, Glick DR, Wickwire EM. Trends in Moral Injury, Distress, and Resilience Factors among Healthcare Workers at the Beginning of the COVID-19 Pandemic. *International journal of environmental research and public health*. 2021;18(2). doi:10.3390/ijerph18020488
117. Hines SE, Chin KH, Levine AR, Wickwire EM. Initiation of a survey of healthcare worker distress and moral injury at the onset of the COVID-19 surge. *American journal of industrial medicine*. 2020;63(9):830-833. doi:10.1002/ajim.23157
118. Hinkel HM, Currier JM, Isaak SL, McAdams E, Kilpatrick JF. Moral injury and chronic pain among military veterans in an integrated behavioral health clinic. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2023;15(1):140-143. doi:10.1037/tra0001230
119. Hodgson TJ, Carey LB, Koenig HG. Moral Injury, Australian Veterans and the Role of Chaplains: An Exploratory Qualitative Study. *Journal of religion and health*. 2021;60(5):3061-3089. doi:10.1007/s10943-021-01417-0
120. Hodgson TJ, Carey LB, Koenig HG. Moral Injury, Betrayal and Retribution: Australian Veterans and the Role of Chaplains. *Journal of religion and health*. 2022;61(2):993-1021. doi:10.1007/s10943-022-01507-7
121. Hoffman J, Liddell B, Bryant RA, Nickerson A. The relationship between moral injury appraisals, trauma exposure, and mental health in refugees. *Depression and anxiety*. 2018;35(11):1030-1039. doi:10.1002/da.22787
122. Hoffman J, Liddell B, Bryant RA, Nickerson A. A latent profile analysis of moral injury appraisals in refugees. *European journal of psychotraumatology*. 2019;10(1):1686805. doi:10.1080/20008198.2019.1686805
123. Hoffman J, Nickerson A. The impact of moral-based appraisals on psychological outcomes in response to analogue trauma: An experimental paradigm of moral injury. *Cognitive Therapy and Research*. 2021;45(3):494-507. doi:10.1007/s10608-020-10172-7

124. Hoffman J, Nickerson A. An experimental investigation of the impact of blame appraisals and moral injury beliefs on psychological outcomes. *Cognitive Therapy and Research*. 2022;46(2):319-332. doi:10.1007/s10608-021-10264-y
125. Hoffman J, Nickerson A. The impact of moral-injury cognitions on psychological outcomes in refugees: An experimental investigation. *Clinical Psychological Science*. 2022;10(4):603-621. doi:10.1177/21677026211039516
126. Hollis J, Hanna P, Perman G. The shaping of moral injury among UK military veterans of the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. *Psychology and psychotherapy*. 2023;96(1):209-222. doi:10.1111/papt.12434
127. Holtz HK, Weissinger GM, Swavely D, et al. The Long Tail of COVID-19: Implications for the Future of Emergency Nursing. *Journal of emergency nursing*. 2023;49(2):198-209. doi:10.1016/j.jen.2022.10.006
128. Houle SA, Pollard C, Jetly R, Ashbaugh AR. Barriers and facilitators of help seeking among morally injured Canadian Armed Forces Veterans and service members: A qualitative analysis. *Journal of Military, Veteran and Family Health*. 2022;8(3):58-70. doi:10.3138/jmvfh-2021-0093
129. Houle SA, Vincent C, Jetly R, Ashbaugh AR. Patterns of distress associated with exposure to potentially morally injurious events among Canadian Armed Forces service members and Veterans: A multi-method analysis. *Journal of clinical psychology*. 2021;77(11):2668-2693. doi:10.1002/jclp.23205
130. Houtsma C, Khazem LR, Green BA, Anestis MD. Isolating effects of moral injury and low post-deployment support within the U.S. military. *Psychiatry research*. 2017;247(qc4, 7911385):194-199. doi:10.1016/j.psychres.2016.11.031
131. Jin J, Weiman K, Bremault-Phillips S, Vermetten E. Moral Injury and Recovery in Uniformed Professionals: Lessons From Conversations Among International Students and Experts. *Frontiers in psychiatry*. 2022;13(101545006):880442. doi:10.3389/fpsyt.2022.880442
132. Jinkerson JD, Battles AR. Relationships between moral injury syndrome model variables in combat veterans. *Traumatology*. 2019;25(1):33-40. doi:10.1037/trm0000163
133. Jordan AH, Eisen E, Bolton E, Nash WP, Litz BT. Distinguishing war-related PTSD resulting from perpetration- and betrayal-based morally injurious events. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*. 2017;9(6):627-634. doi:10.1037/tra0000249
134. Jovarauskaite L, Murphy D, Truskauskaite-Kuneviciene I, Dumarkaite A, Andersson G, Kazlauskas E. Associations between moral injury and ICD-11 post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and complex PTSD among help-seeking nurses: a cross-sectional study. *BMJ open*. 2022;12(5):e056289. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2021-056289
135. Kalmbach KC, Basinger ED, Bayles B, et al. Moral injury in post-9/11 combat-experienced military veterans: A qualitative thematic analysis. *Psychological services*. 2023;(101214316). doi:10.1037/ser0000792

136. Kearney BE, Terpou BA, Densmore M, et al. How the body remembers: Examining the default mode and sensorimotor networks during moral injury autobiographical memory retrieval in PTSD. *NeuroImage Clinical*. 2023;38(101597070):103426. doi:10.1016/j.nicl.2023.103426
137. Keenan MJ, Lamb T, Slattery M, Williams L, McMurtry M, Shakes D. Measuring moral injury and treatment response in justice-involved veterans: Development and validation of a new Moral Injury Scale. *Traumatology*. 2023;(American Psychiatric Association. (2013). Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (5th ed.). 10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596 <https://dx.doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596> 2013-14907-000.Barnes, H. A., Hurley, R. A., Taber, K. H. (20):No-Specified. doi:10.1037/trm0000462
138. Kelley ML, Braitman AL, White TD, Ehlke SJ. Sex differences in mental health symptoms and substance use and their association with moral injury in veterans. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2019;11(3):337-344. doi:10.1037/tra0000407
139. Kelley ML, Bravo AJ, Davies RL, Hamrick HC, Vinci C, Redman JC. Moral injury and suicidality among combat-wounded veterans: The moderating effects of social connectedness and self-compassion. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2019;11(6):621-629. doi:10.1037/tra0000447
140. Kelley ML, Bravo AJ, Jinkerson JD, Ogle AD, Reichwald R, Rutland JB. Remote exposure to traumatic events and PTSD symptoms among U.S. Air Force intelligence personnel: Moderating effects of morally injurious experiences. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2021;13(4):412-416. doi:10.1037/tra0000681
141. Kelley ML, Chae JW, Bravo AJ, et al. Own soul's warning: Moral injury, suicidal ideation, and meaning in life. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2021;13(7):740-748. doi:10.1037/tra0001047
142. Kelley ML, Strowger M, Chentsova VO, et al. Mindfulness to Manage Moral Injury: Rationale and development of a live online 7-week group intervention for veterans with moral injury. *Contemporary clinical trials communications*. 2022;30(101671157):101011. doi:10.1016/j.conctc.2022.101011
143. Khan AJ, Nishimi K, Tripp P, et al. COVID-19 related moral injury: Associations with pandemic-related perceived threat and risky and protective behaviors. *Journal of psychiatric research*. 2021;142(jtj, 0376331):80-88. doi:10.1016/j.jpsychires.2021.07.037
144. King HA, Perry KR, Ferguson S, et al. Identifying potentially morally injurious events from the Veteran perspective: A qualitative descriptive study. *Journal of Military, Veteran and Family Health*. 2023;9(2):27-39. doi:10.3138/jmvfh-2022-0049
145. King L, Ketcheson F, St Cyr K, Marlborough M, Richardson JD. Factor structure of deployment experiences and relations to mental health disorders among treatment-seeking Canadian armed forces personnel and veterans. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2020;12(4):413-421. doi:10.1037/tra0000493
146. Kinney AR, Gerber HR, Hostetter TA, Brenner LA, Forster JE, Stephenson RO. Morally injurious combat events as an indirect risk factor for postconcussive symptoms among veterans: The

mediating role of posttraumatic stress. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2023;15(1):144-152. doi:10.1037/tra0001213

147. Knobloch LK, Owens JL. Moral injury among first responders: Experience, effects, and advice in their own words. *Psychological services*. 2024;(101214316). doi:10.1037/ser0000838

148. Koenig HG, Ames D, Youssef NA, et al. Screening for Moral Injury: The Moral Injury Symptom Scale - Military Version Short Form. *Military medicine*. 2018;183(11-12):e659-e665. doi:10.1093/milmed/usy017

149. Koenig HG, Ames D, Youssef NA, et al. The Moral Injury Symptom Scale-Military Version. *Journal of religion and health*. 2018;57(1):249-265. doi:10.1007/s10943-017-0531-9

150. Koenig HG, Youssef NA, Ames D, et al. Moral Injury and Religiosity in US Veterans With Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Symptoms. *The Journal of nervous and mental disease*. 2018;206(5):325-331. doi:10.1097/NMD.0000000000000798

151. Koenig HG, Youssef NA, Ames D, Teng EJ, Hill TD. Examining the Overlap Between Moral Injury and PTSD in US Veterans and Active Duty Military. *The Journal of nervous and mental disease*. 2020;208(1):7-12. doi:10.1097/NMD.0000000000001077

152. Kok N, Zegers M, Fuchs M, van der Hoeven H, Hoedemaekers C, van Gorp J. Development of Moral Injury in ICU Professionals During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Prospective Serial Interview Study. *Critical care medicine*. 2023;51(2):231-240. doi:10.1097/CCM.0000000000005766

153. Kopacz M, Bishop TM, Ayre A, et al. Feasibility of using moral injury screening instruments in VA chaplaincy spiritual assessments. *Journal of health care chaplaincy*. 2022;28(sup1):S89-S100. doi:10.1080/08854726.2022.2032980

154. Kopacz MS, Adams MS, Searle R, Koenig HG, Bryan CJ. A Preliminary Study Examining the Prevalence and Perceived Intensity of Morally Injurious Events in a Veterans Affairs Chaplaincy Spiritual Injury Support Group. *Journal of Health Care Chaplaincy*. 2018;25(2):76-88. doi:10.1080/08854726.2018.1538655

155. Kovnick MO, Young Y, Tran N, Teerawichitchainan B, Tran TK, Korinek K. The Impact of Early Life War Exposure on Mental Health among Older Adults in Northern and Central Vietnam. *Journal of health and social behavior*. 2021;62(4):526-544. doi:10.1177/00221465211039239

156. Kreh A, Brancalone R, Magalini SC, et al. Ethical and psychosocial considerations for hospital personnel in the Covid-19 crisis: Moral injury and resilience. *PloS one*. 2021;16(4):e0249609. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0249609

157. Kvitsiani M, Mestvirishvili M, Martskvishvili K, Odilavadze M. Dynamic model of moral injury. *European Journal of Trauma & Dissociation*. 2023;7(1). doi:10.1016/j.ejtd.2023.100313

158. LaFrance WC, Vo P, Baird G, East R, Stein NR. Moral injury in Veterans with nonepileptic seizures. *Epilepsy & Behavior*. 2019;102:106681. doi:10.1016/j.yebeh.2019.106681

159. Lamb D, Gnanapragasam S, Greenberg N, et al. Psychosocial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on 4378 UK healthcare workers and ancillary staff: initial baseline data from a cohort study collected during the first wave of the pandemic. *Occupational and environmental medicine*. 2021;78(11):801-808. doi:10.1136/oemed-2020-107276
160. Lancaster SL, Irene Harris J. Measures of morally injurious experiences: A quantitative comparison. *Psychiatry research*. 2018;264(qc4, 7911385):15-19. doi:10.1016/j.psychres.2018.03.057
161. Lancaster SL, Miller M. Moral decision making, religious strain, and the experience of moral injury. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2020;12(2):156-164. doi:10.1037/tra0000518
162. Lancaster SL. Negative outcomes after morally injurious experiences: A replication and extension. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2018;10(4):456-462. doi:10.1037/tra0000341
163. Lathan EC, Powers A, Kottakis A, et al. Civilian moral injury: associations with trauma type and high-frequency heart rate variability in two trauma-exposed community-based samples. *Psychological medicine*. 2023;53(11):5136-5145. doi:10.1017/S003329172200215X
164. Lathan EC, Sheikh IS, Guelfo A, et al. Moral injury appraisals and dissociation: Associations in a sample of trauma-exposed community members. *Journal of trauma & dissociation : the official journal of the International Society for the Study of Dissociation (ISSD)*. 2023;24(5):692-711. doi:10.1080/15299732.2023.2231010
165. Lee H, Aldwin CM, Kang S. Do different types of war stressors have independent relations with mental health? Findings from the Korean Vietnam Veterans Study. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2022;14(5):840-848. doi:10.1037/tra0000557
166. Lei Q, He Z, Koenig HG, et al. Light Personality Style and Moral Injury Among Chinese Health Professionals. *Journal of religion and health*. 2023;62(6):3942-3956. doi:10.1007/s10943-023-01921-5
167. Lennon RP, Parascando J, Talbot SG, et al. Prevalence of Moral Injury, Burnout, Anxiety, and Depression in Healthcare Workers 2 Years into the COVID-19 Pandemic. *The Journal of nervous and mental disease*. 2023;211(12):981-984. doi:10.1097/NMD.0000000000001705
168. Levi-Belz Y, Ben-Yehuda A, Levinstein Y, Zerach G. Moral injury and pre-deployment personality factors as contributors to psychiatric symptomatology among combatants: a two-year prospective study. *European journal of psychotraumatology*. 2024;15(1):2312773. doi:10.1080/20008066.2024.2312773
169. Levi-Belz Y, Ben-Yehuda A, Zerach G. Suicide risk among combatants: The longitudinal contributions of pre-enlistment characteristics, pre-deployment personality factors and moral injury. *Journal of affective disorders*. 2023;324(h3v, 7906073):624-631. doi:10.1016/j.jad.2022.12.160
170. Levi-Belz Y, Dichter N, Zerach G. Moral Injury and Suicide Ideation Among Israeli Combat Veterans: The Contribution of Self-Forgiveness and Perceived Social Support. *Journal of interpersonal violence*. 2022;37(1-2):NP1031-NP1057. doi:10.1177/0886260520920865

171. Levi-Belz Y, Greene T, Zerach G. Associations between moral injury, PTSD clusters, and depression among Israeli veterans: a network approach. *European journal of psychotraumatology*. 2020;11(1):1736411. doi:10.1080/20008198.2020.1736411
172. Levi-Belz Y, Groweiss Y, Blank C. Moral injury and its mental health consequences among protesters: findings from Israel's civil protest against the government's judicial reform. *European journal of psychotraumatology*. 2023;14(2):2283306. doi:10.1080/20008066.2023.2283306
173. Levi-Belz Y, Levinstein Y, Zerach G. The impact of moral injury on suicide risk among recently discharged Israeli veterans: A longitudinal moderated mediation model of trauma-related guilt and self-forgiveness. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2024;(101495376). doi:10.1037/tra0001651
174. Levi-Belz Y, Shemesh S, Zerach G. Moral injury and suicide ideation among combat veterans: The moderating role of self-disclosure. *Crisis: The Journal of Crisis Intervention and Suicide Prevention*. 2023;44(3):198-208. doi:10.1027/0227-5910/a000849
175. Levi-Belz Y, Shemesh S, Zerach G. Moral Injury and Suicide Ideation Among Combat Veterans. *Crisis*. 2023;44(3):198-208. doi:10.1027/0227-5910/a000849
176. Levi-Belz Y, Zerach G. Moral injury, suicide ideation, and behavior among combat veterans: The mediating roles of entrapment and depression. *Psychiatry research*. 2018;269(qc4, 7911385):508-516. doi:10.1016/j.psychres.2018.08.105
177. Levi-Belz Y, Zerach G. The wounded helper: moral injury contributes to depression and anxiety among Israeli health and social care workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Anxiety, stress, and coping*. 2022;35(5):518-532. doi:10.1080/10615806.2022.2035371
178. Liang T, Kaka Mirza H, Malakoutikhah A, et al. Moral Injury and its Correlates among Iranian Nurses in the Second Year of the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Multicenter Cross-Sectional Study. *Journal of religion and health*. 2023;62(6):3979-3994. doi:10.1007/s10943-023-01938-w
179. Litam SDA, Balkin RS. Moral injury in health-care workers during COVID-19 pandemic. *Traumatology*. 2021;27(1):14-19. doi:10.1037/trm0000290
180. Litz BT, Contractor AA, Rhodes C, et al. Distinct Trauma Types in Military Service Members Seeking Treatment for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder. *Journal of traumatic stress*. 2018;31(2):286-295. doi:10.1002/jts.22276
181. Litz BT, Plouffe RA, Nazarov A, et al. Defining and Assessing the Syndrome of Moral Injury: Initial Findings of the Moral Injury Outcome Scale Consortium. *Frontiers in psychiatry*. 2022;13(101545006):923928. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2022.923928
182. Litz BT, Plouffe RA, Nazarov A, et al. Defining and Assessing the Syndrome of Moral Injury: Initial Findings of the Moral Injury Outcome Scale Consortium. *Front Psychiatry*. 2022;13:923928. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2022.923928
183. Litz BT, Rusowicz-Orazem L, Doros G, et al. Adaptive disclosure, a combat-specific PTSD treatment, versus cognitive-processing therapy, in deployed marines and sailors: A randomized

controlled non-inferiority trial. *Psychiatry Research*. 2021;297:113761. doi:10.1016/j.psychres.2021.113761

184. Liu G, Tong Y, Li J, et al. Burnout, moral injury, and suicidal/self-harm ideation among healthcare professionals in Mainland China: Insights from an online survey during the COVID-19 pandemic. *International journal of psychiatry in medicine*. 2023;(0365646, gsj):912174231219041. doi:10.1177/00912174231219041

185. Lloyd CS, Nicholson AA, Densmore M, et al. Shame on the brain: Neural correlates of moral injury event recall in posttraumatic stress disorder. *Depression and anxiety*. 2021;38(6):596-605. doi:10.1002/da.23128

186. LoSavio ST, Hale W, Straud CL, et al. Impact of morally injurious traumatic event exposure on cognitive processing therapy outcomes among Veterans and service members. *Journal of Military, Veteran and Family Health*. 2023;9(2):40-51. doi:10.3138/jmvfh-2022-0048

187. Ma W, Koenig HG, Wen J, Liu J, Shi X, Wang Z. The moral injury, posttraumatic stress disorder, and suicidal behaviors in health professionals 1 year after the COVID-19 pandemic peak in China. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*. 2023;15(Suppl 2):S352-S356. doi:10.1037/tra0001483

188. Maguen S, Burkman K, Madden E, et al. Impact of Killing in War: A Randomized, Controlled Pilot Trial: Impact of Killing in War. *J Clin Psychol*. 2017;73(9):997-1012. doi:10.1002/jclp.22471

189. Maguen S, Griffin BJ, Copeland LA, Perkins DF, Finley EP, Vogt D. Gender differences in prevalence and outcomes of exposure to potentially morally injurious events among post-9/11 veterans. *Journal of psychiatric research*. 2020;130(jtj, 0376331):97-103. doi:10.1016/j.jpsychires.2020.06.020

190. Maguen S, Griffin BJ, Copeland LA, et al. Trajectories of functioning in a population-based sample of veterans: contributions of moral injury, PTSD, and depression. *Psychological medicine*. 2022;52(12):2332-2341. doi:10.1017/S0033291720004249

191. Maguen S, Griffin BJ, Vogt D, et al. Moral injury and peri- and post-military suicide attempts among post-9/11 veterans. *Psychological medicine*. 2023;53(7):3200-3209. doi:10.1017/S0033291721005274

192. Maguen S, Nichter B, Norman SB, Pietrzak RH. Moral injury and substance use disorders among US combat veterans: results from the 2019-2020 National Health and Resilience in Veterans Study. *Psychological medicine*. 2023;53(4):1364-1370. doi:10.1017/S0033291721002919

193. Malakoutikhah A, Zakeri MA, Koenig HG, Dehghan M. The psychometric properties of the Persian version of the moral injury symptoms scale-health care professionals version. *Frontiers in psychology*. 2022;13(101550902):978572. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2022.978572

194. Mantri S, Lawson JM, Wang Z, Koenig HG. Identifying Moral Injury in Healthcare Professionals: The Moral Injury Symptom Scale-HP. *Journal of religion and health*. 2020;59(5):2323-2340. doi:10.1007/s10943-020-01065-w

195. Mantri S, Lawson JM, Wang Z, Koenig HG. Prevalence and Predictors of Moral Injury Symptoms in Health Care Professionals. *The Journal of nervous and mental disease*. 2021;209(3):174-180. doi:10.1097/NMD.0000000000001277
196. Mantri S, Song YK, Lawson JM, Berger EJ, Koenig HG. Moral Injury and Burnout in Health Care Professionals During the COVID-19 Pandemic. *The Journal of nervous and mental disease*. 2021;209(10):720-726. doi:10.1097/NMD.0000000000001367
197. Martin RL, Houtsma C, Bryan AO, Bryan CJ, Green BA, Anestis MD. The impact of aggression on the relationship between betrayal and belongingness among U.S. military personnel. *Military Psychology*. 2017;29(4):271-282. doi:10.1037/mil0000160
198. McCormack L, Riley L. Medical discharge from the “family,” moral injury, and a diagnosis of PTSD: Is psychological growth possible in the aftermath of policing trauma? *Traumatology*. 2016;22(1):19-28. doi:10.1037/trm0000059
199. McDaniel JT, Redner R, Jayawardene W, et al. Moral Injury is a Risk Factor for Substance Use and Suicidality Among US Military Veterans with and without Traumatic Brain Injury. *Journal of religion and health*. 2023;62(6):3926-3941. doi:10.1007/s10943-023-01905-5
200. McDaniel JT. Moral injury and quality of life among military veterans. *BMJ military health*. 2023;(101761581). doi:10.1136/military-2023-002457
201. McEwen C, Alisic E, Jobson L. Moral injury appraisals in young people from refugee backgrounds in Melbourne, Australia. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2023;15(1):153-162. doi:10.1037/tra0001214
202. McGuire AP, Erickson TM, Nabulsi E. Assessing interpersonal impact of veterans with posttraumatic stress disorder and moral injury: A case study of how significant others perceive veterans undergoing a positive psychology intervention. *Journal of Psychotherapy Integration*. 2023;(Algoe, S. B., Haidt, J. (2009). Witnessing excellence in action: The "other-praising" emotions of elevation, gratitude, and admiration. *The Journal of Positive Psychology*, 4(2), 105-127. 10.1080/17439760802650519 <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19495425/>):No-Specified. doi:10.1037/int0000317
203. McGuire AP, Howard BAN, Erickson TM, Creech SK. Moral Elevation Online Intervention for Veterans Experiencing Distress Related to Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Moral Injury (MOVED): Pilot Trial of a 4-Week Positive Psychology Web-Based Intervention. *JMIR formative research*. 2023;7(101726394):e39894. doi:10.2196/39894
204. Mensink B, van Schagen A, van der Aa N, Ter Heide FJJ. Moral Injury in Trauma-Exposed, Treatment-Seeking Police Officers and Military Veterans: Latent Class Analysis. *Frontiers in psychiatry*. 2022;13(101545006):904659. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2022.904659
205. Molendijk T. Moral injury in relation to public debates: The role of societal misrecognition in moral conflict-colored trauma among soldiers. *Social science & medicine (1982)*. 2018;211(ut9, 8303205):314-320. doi:10.1016/j.socscimed.2018.06.042

206. Molendijk T. Toward an interdisciplinary conceptualization of moral injury: From unequivocal guilt and anger to moral conflict and disorientation. *New Ideas in Psychology*. 2018;51(Bandura, A. (1999). Moral disengagement in the perpetration of inhumanities. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 3(3), 193-209. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15661671>
https://dx.doi.org/10.1207/s15327957pspr0303_3 1999-01549-002.Bandura, A. (2002)):1-8.
doi:10.1016/j.newideapsych.2018.04.006
207. Mooren N, Boelen PA, de la Rie SM. The impact of morally injurious events in a refugee sample: A quantitative and qualitative study. *Frontiers in psychiatry*. 2022;13(101545006):904808.
doi:10.3389/fpsyt.2022.904808
208. Morgan L, Beattie D, Irons C, Ononaiye M. The role of compassion in moral injury among military veterans: Implications for treatment. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2024;(101495376). doi:10.1037/tra0001646
209. Morriss M, Berle D. Measuring moral injury: Further validation of the MIES-C and EMIS-C in a civilian population. *Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment*. 2023;45(4):1046-1058.
doi:10.1007/s10862-023-10071-7
210. Murphy D, Karatzias T, Busuttill W, Greenberg N, Shevlin M. ICD-11 posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and complex PTSD (CPTSD) in treatment seeking veterans: risk factors and comorbidity. *Social psychiatry and psychiatric epidemiology*. 2021;56(7):1289-1298.
doi:10.1007/s00127-021-02028-6
211. Murray E, Krahe C, Goodsmann D. Are medical students in prehospital care at risk of moral injury?. *Emergency medicine journal : EMJ*. 2018;35(10):590-594. doi:10.1136/emmermed-2017-207216
212. Nagdee N, Manuel de Andrade V. “I don’t really know where I stand because I don’t know if I took something away from her”: Moral injury in South African speech-language therapists and audiologists due to patient death and dying. *International journal of language & communication disorders*. 2023;58(1):28-38. doi:10.1111/1460-6984.12765
213. Nash WP, Marino Carper TL, Mills MA, Au T, Goldsmith A, Litz BT. Psychometric evaluation of the Moral Injury Events Scale. *Military medicine*. 2013;178(6):646-652. doi:10.7205/MILMED-D-13-00017
214. Nazarov A, Fikretoglu D, Liu A, Thompson M, Zamorski MA. Greater prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder and depression in deployed Canadian Armed Forces personnel at risk for moral injury. *Acta psychiatrica Scandinavica*. 2018;137(4):342-354. doi:10.1111/acps.12866
215. Nazarov A, Fikretoglu D, Liu A, Richardson JD, Thompson M. Help-seeking for mental health issues in deployed Canadian Armed Forces personnel at risk for moral injury. *European journal of psychotraumatology*. 2020;11(1):1729032. doi:10.1080/20008198.2020.1729032
216. Nazarov A, Forchuk CA, Houle SA, et al. Exposure to moral stressors and associated outcomes in healthcare workers: prevalence, correlates, and impact on job attrition. *European journal of psychotraumatology*. 2024;15(1):2306102. doi:10.1080/20008066.2024.2306102

217. Nelson KE, Hanson GC, Boyce D, et al. Organizational Impact on Healthcare Workers' Moral Injury During COVID-19: A Mixed-Methods Analysis. *The Journal of nursing administration*. 2022;52(1):57-66. doi:10.1097/NNA.0000000000001103
218. Ngo SB, Clark PJ, Parr SE, et al. Moral Injury during the COVID-19 pandemic: A delphi model survey of family medicine residents. *International journal of psychiatry in medicine*. 2022;57(4):293-308. doi:10.1177/00912174211054385
219. Nguyen B, Torres A, Espinola CW, et al. Development of a data-driven digital phenotype profile of distress experience of healthcare workers during COVID-19 pandemic. *Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine*. 2023;240:107645. doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2023.107645
220. Nichter B, Norman SB, Maguen S, Pietrzak RH. Moral injury and suicidal behavior among US combat veterans: Results from the 2019-2020 National Health and Resilience in Veterans Study. *Depression and anxiety*. 2021;38(6):606-614. doi:10.1002/da.23145
221. Nickerson A, Byrow Y, Hoffman J, et al. The longitudinal association between moral injury appraisals and psychological outcomes in refugees. *Psychological medicine*. 2022;52(12):2352-2364. doi:10.1017/S0033291720004262
222. Nickerson A, Hoffman J, Schick M, Schnyder U, Bryant RA, Morina N. A Longitudinal Investigation of Moral Injury Appraisals Amongst Treatment-Seeking Refugees. *Frontiers in psychiatry*. 2018;9(101545006):667. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2018.00667
223. Nickerson A, Schnyder U, Bryant RA, Schick M, Mueller J, Morina N. Moral Injury in Traumatized Refugees. *Psychotherapy and psychosomatics*. 2015;84(2):122-123.
224. Nieuwsma JA, Brancu M, Wortmann J, Smigelsky MA, King HA, Meador KG. Screening for moral injury and comparatively evaluating moral injury measures in relation to mental illness symptomatology and diagnosis. *Clinical psychology & psychotherapy*. 2021;28(1):239-250. doi:10.1002/cpp.2503
225. Nieuwsma JA, O'Brien EC, Xu H, Smigelsky MA, Meador KG. Patterns of Potential Moral Injury in Post-9/11 Combat Veterans and COVID-19 Healthcare Workers. *Journal of general internal medicine*. 2022;37(8):2033-2040. doi:10.1007/s11606-022-07487-4
226. Nillni YI, Shayani DR, Finley E, Copeland LA, Perkins DF, Vogt DS. The Impact of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Moral Injury on Women Veterans' Perinatal Outcomes Following Separation From Military Service. *Journal of traumatic stress*. 2020;33(3):248-256. doi:10.1002/jts.22509
227. Norman SB, Griffin BJ, Pietrzak RH, McLean C, Hamblen JL, Maguen S. The Moral Injury and Distress Scale: Psychometric evaluation and initial validation in three high-risk populations. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2024;16(2):280-291. doi:10.1037/tra0001533
228. Norman SB, Nichter B, Maguen S, Na PJ, Schnurr PP, Pietrzak RH. Moral injury among U.S. combat veterans with and without PTSD and depression. *Journal of psychiatric research*. 2022;154(jtj, 0376331):190-197. doi:10.1016/j.jpsychires.2022.07.033

229. Norman SB, Capone C, Panza KE, et al. A clinical trial comparing trauma-informed guilt reduction therapy (TrIGR), a brief intervention for trauma-related guilt, to supportive care therapy. *Depression and Anxiety*. 2022;39(4):262-273. doi:10.1002/da.23244
230. Norman SB, Wilkins KC, Myers US, Allard CB. Trauma Informed Guilt Reduction Therapy With Combat Veterans. *Cognitive and Behavioral Practice*. 2014;21(1):78-88. doi:10.1016/j.cbpra.2013.08.001
231. O'Garro KGN, Koenig HG. Spiritually Integrated Cognitive Processing Therapy for Moral Injury in the Setting of PTSD: Initial Evidence of Therapeutic Efficacy. *The Journal of nervous and mental disease*. 2023;211(9):656-663. doi:10.1097/NMD.0000000000001686
232. O'Mathuna D, Smith J, Zadvinskis IM, et al. Ethics and frontline nursing during COVID-19: A qualitative analysis. *Nursing ethics*. 2023;30(6):803-821. doi:10.1177/09697330221143150
233. Ogle AD, Reichwald R, Rutland JB. Psychological impact of remote combat/graphic media exposure among US Air Force intelligence personnel. *Military Psychology*. 2018;30(6):476-486. doi:10.1080/08995605.2018.1502999
234. Osmani J, Page-Gould E, Inbar Y, Dvorkin J, Walmsley D, Feinstein A. Validation of the Toronto Moral Injury Scale for Journalists. *Traumatology*. 2022;(Bartlett, M. S. (1951). The effect of standardization on chi2. *Biometrika*, 38(3/4), 337-344. 10.2307/2332580 <https://dx.doi.org/10.2307/2332580>Battles, A. R., Bravo, A. J., Kelley, M. L., White, T. D., Braitman, A. L., Hamrick, H. C. (2018). Moral injury):No-Specified. doi:10.1037/trm0000409
235. Paige L, Renshaw KD, Allen ES, Litz BT. Deployment trauma and seeking treatment for PTSD in US soldiers. *Military Psychology*. 2019;31(1):26-34. doi:10.1080/08995605.2018.1525219
236. Papazoglou K, Blumberg DM, Chiongbian VB, et al. The Role of Moral Injury in PTSD Among Law Enforcement Officers: A Brief Report. *Frontiers in psychology*. 2020;11(101550902):310. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2020.00310
237. Park S, Thrul J, Cooney EE, et al. Betrayal-Based Moral Injury and Mental Health Problems Among Healthcare and Hospital Workers Serving COVID-19 Patients. *Journal of trauma & dissociation : the official journal of the International Society for the Study of Dissociation (ISSD)*. 2023;(100898209):1-16. doi:10.1080/15299732.2023.2289195
238. Parry KJ, Hicken BL, Chen W, Leng J, Allen S, Burningham Z. Impact of moral injury and posttraumatic stress disorder on health care utilization and suicidality in rural and urban veterans. *Journal of traumatic stress*. 2023;36(1):117-128. doi:10.1002/jts.22889
239. Passardi S, Hocking DC, Morina N, Sundram S, Alisic E. Moral injury related to immigration detention on Nauru: a qualitative study. *European journal of psychotraumatology*. 2022;13(1):2029042. doi:10.1080/20008198.2022.2029042
240. Paul LA, Gros DF, Strachan M, Worsham G, Foa EB, Acierno R. Prolonged Exposure for Guilt and Shame in a Veteran of Operation Iraqi Freedom. *American journal of psychotherapy*. 2014;68(3):277-286.

241. Peris J, Hanna P, Perman G. “It’s all very well for politicians in Whitehall to run a war, but they’re not on the ground”: U.K. military veterans’ experiences of betrayal-based moral injury. *Traumatology*. 2022;(Bentham, J. (2012). Introduction to the principles of morals and legislation. Dover Publications.Bica, C. C., Philosophy Documentation Center. (1999). A therapeutic application of philosophy: The moral casualties of war: Understanding the experience. Th):No-Specified. doi:10.1037/trm0000421
242. Pernicano PU, Wortmann J, Haynes K. Acceptance and forgiveness therapy for veterans with moral injury: spiritual and psychological collaboration in group treatment. *Journal of health care chaplaincy*. 2022;28(sup1):S57-S78. doi:10.1080/08854726.2022.2032982
243. Pfeffer C, Hart R, Satterthwaite M, et al. Moral injury in human rights advocates. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*. 2023;15(Suppl 2):S268-S274. doi:10.1037/tra0001404
244. Phelps AJ, Madden K, Carleton RN, et al. Towards a Holistic Model of Care for Moral Injury: An Australian and New Zealand Investigation into the Role of Police Chaplains in Supporting Police Members following exposure to Moral Transgression. *Journal of religion and health*. 2023;62(6):3995-4015. doi:10.1007/s10943-023-01908-2
245. Plouffe RA, Easterbrook B, Liu A, McKinnon MC, Richardson JD, Nazarov A. Psychometric Evaluation of the Moral Injury Events Scale in Two Canadian Armed Forces Samples. *Assessment*. 2023;30(1):111-123. doi:10.1177/10731911211044198
246. Presseau C, Litz BT, Kline NK, et al. An epidemiological evaluation of trauma types in a cohort of deployed service members. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2019;11(8):877-885. doi:10.1037/tra0000465
247. Protopopescu A, Boyd JE, O’Connor C, et al. Examining the associations among moral injury, difficulties with emotion regulation, and symptoms of PTSD, depression, anxiety, and stress among Canadian military members and Veterans: A preliminary study. *Journal of Military, Veteran and Family Health*. 2021;7(2):71-80.
248. Purcell N, Burkman K, Keyser J, Fucella P, Maguen S. Healing from moral injury: A qualitative evaluation of the Impact of Killing treatment for combat veterans. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*. 2018;27(6):645-673. doi:10.1080/10926771.2018.1463582
249. Pyne JM, Rabalais A, Sullivan S. Mental Health Clinician and Community Clergy Collaboration to Address Moral Injury in Veterans and the Role of the Veterans Affairs Chaplain. *Journal of health care chaplaincy*. 2019;25(1):1-19. doi:10.1080/08854726.2018.1474997
250. Pyne JM, Sullivan S, Abraham TH, Rabalais A, Jaques M, Griffin B. Mental Health Clinician Community Clergy Collaboration to Address Moral Injury Symptoms: A Feasibility Study. *Journal of religion and health*. 2021;60(5):3034-3051. doi:10.1007/s10943-021-01257-y
251. Ranney RM, Maguen S, Bernhard PA, et al. Moral injury and chronic pain in veterans. *Journal of psychiatric research*. 2022;155(jtj, 0376331):104-111. doi:10.1016/j.jpsychires.2022.08.009

252. Ray TN, Hunsanger JA, Nagy SM, Pickett SM. Potentially morally injurious events and depression symptoms among a trauma-exposed sample: Examining the roles of interpersonal needs and emotion dysregulation. *Stress and health : journal of the International Society for the Investigation of Stress*. 2021;37(1):151-161. doi:10.1002/smi.2981
253. Reynolds KA, Pankratz L, Jain B, et al. Moral Injury Among Frontline Long-Term Care Staff and Management During the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Frontiers in health services*. 2022;2(9918334887706676):841244. doi:10.3389/frhs.2022.841244
254. Richardson CB, Chesnut RP, Morgan NR, et al. Examining the Factor Structure of the Moral Injury Events Scale in a Veteran Sample. *Military medicine*. 2020;185(1-2):e75-e83. doi:10.1093/milmed/usz129
255. Richardson NM, Lamson AL, Hutto O. “My whole moral base and moral understanding was shattered”: A phenomenological understanding of key definitional constructs of moral injury. *Traumatology*. 2022;28(4):458-470. doi:10.1037/trm0000364
256. Ritchie K, D’Alessandro-Lowe AM, Brown A, et al. The Hidden Crisis: Understanding Potentially Morally Injurious Events Experienced by Healthcare Providers during COVID-19 in Canada. *IJERPH*. 2023;20(6):4813. doi:10.3390/ijerph20064813
257. Rodrigues S, Mercier JM, McCall A, Nannarone M, Hosseiny F. “Against everything that got you into the job”: experiences of potentially morally injurious events among Canadian public safety personnel. *European journal of psychotraumatology*. 2023;14(2):2205332. doi:10.1080/20008066.2023.2205332
258. Rodriguez EA, Aguero-Flores M, Landa-Blanco M, Agurcia D, Santos-Midence C. Moral Injury and Light Triad Traits: Anxiety and Depression in Health-Care Personnel During the Coronavirus-2019 Pandemic in Honduras. *Hispanic health care international : the official journal of the National Association of Hispanic Nurses*. 2021;19(4):230-238. doi:10.1177/15404153211042371
259. Roth SL, Andrews K, Protopopescu A, et al. Mental health symptoms in Public Safety Personnel: Examining the effects of adverse childhood experiences and moral injury. *Child abuse & neglect*. 2022;123(can, 7801702):105394. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2021.105394
260. Roth SL, Andrews K, Protopopescu A, et al. Development and preliminary evaluation of the moral injury assessment for public safety personnel. *Traumatology*. 2023;29(2):301-308. doi:10.1037/trm0000367
261. Rushton CH, Thomas TA, Antonsdottir IM, et al. Moral Injury and Moral Resilience in Health Care Workers during COVID-19 Pandemic. *Journal of palliative medicine*. 2022;25(5):712-719. doi:10.1089/jpm.2021.0076
262. Rushton CH, Nelson KE, Antonsdottir I, Hanson GC, Boyce D. Perceived organizational effectiveness, moral injury, and moral resilience among nurses during the COVID-19 pandemic: Secondary analysis. *Nursing management*. 2022;53(7):12-22. doi:10.1097/01.NUMA.0000834524.01865.cc

263. Russell B, Mussap AJ. Rumination and threat-biased interpretation mediate posttraumatic stress and growth responses to military stressors. *Military psychology : the official journal of the Division of Military Psychology, American Psychological Association*. 2023;35(5):451-466. doi:10.1080/08995605.2022.2127618
264. Saba SK, Davis JP, Lee DS, Castro CA, Pedersen ER. Moral injury events and behavioral health outcomes among American veterans. *Journal of anxiety disorders*. 2022;90(co1, 8710131):102605. doi:10.1016/j.janxdis.2022.102605
265. Schorr Y, Stein NR, Maguen S, Barnes JB, Bosch J, Litz BT. Sources of moral injury among war veterans: A qualitative evaluation. *Journal of clinical psychology*. 2018;74(12):2203-2218. doi:10.1002/jclp.22660
266. Schwartz G, Halperin E, Levi-Belz Y. Moral Injury and Suicide Ideation Among Combat Veterans: The Role of Trauma-Related Shame and Collective Hatred. *Journal of interpersonal violence*. 2022;37(15-16):NP13952-NP13977. doi:10.1177/08862605211007932
267. Sert-Ozen A, Kalaycioglu O. The Effect of Occupational Moral Injury on Career Abandonment Intention Among Physicians in the Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Safety and health at work*. 2023;14(1):78-84. doi:10.1016/j.shaw.2022.12.002
268. Shapiro MO, Houtsma C, Schafer KM, True G, Miller L, Anestis M. Moral injury and suicidal ideation among female national guard members: Indirect effects of perceived burdensomeness and thwarted belongingness. *Traumatology*. 2022;(American Psychiatric Association. (2013). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (5th ed.)*. 10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596 <https://dx.doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596> 2013-14907-000.Anestis, M. D., Khazem, L. R., Mohn, R. S., Gr):No-Specified. doi:10.1037/trm0000424
269. Sharma ME, Cousins R. Understanding Moral Injury in Frontline Health Care Professionals 2 Years After the Onset of COVID-19. *The Journal of nervous and mental disease*. 2023;211(12):934-939. doi:10.1097/NMD.0000000000001665
270. Sherman M, Klinenberg E. Beyond burnout: Moral suffering among healthcare workers in the first COVID-19 surge. *Social science & medicine (1982)*. 2024;340(ut9, 8303205):116471. doi:10.1016/j.socscimed.2023.116471
271. Simmons AM, Rivers FM, Gordon S, Yoder LH. The Role of Spirituality Among Military En Route Care Nurses: Source of Strength or Moral Injury?. *Critical care nurse*. 2018;38(2):61-67. doi:10.4037/ccn2018674
272. Singhal K, Chukkali S. Psychometric Properties of the Moral Injury Symptom Scale Among Indian Healthcare Professionals. *Psychology research and behavior management*. 2023;16(101514563):1439-1444. doi:10.2147/PRBM.S404094
273. Singhal K, Chukkali S. The role of guilt-shame proneness and locus of control in predicting moral injury among healthcare professionals. *Cogent Psychology*. 2023;10(1). doi:10.1080/23311908.2023.2264669

274. Smigelsky MA, Malott JD, Veazey Morris K, Berlin KS, Neimeyer RA. Latent profile analysis exploring potential moral injury and posttraumatic stress disorder among military veterans. *Journal of clinical psychology*. 2019;75(3):499-519. doi:10.1002/jclp.22714
275. Smigelsky MA, Malott J, Parker R, Check C, Rappaport B, Ward S. Let's Get "REAL": A Collaborative Group Therapy for Moral Injury. *Journal of health care chaplaincy*. 2022;28(sup1):S42-S56. doi:10.1080/08854726.2022.2032978
276. Smith-MacDonald L, Jones C, Brown MRG, et al. Moving Forward from Moral Injury: A Mixed Methods Study Investigating the Use of 3MDR for Treatment-Resistant PTSD. *International journal of environmental research and public health*. 2023;20(7). doi:10.3390/ijerph20075415
277. Smith-MacDonald L, Lentz L, Malloy D, Bremault-Phillips S, Carleton RN. Meat in a Seat: A Grounded Theory Study Exploring Moral Injury in Canadian Public Safety Communicators, Firefighters, and Paramedics. *International journal of environmental research and public health*. 2021;18(22). doi:10.3390/ijerph182212145
278. Smith-MacDonald L, Lusk J, Lee-Baggley D, et al. Companions in the Abyss: A Feasibility and Acceptability Study of an Online Therapy Group for Healthcare Providers Working During the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Frontiers in psychiatry*. 2021;12(101545006):801680. doi:10.3389/fpsyt.2021.801680
279. Soffer-Elnekave R, Haight W, Nashandi NJC, Cho M, Suleiman J, Park S. Re-orienting narratives of moral injury towards positive development: The experiences of emerging adults with child welfare histories. *Children and Youth Services Review*. 2023;149(Arnett, J.J. (2000). Emerging adulthood-a theory of development from the late teens through the twenties. *American Psychologist*, 55(5), 469-480 <https://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.55.5.469> <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10842426> <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chilyouth.2023.106922>
280. Song YK, Mantri S, Lawson JM, Berger EJ, Koenig HG. Morally Injurious Experiences and Emotions of Health Care Professionals During the COVID-19 Pandemic Before Vaccine Availability. *JAMA network open*. 2021;4(11):e2136150. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.36150
281. Spaaij J, Schick M, Bryant RA, et al. An exploratory study of embitterment in traumatized refugees. *BMC psychology*. 2021;9(1):96. doi:10.1186/s40359-021-00599-2
282. Stanojevic S, Cartolovni A. Moral distress and moral injury and their interplay as a challenge for leadership and management: The case of Croatia. *Journal of nursing management*. 2022;30(7):2335-2345. doi:10.1111/jonm.13835
283. Starnino VR, Sullivan WP, Angel CT, Davis LW. Moral injury, coherence, and spiritual repair. *Mental Health, Religion & Culture*. 2019;22(1):99-114. doi:10.1080/13674676.2019.1589439
284. Starnino VR, Sullivan WP, Angel CT, Davis LW. Like a Blanket Over a Fire: Group Work and Spiritual Repair in Military Trauma. *Families in Society: The Journal of Contemporary Social Services*. 2019;101(1):95-109. doi:10.1177/1044389419862081
285. Steen S, Morris D, Law GU, Fogarty L, Fox C. Assessing moral injury and its clinical associations in a U.K. secure care population. *Traumatology*. 2023;(Adshead, G., Ferrito, M., Bose, S.

- (2015). Recovery after homicide: Narrative shifts in therapy with homicide perpetrators. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 42(1), 70-81. 10.1177/0093854814550030
<https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0093854814550030> 2014-56666-007.):No-Specified.
doi:10.1037/trm0000480
286. Stein NR, Mills MA, Arditte K, et al. A scheme for categorizing traumatic military events. *Behavior modification*. 2012;36(6):787-807. doi:10.1177/0145445512446945
287. Steinmetz SE, Gray MJ, Clapp JD. Development and Evaluation of the Perpetration-Induced Distress Scale for Measuring Shame and Guilt in Civilian Populations. *Journal of traumatic stress*. 2019;32(3):437-447. doi:10.1002/jts.22377
288. Sullivan WP, Starnino VR. “Staring into the abyss”: Veterans’ accounts of moral injuries and spiritual challenges. *Mental Health, Religion & Culture*. 2019;22(1):25-40.
doi:10.1080/13674676.2019.1578952
289. Sun D, Phillips RD, Mulready HL, et al. Resting-State Brain Fluctuation and Functional Connectivity Dissociate Moral Injury from Posttraumatic Stress Disorder. *bioRxiv*. Published online 2018:442327. doi:10.1101/442327
290. Szabo D, Bekes V, Levay EE, Salgo E, Unoka ZS. Moral injury in psychiatric patients with personality and other clinical disorders: development, psychometric properties, and validity of the Moral Injury Events Scale-Civilian Version. *European journal of psychotraumatology*. 2023;14(2):2247227. doi:10.1080/20008066.2023.2247227
291. Tao H, Nieuwsma JA, Meador KG, Harris SL, Robinson PS. Validation of the Moral Injury Outcome Scale in acute care nurses. *Frontiers in psychiatry*. 2023;14(101545006):1279255.
doi:10.3389/fpsyt.2023.1279255
292. Tappenden PC, Cole TA, Valentine JN, Lilly MM. Examining the psychometric properties of the expressions of moral injury scale in a sample of first responders. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2023;(101495376). doi:10.1037/tra0001569
293. Tapson K, Doyle M, Karagiannopoulos V, Lee P. Understanding Moral Injury and Belief Change in the Experiences of Police Online Child Sex Crime Investigators: an Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. *Journal of police and criminal psychology*. 2022;37(3):637-649. doi:10.1007/s11896-021-09463-w
294. Teng Y, Dehghan M, Hossini Rafsanjanipoor SM, et al. Is nurses’ clinical competence associated with their moral identity and injury?. *Nursing ethics*. 2023;(b6m, 9433357):9697330231209284.
doi:10.1177/09697330231209284
295. Terpou BA, Lloyd CS, Densmore M, et al. Moral wounds run deep: exaggerated midbrain functional network connectivity across the default mode network in posttraumatic stress disorder. *Journal of psychiatry & neuroscience : JPN*. 2022;47(1):E56-E66. doi:10.1503/jpn.210117
296. Testoni I, Brondolo E, Ronconi L, et al. Burnout following moral injury and dehumanization: A study of distress among Italian medical staff during the first COVID-19 pandemic period.

Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy. 2022;(101495376).
doi:10.1037/tra0001346

297. Thomas ED, Weiss NH, Forkus SR, Contractor AA. Examining the Interaction Between Potentially Morally Injurious Events and Religiosity in Relation to Alcohol Misuse Among Military Veterans. *Journal of traumatic stress*. 2022;35(1):314-320. doi:10.1002/jts.22682

298. Thomas V, Bizumic B, Cruwys T, Walsh E. Measuring civilian moral injury: Adaptation and validation of the Moral Injury Events Scale (Civilian) and Expressions of Moral Injury Scale (Civilian). *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2024;16(2):270-279. doi:10.1037/tra0001490

299. Thomas V, Bizumic B, Quinn S. The Occupational Moral Injury Scale: Development and validation in frontline health and first responder workers. *Traumatology*. 2023;(American Psychiatric Association. (2022). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (5th ed., text review)*). Barnes, H. A., Hurley, R. A., Taber, K. H. (2019). Moral injury and PTSD: Often co-occurring yet mechanistically different. *The Journal*):No-Specified. doi:10.1037/trm0000482

300. Toyoda H, Ishikawa K, Omi Y, Kado T, Iizuka S, Endo T. Psychological violence victimization with moral injury in sports exacerbates PTSD symptoms. *Sports Psychiatry: Journal of Sports and Exercise Psychiatry*. 2023;2(1):3-12. doi:10.1024/2674-0052/a000034

301. Trifunovic-Koenig M, Strametz R, Gerber B, Mantri S, Bushuven S. Validation of the German Version of the Moral Injury Symptom and Support Scale for Health Professionals (G-MISS-HP) and Its Correlation to the Second Victim Phenomenon. *International journal of environmental research and public health*. 2022;19(8). doi:10.3390/ijerph19084857

302. Tripp JC, McDevitt-Murphy ME, Henschel AV. Firing a weapon and killing in combat are associated with suicidal ideation in OEF/OIF veterans. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2016;8(5):626-633. doi:10.1037/tra0000085

303. Usset TJ, Gray E, Griffin BJ, et al. Psychospiritual Developmental Risk Factors for Moral Injury. *Religions*. 2020;11(10):484. doi:10.3390/rel11100484

304. van Minnen A, Ter Heide FJJ, Koolstra T, de Jongh A, Karaoglu S, Gevers T. Initial development of perpetrator confrontation using deepfake technology in victims with sexual violence-related PTSD and moral injury. *Frontiers in psychiatry*. 2022;13(101545006):882957. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2022.882957

305. Vargas AF, Hanson T, Kraus D, Drescher K, Foy D. Moral injury themes in combat veterans' narrative responses from the National Vietnam Veterans' Readjustment Study. *Traumatology*. 2013;19(3):243-250. doi:10.1177/1534765613476099

306. Volk F, Koenig HG. Moral Injury and Religiosity in Active Duty U.S. Military with PTSD Symptoms. *Military Behavioral Health*. 2019;7(1):64-72. doi:10.1080/21635781.2018.1436102

307. Wang Z, Al Zaben F, Koenig HG, Ding Y. Spirituality, moral injury and mental health among Chinese health professionals. *BJPsych open*. 2021;7(4):e135. doi:10.1192/bjo.2021.972

308. Wang Z, Koenig HG, Tong Y, et al. Moral injury in Chinese health professionals during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2022;14(2):250-257. doi:10.1037/tra0001026
309. Weber MC, Smith AJ, Jones RT, et al. Moral injury and psychosocial functioning in health care workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Psychological services*. 2023;20(1):19-29. doi:10.1037/ser0000718
310. Wenzel D, Bleazard L, Wilson E, Faull C. Impact on staff of providing non-invasive advanced respiratory support during the COVID-19 pandemic: a qualitative study in an acute hospital. *BMJ open*. 2022;12(6):e060674. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2021-060674
311. Whitehead PB, Haisch CE, Hankey MS, et al. Studying moral distress (MD) and moral injury (MI) among inpatient and outpatient healthcare professionals during the COVID-19 pandemic. *International journal of psychiatry in medicine*. 2023;(0365646, gsj):912174231205660. doi:10.1177/00912174231205660
312. Williams CL, Berenbaum H. Acts of omission, altered worldviews, and psychological problems among military veterans. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*. 2019;11(4):391-395. doi:10.1037/tra0000394
313. Williamson C, Baumann J, Murphy D. Exploring the health and well-being of a national sample of U.K. treatment-seeking veterans. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*. 2023;15(4):672-680. doi:10.1037/tra0001356
314. Williamson V, Greenberg N, Murphy D. Impact of moral injury on the lives of UK military veterans: a pilot study. *BMJ military health*. 2020;166(5):302-306. doi:10.1136/jramc-2019-001243
315. Williamson V, Greenberg N, Murphy D. Moral injury in UK armed forces veterans: a qualitative study. *European journal of psychotraumatology*. 2019;10(1):1562842. doi:10.1080/20008198.2018.1562842
316. Williamson V, Greenberg N, Murphy D. Predictors of moral injury in UK treatment seeking veterans. *Child abuse & neglect*. 2021;112(can, 7801702):104889. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2020.104889
317. Williamson V, Lamb D, Hotopf M, et al. Moral injury and psychological wellbeing in UK healthcare staff. *Journal of mental health (Abingdon, England)*. 2023;32(5):890-898. doi:10.1080/09638237.2023.2182414
318. Williamson V, Murphy D, Stevelink SA, Jones E, Allen S, Greenberg N. Family and occupational functioning following military trauma exposure and moral injury. *BMJ military health*. 2023;169(3):205-211. doi:10.1136/bmjmilitary-2020-001770
319. Williamson V, Murphy D, Bonson A, Aldridge V, Serfioti D, Greenberg N. Restore and Rebuild (R&R) - a feasibility pilot study of a co-designed intervention for moral injury-related mental health difficulties. *European journal of psychotraumatology*. 2023;14(2):2256204. doi:10.1080/20008066.2023.2256204

320. Williamson V, Murphy D, Greenberg N. Experiences and impact of moral injury in U.K. veterinary professional wellbeing. *European journal of psychotraumatology*. 2022;13(1):2051351. doi:10.1080/20008198.2022.2051351
321. Williamson V, Murphy D, Greenberg N. Veterinary professionals' experiences of moral injury: A qualitative study. *The Veterinary record*. 2023;192(2):e2181. doi:10.1002/vetr.2181
322. Williamson V, Murphy D, Stevelink SAM, Allen S, Jones E, Greenberg N. The impact of trauma exposure and moral injury on UK military veterans: a qualitative study. *European journal of psychotraumatology*. 2020;11(1):1704554. doi:10.1080/20008198.2019.1704554
323. Williamson V, Murphy D, Stevelink SAM, Allen S, Jones E, Greenberg N. The impact of moral injury on the wellbeing of UK military veterans. *BMC psychology*. 2021;9(1):73. doi:10.1186/s40359-021-00578-7
324. Wisco BE, Marx BP, May CL, et al. Moral injury in U.S. combat veterans: Results from the national health and resilience in veterans study. *Depression and anxiety*. 2017;(csp, 9708816). doi:10.1002/da.22614
325. Woerner AJ, Greenberg CH, Chick JFB, et al. Moral Injury Among Interventional Radiologists. *Academic radiology*. 2023;(clv, 9440159). doi:10.1016/j.acra.2023.09.015
326. Wong PH. Moral Injury in Former Child Soldiers in Liberia. *Journal of child & adolescent trauma*. 2022;15(3):847-856. doi:10.1007/s40653-021-00414-5
327. Youssef NA, Boswell E, Fiedler S, et al. Moral injury, posttraumatic stress disorder, and religious involvement among U.S. veterans. *Annals of clinical psychiatry : official journal of the American Academy of Clinical Psychiatrists*. 2018;30(2):113-121.
328. Youssef NA, Lee E, Ames D, et al. Interest among veterans in spiritually-oriented therapy for inner conflict/moral injury in the setting of PTSD. *Annals of clinical psychiatry : official journal of the American Academy of Clinical Psychiatrists*. 2018;30(4):262-270.
329. Zahiriharsini A, Gilbert-Ouimet M, Langlois L, et al. Associations between psychosocial stressors at work and moral injury in frontline healthcare workers and leaders facing the COVID-19 pandemic in Quebec, Canada: A cross-sectional study. *Journal of psychiatric research*. 2022;155(jtj, 0376331):269-278. doi:10.1016/j.jpsychires.2022.09.006
330. Zasiiekina L, Duchyminska T, Bifulco A, Bignardi G. War trauma impacts in Ukrainian combat and civilian populations: Moral injury and associated mental health symptoms. *Military psychology : the official journal of the Division of Military Psychology, American Psychological Association*. 2023;(8915802):1-12. doi:10.1080/08995605.2023.2235256
331. Zasiiekina L, Zasiiekin S, Kuperman V. Post-traumatic Stress Disorder and Moral Injury Among Ukrainian Civilians During the Ongoing War. *Journal of community health*. 2023;48(5):784-792. doi:10.1007/s10900-023-01225-5

332. Zefferman MR, Mathew S. An evolutionary theory of moral injury with insight from Turkana warriors. *Evolution and Human Behavior*. 2020;41(5):341-353. doi:10.1016/j.evolhumbehav.2020.07.003
333. Zerach G, Ben-Yehuda A, Levi-Belz Y. A prospective investigation of protective factors for moral injury and psychiatric symptomatology among Israeli combatants: A Latent Class Analysis approach. *The International journal of social psychiatry*. 2023;69(5):1134-1144. doi:10.1177/00207640231152211
334. Zerach G, Ben-Yehuda A, Levi-Belz Y. Pre-deployment aggressiveness, combat exposure and moral injury as contributors to posttraumatic stress symptoms among combatants: A two-year prospective study. *Journal of psychiatric research*. 2023;161(jtj, 0376331):158-164. doi:10.1016/j.jpsychires.2023.03.015
335. Zerach G, Ben-Yehuda A, Levi-Belz Y. Prospective associations between psychological factors, potentially morally injurious events, and psychiatric symptoms among Israeli combatants: The roles of ethical leadership and ethical preparation. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2023;15(8):1367-1377. doi:10.1037/tra0001466
336. Zerach G, Levi-Belz Y. Moral injury process and its psychological consequences among Israeli combat veterans. *Journal of clinical psychology*. 2018;74(9):1526-1544. doi:10.1002/jclp.22598
337. Zerach G, Levi-Belz Y. Intolerance of Uncertainty Moderates the Association Between Potentially Morally Injurious Events and Suicide Ideation and Behavior Among Combat Veterans. *Journal of traumatic stress*. 2019;32(3):424-436. doi:10.1002/jts.22366
338. Zerach G, Levi-Belz Y. Moral injury and mental health outcomes among Israeli health and social care workers during the COVID-19 pandemic: a latent class analysis approach. *European journal of psychotraumatology*. 2021;12(1):1945749. doi:10.1080/20008198.2021.1945749
339. Zerach G, Levi-Belz Y. Exposure to combat incidents within military and civilian populations as possible correlates of potentially morally injurious events and moral injury outcomes among Israeli combat veterans. *Clinical psychology & psychotherapy*. 2022;29(1):274-288. doi:10.1002/cpp.2632
340. Zerach G, Levi-Belz Y. Moral injury, PTSD, and complex PTSD among Israeli health and social care workers during the COVID-19 pandemic: The moderating role of self-criticism. *Psychological trauma : theory, research, practice and policy*. 2022;14(8):1314-1323. doi:10.1037/tra0001210
341. Zerach G, Levi-Belz Y. Exposure to potentially morally injurious events, disruption in assumptive world, moral injury symptoms, and psychological distress among Israeli female veterans. *Stress and health : journal of the International Society for the Investigation of Stress*. 2023;39(3):651-662. doi:10.1002/smi.3214
342. Zerach G, Levi-Belz Y, Griffin BJ, Maguen S. Patterns of exposure to potentially morally injurious events among Israeli combat veterans: A latent class analysis approach. *Journal of anxiety disorders*. 2021;79(co1, 8710131):102378. doi:10.1016/j.janxdis.2021.102378

343. Zhizhong W, Koenig HG, Yan T, et al. Psychometric properties of the moral injury symptom scale among Chinese health professionals during the COVID-19 pandemic. *BMC psychiatry*. 2020;20(1):556. doi:10.1186/s12888-020-02954-w



CHARACTERISTICS OF INCLUDED STUDIES FOR KQ2

Study Secondary Publications	Sample Size	Population ^a	% Post-9/11	% Deployed	Exposure Detail <i>MI/PMIE Measure</i>	Associations
Battles 2019 Battles 2018 Braitman 2018 Davies 2019 Hamrick 2020	N=380	Veterans and ADSMs Mean age: 35 % male: 68 % Black: NR % White: 69 % Hispanic/Latinx: NR	100	100	PMIE exposure and MI symptoms <i>MIQ-M</i>	PTSD symptoms, depressive symptoms, anxiety symptoms, suicidality, drug use, total alcohol use, alcohol consumption, alcohol dependence, alcohol problems
Boscarino 2022	N=1032	Veteran outpatients Mean age: 62 % male: 95 % Black: NR % White: NR % Hispanic/Latinx: NR	NR	100	MI ^b <i>MIES</i>	Alcohol dependence, opioid use disorder, lifetime marijuana use
Bravo 2020 Kelley 2019	N=189	Combat-wounded Veterans Mean age: 43 % male: 97 % Black: NR % White: 74 % Hispanic/Latinx: NR	86	100	MI <i>EMIS-M</i>	Depression symptoms, anxiety symptoms, suicidality, PTSD symptoms
Bryan 2014 Bryan 2016 Study 1	N=151	ADSM outpatients Mean age: 34 % male: 64 % Black: 21 % White: 68 % Hispanic/Latinx: 10	100	57	MI <i>MIES</i>	PTSD symptoms, depression symptoms, current suicide ideation
Bryan 2016 Study 2	N=1086	ADSMs Mean age: 34 % male: 64 % Black: 21 % White: 67 % Hispanic/Latinx: NR	100	67	PMIE exposure <i>MIES</i>	PTSD symptoms, depression symptoms
Bryan 2018	N=930	ADSMs Mean age: NR % male: 87 % Black: 2 % White: 89	100	58	MI symptoms sorrow, regret, shame, alienation <i>Items from DES-IV; DRRI-2</i>	Suicide ideation, suicide attempts, PTSD symptoms

Study Secondary Publications	Sample Size	Population ^a	% Post-9/11	% Deployed	Exposure Detail <i>MI/PMIE Measure</i>	Associations
		% Hispanic/Latinx: 7				
Cameron 2021	N=40	Veteran inpatients with SUD and suicidal ideation Mean age: 48 % male: 92 % Black: 13 % White: 79 % Hispanic/Latinx: NR	NR	NR	MIE exposure <i>MIES</i>	Depression symptoms, suicide ideation, PTSD diagnosis
Currier 2015 Currier 2015	N=131	Veterans Mean age: 28 % male: 88 % Black: 16 % White: 26 % Hispanic/Latinx: 42	100	100	MIEs <i>MIQ-M</i>	PTSD symptoms, depression, suicide risk
Currier 2018 Study 1 Currier 2019	N=286	Veterans endorsing MI Mean age: NR % female: 32 % Black: 16 % White: 68 % Hispanic/Latinx: 5	NR	100	Expression of MI <i>EMIS-M</i>	PTSD symptoms, depression symptoms, alcohol misuse
Currier 2018 Study 2 Currier 2020 Study 1	N=624	Veterans Mean age: NR % female: 19 % Black: 11 % White: 80 % Hispanic/Latinx: 7	NR	100	Expression of MI <i>EMIS-M</i>	PTSD symptoms, depression symptoms, alcohol misuse
Currier 2020 Study 2	N=316	Veterans Mean age: NR % female: 25 % Black: 19 % White: 70 % Hispanic/Latinx: 17	100	100	MI expression <i>EMIS-M; EMIS-M-SF</i>	PTSD symptoms
Evans 2018	N=155	Veteran outpatients with religion/spirituality struggles Mean age: 51 % male: 86 % Black: 60 % White: 26	23	55	PMIE exposure <i>MIES</i>	PTSD symptoms, depression symptoms, anxiety symptoms

Study Secondary Publications	Sample Size	Population ^a	% Post-9/11	% Deployed	Exposure Detail <i>MI/PMIE Measure</i>	Associations
		% Hispanic/Latinx: 12				
Fernandez 2023	N=65	Veteran outpatients Mean age: 46 % male: 92 % Black: 8 % White: 66 % Hispanic/Latinx: 22	NR	100	MI outcomes <i>EMIS-M</i>	PTSD symptoms, intimate relationship functioning
Forkus 2019	N=203	Veterans Mean age: 35 % male: 77 % Black: NR % White: 70 % Hispanic/Latinx: NR	NR	100	PMIE exposure <i>MIES</i>	PTSD, depression, alcohol misuse, drug misuse
Frankfurt 2017	N=65	Veteran outpatients Mean age: 55 % male: 100 % Black: 1 % White: 96 % Hispanic/Latinx: NR	31	100	Transgressive acts <i>None^c</i>	PTSD symptoms, suicidality
Frankfurt 2018	N=310	Veteran outpatients Mean age: 41 % male: 76 % Black: 32 % White: 96 % Hispanic/Latinx: 19	100	NR ^d	Exposure to betrayal or perpetration <i>MIES</i>	Depression symptoms, PTSD symptoms
Hamrick 2022	N=154	Veterans and ADSMs Mean age: 37 % male: 0 % Black: 9 % White: 72 % Hispanic/Latinx: 16	NR	NR	Other-directed MI <i>EMIS-M</i>	Depression, anxiety, suicidal ideation, and substance use
Held 2017	N=121	Veteran outpatients with PTSD Mean age: 39 % male: 66 % Black: NR % White: 67 % Hispanic/Latinx: 25	88.4	NR	PMIE exposure <i>MIES</i>	PTSD symptoms, depression symptoms

Study Secondary Publications	Sample Size	Population ^a	% Post-9/11	% Deployed	Exposure Detail <i>MI/PMIE Measure</i>	Associations
Held 2021	N=161	Veterans and ADSM outpatients with PTSD Mean age: 40 % male: 91 % Black: 16 % White: 71 % Hispanic/Latinx: 22	96	NR	PMIE exposure <i>MIES</i>	PTSD symptoms, depression symptoms
Jinkerson 2019	N=72	Veterans Mean age: NR ^e % male: 88 % Black: 47 % White: 46 % Hispanic/Latinx: 22	NR	100	PMIE exposure <i>MIQ-M</i>	Depression symptoms, anxiety symptoms, PTSD symptoms
Jordan 2017 Nash 2013	N=867	ADSMs Mean age: NR % male: NR % Black: NR % White: NR % Hispanic/Latinx: NR	100	NR	PMIE exposure <i>MIES</i>	PTSD symptoms, depression symptoms, anxiety symptoms
Keenan 2023	N=180	Justice-involved Veterans Mean age: 36 % male: 93 % Black: 17 % White: 57 % Hispanic/Latinx: 21	NR	NR	MI <i>MIS</i>	PTSD symptoms
Kelley 2019	N=256	Veterans and ADSMs Mean age: 33 % male: 61 % Black: NR % White: 68 % Hispanic/Latinx: NR	100	100	MIE exposure and MI <i>MIQ-M</i>	PTSD symptoms, depression symptoms, anxiety symptoms, suicidality, hazardous alcohol use, drug abuse
Kelley 2021 (own soul's warning)	N=269	Veterans and ADSMs Mean age: 37 % male: 50 % Black: 10 % White: 74 % Hispanic/Latinx: 12	NR	100	MI <i>EMIS-M</i>	Suicidal ideation, PTSD diagnosis

Study Secondary Publications	Sample Size	Population ^a	% Post-9/11	% Deployed	Exposure Detail <i>MI/PMIE Measure</i>	Associations
Kelley 2021	N=277	USAF ISR personnel who experienced graphic work-related media exposure Mean age: NR % male: 72 % Black: NR % White: NR % Hispanic/Latinx: NR	100	NR	PMIE exposure <i>MIES</i>	PTSD symptoms
Kinney 2023	N=145	Veteran outpatients with mTBI Mean age: 33 % male: 92 % Black: NR % White: NR % Hispanic/Latinx: NR	100	100	PMIE exposure <i>MIES</i>	PTSD symptoms
Koenig 2020 Koenig 2018 Koenig 2018 Koenig 2018 Ames 2018 Volk 2019	N=591	Veterans and ADSMs with PTSD symptoms Mean age: 51 % male: 86 % Black: 44 % White: 41 % Hispanic/Latinx: NR	NR	100	MI symptoms <i>MISS-M; MISS-M-SF</i>	PTSD symptoms, PTSD diagnosis, depression symptoms, anxiety symptoms, current use of alcohol, relationship quality, involvement in community activities, physical disability, suicide risk
LaFrance 2019	N=82	Veteran outpatients with psychogenic nonepileptic seizures Mean age: NR % male: 79 % Black: NR % White: NR % Hispanic/Latinx: NR	NR	NR	PMIE exposure <i>None^f</i>	PTSD diagnosis, mood disorder diagnosis, current substance abuse, suicide ideation, depression symptoms
Lancaster 2018	N=161	Veterans and ADSMs Mean age: 35 % male: 71 % Black: 12 % White: 74 % Hispanic/Latinx: 5	100	100	PMIE exposure <i>MIES^g</i>	PTSD symptoms, depression symptoms
Lancaster 2018 (measures)	N=182	Veterans Mean age: 34 % male: 80 % Black: 9 % White: 78	100	100	PMIE exposure <i>MIES; MIQ-M</i>	PTSD symptoms, depression symptoms, hazardous alcohol use

Study Secondary Publications	Sample Size	Population ^a	% Post-9/11	% Deployed	Exposure Detail <i>MI/PMIE Measure</i>	Associations
		% Hispanic/Latinx: 8				
Litz 2018	N=999	ADSMs who experienced a Criterion A event Mean age: 33 % male: 91 % Black: 25 % White: 56 % Hispanic/Latinx: 20	100	100	PMIE exposure <i>None^h</i>	PTSD symptoms
Maguen 2020 Chesnut 2020 Nillni 2020 Maguen 2022	N=7200	Veterans Mean age: 34 % male: 82 % Black: NR % White: 66 % Hispanic/Latinx: NR	100	71	PMIE exposure <i>MIES</i>	PTSD, depression, anxiety, hazardous drinking, impaired work functioning, impaired educational functioning, impaired financial functioning, impaired health functioning, impaired relationship functioning, impaired parental functioning, impaired broad social functioning, postpartum depression/anxiety
Maguen 2023	N=14057	Veterans Mean age: NR % male: 82 % Black: 13 % White: 66 % Hispanic/Latinx: 11	100	57	Exposure to and subjective distress stemming from PMIEs <i>MIES</i>	Suicidal self-directed violence
McDaniel 2023	N=1487	Veterans Mean age: 50 % male: 68 % Black: 15 % White: 76 % Hispanic/Latinx: NR	NR	NR	MI <i>MISS-M-SF</i>	Substance use, suicide risk
Nichter 2021 Norman 2022 Maguen 2023	N=1321	Veterans Mean age: 59 % male: 94 % Black: 12 % White: 75 % Hispanic/Latinx: 8	33	100	PMIE exposure <i>MIES</i>	Current suicide ideation, lifetime suicide plans, lifetime suicide attempts, past-year and lifetime AUD, DUD, SUD, probable PTSD or subthreshold PTSD, probable depression
Nieuwsma 2022 Nieuwsma 2021	N=618	Veterans Mean age: 47 % male: 84 % Black: 41 % White: 51 % Hispanic/Latinx: 5	100	100	PMIE exposure and ongoing sequela <i>MIES, MIQ-M, BMIS</i>	PTSD symptoms, depression symptoms, suicidality, hazardous alcohol use, drug abuse

Study Secondary Publications	Sample Size	Population ^a	% Post-9/11	% Deployed	Exposure Detail <i>MI/PMIE Measure</i>	Associations
Ogle 2018	N=356	USAF ISR personnel with MI symptoms Mean age: NR % male: 70 % Black: NR % White: NR % Hispanic/Latinx: NR	100	17	MI symptoms <i>MIES</i>	PTSD symptoms
Paige 2019 Bhalla 2018	N=600	Veterans and ADSMs Mean age: 31 % male: 100 % Black: 7 % White: 76 % Hispanic/Latinx: 11	100	100	Frequency of PMIEs; PMIE exposure <i>MIES; None^d</i>	PTSD symptoms, sexual anxiety
Parry 2023	N=1545	Veteran outpatients Mean age: 46 % male: 70 % Black: NR % White: NR % Hispanic/Latinx: NR	NR	NR	MI <i>MIES</i>	Suicidality
Presseau 2019	N=789	ADSMs Mean age: 27 % male: 89 % Black: NR % White: 64 % Hispanic/Latinx: 21	100	100	Criterion A trauma type categorized as MI-self or MI-other <i>SCID</i>	PTSD symptoms, PTSD symptom burden, hazardous alcohol use, anxiety symptoms, depression symptoms, suicidality
Richardson 2022	N=62	Veterans Mean age: NR % male: NR % Black: NR % White: NR % Hispanic/Latinx: NR	NR	NR	PMIE exposure and association symptoms <i>MIES; MISS-M</i>	PTSD, depression symptoms, history of suicidal ideation
Saba 2022	N=1005	Veterans Mean age: 35 % male: 91 % Black: 5 % White: 85 % Hispanic/Latinx: 9	100	NR	PMIE exposure <i>MIES</i>	PTSD symptoms, depression symptoms, anxiety symptoms
Shapiro 2022	N=151	ADSMs	100	60	PMIE exposure	Suicidal ideation

Study Secondary Publications	Sample Size	Population ^a	% Post-9/11	% Deployed	Exposure Detail <i>MI/PMIE Measure</i>	Associations
		Mean age: 28 % male: 0 % Black: 49 % White: 42 % Hispanic/Latinx: 4			<i>MIES</i>	
Stein 2012	N=127	ADSM outpatients with PTSD symptoms Mean age: NR % male: NR % Black: NR % White: NR % Hispanic/Latinx: NR	NR	NR	PMIE exposure <i>None</i>	PTSD symptoms
Thomas 2022	N=496	Veterans Mean age: 38 % male: 71 % Black: 22 % White: 71 % Hispanic/Latinx: 23	NR	NR	PMIE exposure <i>MIES</i>	Hazardous alcohol use
Tripp 2016	N=68	Veteran outpatients with hazardous alcohol use Mean age: 32 % male: 91 % Black: 28 % White: 65 % Hispanic/Latinx: NR	100	100	Firing a weapon/killing in combat (Firing/Killing) and killing in combat (Killing) alone <i>None</i>	PTSD symptoms, depression symptoms, suicide ideation
Usset 2019	N=212	Veterans receiving VA PTSD care Mean age: 58 % male: 81 % Black: 5 % White: 88 % Hispanic/Latinx: 2	100	100	PMIE exposure <i>MIES; MIQ-M</i>	PTSD symptoms
Williams 2019	N=50	Veterans Mean age: 33 % female: 8 % Black: 22 % White: 71 % Hispanic/Latinx: 23	100	100	Exposure to acts of commission and omission <i>MIES</i>	PTSD symptoms, depression symptoms, suicidality, alcohol use

Study Secondary Publications	Sample Size	Population ^a	% Post-9/11	% Deployed	Exposure Detail <i>MI/PMIE Measure</i>	Associations
Wisco 2017; Corona 2019	N=564	Veterans Mean age: NR ^k % female: 7 % Black: 6 % White: 74 % Hispanic/Latinx: 8	NR	100	PMIE exposure <i>MIES</i>	Current mental disorder (depression, anxiety, PTSD), suicidal ideation, suicide attempts
Youssef 2018	N=120	Veteran outpatients with PTSD symptoms and/or symptoms of inner conflict Mean age: 57 % male: 86 % Black: 63 % White: 30 % Hispanic/Latinx: NR	NR	100	MI symptoms <i>MISS</i>	PTSD symptoms

Notes. ^aADSMs may include National Guard/Reserve members; ^bDichotomized into low or high; ^cTrauma narratives were coded for 8 transgressive acts; ^d99% with combat exposure; ^e89% 36 years or older; ^fIdentified by chart review; ^gAlso used ad hoc items to assess exposure to transgressive acts; ^hMoral injury-self and moral injury-other were Criterion A event types; ⁱAssessed frequency of traumatic incidents including moral injury-self and moral injury-other; ^jDeveloped scheme to categorize index events, including MI-Self and MI-Other; ^k58.5% 60 years or older.

Abbreviations. ADSMs=active-duty service members; AUD=alcohol use disorder; BMIS=Brief Moral Injury Screen; DES-IV=Differential Emotions Scale; DRRI-2=Deployment Risk and Resilience Inventory; DUD=drug use disorder; EMIS-M; Expressions of Moral Injury Scale - Military; ISR=intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; MI=moral injury; MIE=moral injury exposure; MIES=Moral Injury Events Scale; MIQ-M=Moral Injury Questionnaire – Military; MIS=Moral Injury Scale; MISS-M=Moral Injury Symptom Scale – Military; MISS-M-SF=Moral Injury Symptom Scale – Military – short form; mTBI=mild traumatic brain injury; NR=not reported; PMIE=potentially morally injurious experience; SCID=Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-V; SUD=substance use disorder; USAF=US Air Force.



RISK OF BIAS ASSESSMENTS

OBSERVATIONAL STUDIES (QUIPS)

Author Year	Study Participation	Study Attrition	Prognostic Factor Measurement	Outcome Measurement	Study Confounding	Statistical Analysis and Reporting	Overall Risk of Bias
Battles 2019 Battles 2018 Braitman 2018 Davies 2019 Hamrick 2020	Moderate Potential participants were identified from a university setting (86% students). Participants were volunteers. % race/ethnicity other than White not reported.	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Moderate Modified MIQ-M (12/20 items were included) was used to assess PMIE exposure for all participants. Little missing data on MIQ-M items (0.3%). Maximum likelihood estimation used to address data which were determined to be missing at random.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	Moderate Adjusted for gender, military status, years in the military, and branch of service. Other potential confounders not considered.	Low Analyses were appropriate and no evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
Boscarino 2022	Moderate Random sample of Veteran outpatients selected from a registry of patients of a private clinic. 55% of eligible Veterans completed the study. Responders tended to be younger and more often married.	Moderate Survey was conducted across 2 time points, and it is unclear whether attrition occurred. Appears to only include participants who completed the 2nd survey.	Moderate MIES was used to assess MI for all participants. No information on missing data.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	Moderate Control variables included age, gender, race, warzone deployments, being drafted, concussion history, Guard/Reserve status, and combat exposure. Other potential confounders not considered.	Moderate Do not describe how missing data were addressed. Report indicates that some results are available from the authors upon request	Moderate
Bravo 2020 Kelley 2019	Moderate Potential participants were members of the Combat Wounded Coalition. An email was sent inviting members to participate (8.5% participation rate after excluding individuals without deployment).	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Moderate EMIS-M was used to assess MI in the same manner for all participants. No information on degree or handling of missing data.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	Moderate Years served in the military and number of deployments (in months) were modeled as predictors. Other potential confounders not accounted for.	Moderate Do not describe how missing data were addressed. No evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
Bryan 2014 Bryan 2016 Study 1	Moderate Recruited from outpatient clinics.	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Moderate MIES was used to assess MI for all	Low Mental health correlates assessed	Moderate Gender, age, posttraumatic stress	Moderate Do not describe how missing data	Moderate

Author Year	Study Participation	Study Attrition	Prognostic Factor Measurement	Outcome Measurement	Study Confounding	Statistical Analysis and Reporting	Overall Risk of Bias
	Unclear whether participants were approached consecutively for participation.		participants. No information on missing data.	with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	symptoms, depression, and hopelessness included as covariates. Other potential confounders not considered.	were addressed. No evidence of selective reporting.	
Bryan 2016 Study 2	Moderate Soldiers recruited from training. Unclear how many eligible individuals declined participation.	Moderate Data were missing for 27% of training camp participants due to competing demands of training.	Low MIES was used to assess PMIE exposure for all participants. No information on missing data for this measure, but MLE was used to account for missing data.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	High Analyses did not account for potential confounders.	Low Analyses were appropriate and no evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
Bryan 2018	Low Address to online survey was distributed to National Guard personnel. Do not report how many eligible individuals did not participate. Data were weighted to address gender and age discrepancies between sample and overall population.	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	High Assessed the MI symptoms of sorrow, regret, shame, and alienation with items from 2 non-MI scales. Assessment was the same for all participants. Do not report extent of missing data.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	High Relevant analyses do not account for potential confounders.	Moderate Do not describe how missing data were addressed. No evidence of selective reporting.	High
Cameron 2021	Moderate Inpatients enrolled in a larger study. Required diagnosis of active substance use and suicidal ideation at time of admission. Do not report whether consecutive patients were approached for participation.	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Moderate MIES was used to assess MI for all participants. No information on missing data.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	Moderate Controlled only for depression symptoms.	Moderate Do not describe how missing data were addressed. No evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
Currier 2015; Currier 2015	Moderate Participants were recruited over a 2-year period at a community college. Do not report how	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Low MIQ-M was used to assess PMIE exposure for all participants. Amount of missing data not	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the	Moderate Controlled for age, ethnicity, gender, branch of service, number of deployments, months	Low Analyses were appropriate and no evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate

Author Year	Study Participation	Study Attrition	Prognostic Factor Measurement	Outcome Measurement	Study Confounding	Statistical Analysis and Reporting	Overall Risk of Bias
	many potential participants declined participation.		reported, but missing data were handled using multiple imputation.	same manner for all participants.	since most recent deployment, and exposure to traditional combat stressors. Other potential confounders not considered.		
Currier 2018 Study 1 Currier 2019	Moderate Invitations were mailed to all students from 2 universities utilizing GI Bill funding. 26.4% responded to the invitation. Included individuals with a deployment who endorsed MI.	High For Currier 2019, 65% of participants completed the follow-up assessment. Participants who did not complete the follow-up were not included in analyses. Completers and non-completers did not differ in their levels of MI-related outcomes or mental health symptoms at T1.	Low EMIS-M was used to assess MI for all participants in the same manner. Only included participants who completed measure and endorsed MI.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	High Baseline depression symptoms were included in the model as a covariate. Other potential confounders not considered.	Low Analyses were appropriate and no evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
Currier 2018 Study 2	Moderate Anonymous online survey was distributed by Qualtrics to 8,800 individuals with an indication of military experience in their profiles. 3,200 individuals responded affirming military service. Of these, 19.5% were included in the study.	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Low EMIS-M was used to assess MI in the same manner for all participants. No missing data on this measure due to forced responses in online survey.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	High Analyses did not account for potential confounders.	Low Analyses were appropriate and no evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
Currier 2020 Study 2	Moderate Online survey distributed via Qualtrics. Limited to post-9/11 Veterans due to over-representation of older Veterans in initial sample. Included Veterans who served in a	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Low EMIS-M and EMIS-M-SF were used to assess MI in the same manner for all participants. No missing data on this measure due to forced responses in online survey.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	High Analyses did not account for potential confounders.	Low Analyses were appropriate and no evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate

Author Year	Study Participation	Study Attrition	Prognostic Factor Measurement	Outcome Measurement	Study Confounding	Statistical Analysis and Reporting	Overall Risk of Bias
	combat operational role during deployment.						
Evans 2018	Moderate Participants were from a larger study that recruited Veterans with religious/spiritual struggles from a VAMC. Participants were self-referred from advertisements. 23 participants without responses on the MIES were omitted from the study.	Low 2 participants were lost to follow-up.	Low MIES was used to assess PMIE exposure in the same manner for all participants. Participants included in the study had no missing data on scale or item levels.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	High Analyses do not account for potential confounders.	Low Analyses were appropriate and no evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
Fernandez 2023	High Data from a baseline survey of Veterans prior to participation in a nonprofit-run retreat to Israel. Authors note that most participating Veterans have higher levels of distress than community samples. This study only included retreat participants who were married or in a domestic partnership (64%).	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Moderate EMIS-M was used to assess MI-related outcomes for all participants. No information on missing data provided.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	High Analyses do not account for potential confounders.	Moderate Do not describe how missing data were addressed. No evidence of selective reporting.	High
Forkus 2019	Moderate Online survey advertised via MTurk and conducted via Qualtrics. 29% of individuals who accessed the survey were ultimately included. Included Veterans who deployed to Iraq or Afghanistan.	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Moderate MIES was used to assess PMIE exposure in the same manner for all participants. No information on missing data.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	High Analyses do not account for potential confounders.	Moderate Do not describe how missing data were addressed. No evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate

Author Year	Study Participation	Study Attrition	Prognostic Factor Measurement	Outcome Measurement	Study Confounding	Statistical Analysis and Reporting	Overall Risk of Bias
Frankfurt 2017	Moderate Secondary analysis of data from a study that recruited Veterans at a VA hospital. From the parent study, selected only those who were male, had combat exposure, and had PTSD data. There were some differences between the sample for this study and the larger sample (race and war era).	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	High A validated MI measure was not used. Instead, trauma narratives were coded for 8 transgressive acts. All included participants had trauma narratives.	Moderate PTSD symptoms were assessed with a validated measure in the same manner for all participants. Suicidality was assessed with a single item from a PTSD measure.	High Analyses do not account for potential confounders.	Low Analyses were appropriate and no evidence of selective reporting.	High
Frankfurt 2018	Moderate Secondary analysis of data from a study that recruited Veterans at a VA hospital via posted advertisements, mailed letters, and referrals. Women and Veterans with PTSD or depression were oversampled with targeted mailings. If Veterans were in treatment, they were required to have stable regimens. Only included participants with data for DRR1 and MIES.	Low Retention between 2 assessment time points was 87%.	Low MIES was used to assess betrayal and perpetration at time 2 only. Only participants with MIES data were included in the study.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	High Analyses do not account for potential confounders.	Low Analyses were appropriate and no evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
Hamrick 2022	Moderate Women ADsMs and Veterans were recruited via online advertisements, word of mouth, flyers, and a university research pool. Data were collected over a 3-month period.	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Moderate EMIS-M was used to assess MI for all participants. Only the 'other-directed' subscale was used. 15% of data were missing. Missing data were handled with MLE.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	Moderate Age, marital status, education, military status, military branch, and recruitment method were examined as possible covariates, but were not significant and thus not included in the model. Other	Low Analyses were appropriate and no evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate

Author Year	Study Participation	Study Attrition	Prognostic Factor Measurement	Outcome Measurement	Study Confounding	Statistical Analysis and Reporting	Overall Risk of Bias
					potential confounders were not accounted for.		
Held 2017	High Data were collected as part of standard intake evaluation for Veterans seeking mental health treatment. Veterans were enrolled in an IOP and had a primary diagnosis of PTSD. Excluded 17 Veterans without CAPS data.	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Low MIES was used to assess PMIE exposure in the same manner for all participants. No missing data.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	Moderate Age and gender were examined as possible covariates but were nonsignificant and not included in final model. Other potential confounders were not accounted for.	Low Analyses were appropriate and no evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
Held 2021	High Participants were from the combat trauma track of an intensive PTSD treatment program. Data for the study were from assessments that occurred during routine clinical care.	Moderate Program completion rates not reported.	Moderate MIES was used to assess PMIE exposure and psychological response in the same manner for all participants. Degree and handling of missing data not reported.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	Moderate Models adjusted for age and sex. Other potential confounders not accounted for.	Low Analyses were appropriate and no evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
Jinkerson 2019	Moderate Recruited from Veterans Service Organizations. 76% of eligible combat Veterans invited to participate agreed to participate.	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Moderate MIQ-M was used to assess PMIE exposure in the same manner for all participants. No information on degree or handling of missing data.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	High Analyses do not account for potential confounders.	Moderate Do not describe how missing data were addressed. No evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
Jordan 2017 Nash 2013	Moderate Sample drawn from a prospective study of active-duty Marines deploying to Iraq or Afghanistan. Current study used the final cohort which had the highest combat exposure and unit	Moderate PTSD assessed at 8-month follow-up. Attrition not reported.	Moderate MIES was used to assess PMIE exposure in the same manner for all participants. Not all MIES items were used for Jordan 2017. Extent of missing data not	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	High Analyses do not account for potential confounders.	Low Analyses were appropriate and no evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate

Author Year	Study Participation	Study Attrition	Prognostic Factor Measurement	Outcome Measurement	Study Confounding	Statistical Analysis and Reporting	Overall Risk of Bias
	losses during deployment.		reported, but MLE was used.				
Keenan 2023	Low Participants were justice-involved Veterans in Veterans Treatment Court. Appears that most VTC participants during the study period participated in the surveys.	Moderate 66% of participants who completed the MIS at baseline completed it at follow-up.	Moderate Validation study for the measure used to assess MI (MIS). MIS was used to assess MI for all participants either online or via a paper version. 3% of participants did not complete the MIS at baseline, but it's unclear whether data was missing for those who did complete the measure.	Low PTSD assessed with a validated measure in the same manner for all participants.	High Analyses do not account for potential confounders.	Low Analyses were appropriate and no evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
Kelley 2019	Moderate Participants were recruited from multiple sources among the community. No further details on recruitment provided. Sample was slightly younger, more likely to be female, married, and have attended college than the larger post-9/11 Veteran population.	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Moderate MIQ-M was used to assess PMIE exposure and was modified to also include items assessing MI symptoms. Assessment was conducted in the same manner for all participants. No information on degree or handling of missing data.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	High Analyses do not account for potential confounders.	Moderate Do not describe how missing data were addressed. No evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
Kelley 2021a	High Participants were US Air Force ISR personnel. Secondary analysis of a larger study limited to individuals who endorsed graphic media exposure and had data on gender, months working in ISR, combat	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Low MIES was used to assess PMIE exposure in the same manner for all participants. Small changes were made to the measure for applicability to ISR personnel. Appears that only individuals	Low PTSD assessed with a validated measure in the same manner for all participants.	Moderate Models included gender and months working in ISR as covariates. Other potential confounders not accounted for.	Low Analyses were appropriate and no evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate

Author Year	Study Participation	Study Attrition	Prognostic Factor Measurement	Outcome Measurement	Study Confounding	Statistical Analysis and Reporting	Overall Risk of Bias
	exposure, MIEs, and PTSD symptoms.		with complete data were included.				
Kelley 2021b	Moderate Veterans recruited via online advertising. No further information on recruitment reported.	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Low EMIS-M was used to assess MI in the same manner for all participants. No information on degree of missing data, but missing data were handled using full information maximum likelihood.	Low Suicide ideation assessed with a single item from a validated measure in the same manner for all participants.	Moderate Models included Veteran status, age, and PTSD disability status as covariates. Other potential confounders not accounted for.	Low Analyses were appropriate and no evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
Kinney 2023	Moderate Veterans eligible for VA care recruited via flyers, referrals, and intake clinics. Required history of mTBI.	Low 98% of participants meeting inclusion criteria completed the study.	Low MIES was used to assess PMIE exposure in the same manner for all participants. Only included individuals who completed the study measures (145/147).	Low PTSD assessed with a validated measure for all participants.	Moderate Models adjusted for age and gender. Other potential confounders not accounted for.	Low Analyses were appropriate and no evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
Koenig 2020 Koenig 2018a Koenig 2018b Koenig 2018c Ames 2018 Volk 2019	Moderate Majority of participants were Veterans recruited from outpatient clinics. Other participants recruited from a university or an online data collection platform. No further detail on sampling provided.	Low A sub-sample (15%) completed the questionnaire a second time at 1–2-week follow-up for test-retest reliability but data of interest was cross-sectional.	Moderate MISS-M was used to assess MI symptoms. Participants completed self-report measure either in person or online. Excluded data from participants missing > 50% of data for the subscales. For those whose data was included, missing data was handled with imputed means (1-7% for subscale items; 4% for missing subscales).	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	Moderate Models controlled for demographic, military, and social characteristics. Other potential confounders not accounted for.	Moderate Missing data was addressed via imputed mean values for some analyses. No evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
LaFrance 2019	Moderate Included consecutive patients seen by a	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	High Did not use a validated measure of	Low Mental health correlates assessed	High Analyses do not	Moderate Do not describe how missing data	High

Author Year	Study Participation	Study Attrition	Prognostic Factor Measurement	Outcome Measurement	Study Confounding	Statistical Analysis and Reporting	Overall Risk of Bias
	single provider at a VAMC between 2012 and 2019. Participants had to be diagnosed with psychogenic nonepileptic seizures. Excluded 10 patients without MI information.		MI. Patient files were retrospectively reviewed for evidence of MI by a trained independent reviewer based on MI categories.	with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	account for potential confounders.	were addressed. No evidence of selective reporting.	
Lancaster 2018a	Moderate Online survey administered via Qualtrics software and posted on MTurk (paid for completing surveys). 32% of individuals who accessed the survey completed it.	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Moderate MIES and MIQ-M were used to assess PMIE exposure in the same manner for all participants. No information on degree or handling of missing data.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	High Analyses do not account for potential confounders.	Moderate Do not describe how missing data were addressed. No evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
Lancaster 2018b	Moderate Online survey administered via Qualtrics software and posted on MTurk (paid for completing surveys). 33% of individuals with military service who accessed the survey completed it.	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Moderate MIES was used to assess PMIE exposure in the same manner for all participants. Only self-transgressions and betrayals items were used. No information on degree or handling of missing data.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	High Analyses do not account for potential confounders.	Moderate Do not describe how missing data were addressed. No evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
Litz 2018	Moderate Included baseline data from 3 trials of ADSMs deployed to Iraq/Afghanistan. No other information on recruitment or selection reported. Required to describe an event that met DSM-IV Criterion A1 and A2 for inclusion.	Low Baseline data only.	High Did not use a validated PMIE/MI measure. Categorized Criterion A event types (including MI-self and MI-others). No missing data; only individuals reporting an event were included.	Low PTSD assessed with a validated measure in the same manner for all participants.	High Analyses do not account for potential confounders.	Low Missing data were minimal and handled via listwise deletion. Analyses were appropriate and no evidence of selective reporting.	High
Maguen 2020 Maguen 2022	Low Potential participants	Low Only participants who	Low MIES was used to	Low Mental health	Low Adjusted ORs	Low Analyses were	Low

Author Year	Study Participation	Study Attrition	Prognostic Factor Measurement	Outcome Measurement	Study Confounding	Statistical Analysis and Reporting	Overall Risk of Bias
Chesnut 2020 Nillni 2020	were drawn from a roster of all service members separating in fall of 2016. Multiple contacts were made by mail with a link to the online survey, with a 23% response rate (completion of the baseline survey). The sample was demographically like the sampling frame, and weighting was used to adjust for observed nonresponse bias.	had wave 2 data (79%) were included in analyses for this study (MI was not assessed at baseline).	assess PMIE exposure and subjective distress in the same manner for all participants. Missing data were handled using the Full Information Maximum Likelihood technique.	correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	accounted for demographic and military characteristics including age, minority racial status, marital status, educational status, service branch, rank, military occupational specialty, number of deployments, combat exposure, military sexual trauma exposure, and premilitary trauma exposure.	appropriate and no evidence of selective reporting.	
Maguen 2023	Low Nationally representative sample of Veterans selected using a stratified, probability-based sampling frame from a dataset containing information on all separated Veterans between 2001 and 2015. Response rate to mailed invitations was 40%.	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Low MIES was used to assess PMIE exposure and subjective distress for all participants. Participants could complete the self-report measure online or by phone. Minimal missing data which were handled via multiple imputation.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner (online or by phone) for all participants.	Low Adjusted models included age, race and ethnicity, sexual orientation, marital status, parental status, branch of service, rank, highest level of education, history of warzone deployment, MST, adverse childhood events, current mental health status (ie, traumatic stress, depression, anxiety, hazardous alcohol use), and pre-military history of suicidal ideation and suicidal self-directed violence.	Low All analyses were weighted to account for sampling methods used. Analyses were appropriate and no evidence of selective reporting.	Low
McDaniel 2023	Low Nationally representative sample of US Veterans (using Qualtrics to recruit and link participants to the study).	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Moderate The MISS-M-SF was used to assess MI in the same manner for all participants. No information on degree or handling of missing data.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	Moderate Models controlled for gender, race, age, region of the United States, branch of military service, marital status, length of military service, annual	Moderate Do not describe how missing data were addressed. No evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate

Author Year	Study Participation	Study Attrition	Prognostic Factor Measurement	Outcome Measurement	Study Confounding	Statistical Analysis and Reporting	Overall Risk of Bias
	Sampling was stratified to oversample women and African American Veterans.				income, military identity, daily stress, loneliness, and quality life. Other potential confounders not accounted for.		
Nichter 2021 Norman 2022 Maguen 2023	Low Nationally representative sample of Veterans (sample drawn from a probability-based, online survey panel of US adults). Inclusion limited to Veterans with combat exposure. Post-stratification weights used 2019 US census data.	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Low MIES was used to assess PMIE exposure in the same manner for all participants. <4.5% missing data on MIES, which were imputed using chained equations.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	Low Models adjusted for sociodemographic characteristics, combat exposure severity, lifetime trauma burden, and lifetime PTSD, MDD, AUD, and DUD.	Low Analyses were appropriate and no evidence of selective reporting.	Low
Nieuwsma 2021 Nieuwsma 2022	Moderate Letters were mailed to Veterans identified from the VA Mid-Atlantic MIRECC's Post-Deployment Mental Health Repository (3,000 recent-era Veterans). 33% of potential participants returned valid survey packets.	Low Cross-sectional study (though some data were taken from original repository study). No attrition reported.	Moderate MIES and MIQ-M were used to assess PMIE exposure in the same manner for all participants. BMIS was also used to assess MI sequela (not previously validated). Scale scores were calculated only for participants with 75% of responses for the measure. Means were imputed for missing values. For 2022 study, only 2 items from MIES were used.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	High Analyses do not account for potential confounders in 2021 publication. In 2022 publication, model predictor variables included age, number of deployments, prior life stressors, combat experiences, post-battle experiences, gender, race, and highest rank.	Moderate Analyses used available data. Do not report extent of missing data, but scale scores were not included for participants with < 75% of responses for a given measure. When < 25% of responses were missing, means were imputed for missing values. No evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
Ogle 2018	Moderate Participants were US Air Force ISR personnel assigned to 3 units. Survey was offered	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Moderate The MIES was used to assess MI in the same manner for all participants. The measure was	Low PTSD assessed with a validated measure in the same manner for all participants.	High Analyses do not account for potential confounders.	Moderate Do not describe how missing data were addressed. No evidence of	Moderate

Author Year	Study Participation	Study Attrition	Prognostic Factor Measurement	Outcome Measurement	Study Confounding	Statistical Analysis and Reporting	Overall Risk of Bias
	anonymously by an embedded psychologist. Do not report how many potential participants declined participation.		adapted slightly to match up with the experiences of remote combat. No information on degree or handling of missing data.			selective reporting.	
Paige 2019 Bhalla 2018	High Participants drawn from the baseline sample of a longitudinal online study of Army couples after deployment. Recruitment materials directed potential participants to the website. Participants had to be in a heterosexual couple (male soldier and civilian female). Of the couples meeting criteria and invited to complete the survey, 81% participated.	High For Bhalla publication, only soldiers with data at all 3 time points were included, and soldiers who were excluded for this reason had significantly more exposure to PMIEs (did not differ on other factors). Do not report how many were excluded.	High Paige publication did not use a validated measure to assess PMIE/MI. Instead, assessed the frequency of 4 categories of trauma types, including MI by self and MI by others. No not report degree or handling of missing data.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	High Analyses do not account for potential confounders except for combat exposure in Bhalla publication.	Moderate Do not describe how missing data were addressed. No evidence of selective reporting.	High
Parry 2023	Moderate Data were derived from a database of Veterans who completed a routine PTSD intake assessment at a VA clinic. Appears that all first assessments were included within a given timeframe (Dec 2014 - Sep 2019).	Low Retrospective review of health records. No attrition reported.	Low The MIES was included on the PTSD intake form for all participants. Don't report missing data for this measure, but overall data were missing for 3.8% of the cohort.	Low Suicidality was examined for an 18-month follow-up period after the intake assessment using ICD codes from CDW data for all participants.	Low Analyses adjusted for potential confounders identified through a literature review and consultation with experts: age, race, educational attainment, rurality, years of military service, depression diagnosis, TBI, tinnitus.	Low Individuals with missing data were excluded during modeling, but missing data was minimal. No evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
Presseau 2019	Moderate ADSMs were recruited Nov 2010 - June 2011 at an Army Medical Center during soldier readiness processing	Low Cross-sectional study. Only participants who completed the follow-up were included in the study.	High Did not use a validated measure to assess PMIE/MI. Instead, trauma type from Criterion A segment of SCID	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	High Analyses do not account for potential confounders.	Moderate Do not report extent of missing data but describe handling missing data using imputed means in	High

Author Year	Study Participation	Study Attrition	Prognostic Factor Measurement	Outcome Measurement	Study Confounding	Statistical Analysis and Reporting	Overall Risk of Bias
	prior to deployment. Participants who returned for a follow-up assessment and provided sufficient information about their trauma to allow for categorization were included in this study. The final sample was older than those excluded from the initial sample.		was coded using a coding scheme, including MI by self and MI by others. All participants were required to have enough information for coding trauma types for inclusion.			models. When a measure for a given participant was missing more than 70% of the items, that score was treated as missing. No evidence of selective reporting.	
Richardson 2022	Moderate Recruited using purposeful sampling via social media sites, military listservs, and flyers/newsletters.	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Moderate The MISS-M-SF and MIES were used to assess PMIEs/MI in the same manner for all participants. No information on degree or handling of missing data.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants, with the exception of self-harm/suicidal ideation, which were assessed with 2 ad hoc items.	High Analyses do not account for potential confounders.	Moderate Do not describe how missing data were addressed. Potential for selective reporting; only significant associations between variables that provided additional empirical support for the qualitative findings were discussed.	Moderate
Saba 2022	Moderate Veterans recruited via advertisements on social media and military listservs. 32% of potential participants (clicked on the ads) completed the survey. 34% of respondents were excluded for not passing validation checks.	Moderate The present study included only participants who completed the 12-month follow-up (82%).	Low The MIES was used to assess PMIE exposure at 12-month follow-up only in the same manner for all participants. 4 participants had missing data and were excluded from analysis.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	High Analyses do not account for potential confounders.	Low Excluded 4 participants (0.4%) with missing data from analyses. Analyses were appropriate and no evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
Shapiro 2022	Moderate Data were collected from a subsample of	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Moderate The MIES was used to assess PMIE	Low Suicide ideation assessed with a	High Analyses do not	High Listwise deletion was used to	High

Author Year	Study Participation	Study Attrition	Prognostic Factor Measurement	Outcome Measurement	Study Confounding	Statistical Analysis and Reporting	Overall Risk of Bias
	female service members concurrently with a study of service members presenting for participation at a Joint Forces Training Center. Recruitment and sampling for that study are not described.		exposure in the same manner for all participants. Missing data not reported separately for this measure, but rates of missing data ranged from 8-39% across study variables.	validated measure in the same manner for all participants.	account for potential confounders.	handle missing data and about half of participants were excluded from models. No evidence of selective reporting.	
Stein 2012	Moderate Included ADSMs assessed as part of treatment for PTSD symptoms between August 2009 and December 2010. Participants were required to identify traumatic event currently causing the most distress and provide enough detail of the event for categorization.	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	High Did not use a validated PMIE/MI measure. Categorized index event types (including MI-self and MI-others). No missing data - only participants with an index event were included.	Low PTSD assessed with a validated measure in the same manner for all participants.	High Analyses do not account for potential confounders.	Moderate No information on extent or handling of missing data. Only report data for significant results.	High
Thomas 2022	Moderate Recruited Veterans MTurk. Authors note that this is a reliable method of obtaining samples representing the US population but do not report evidence of this. Of the 2,644 responses obtained, 19% met inclusion criteria and passed validation checks.	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Low The MIES was used to assess PMIE exposure in the same manner for all participants. Missing item-level data ranged from 15-24 participants missing 1-12 items. Missing data values were imputed using multiple imputation.	Low Alcohol misuse was assessed with a validated measure in the same manner for all participants.	High Analyses do not account for potential confounders.	Low Analyses were appropriate and no evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
Tripp 2016	Moderate Veterans were recruited from VAMC clinics for an alcohol intervention study. Inclusion criteria required prior	Low Data from baseline assessment of an alcohol intervention study.	High Did not use a validated measure to assess PMIE/MI. Instead, used the Combat Experiences scale of the DRRI	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	Low Ethnicity/race, age, gender, alcohol use, and other types of combat were examined as potential covariates.	Moderate Mean substitution was used to handle missing data for any measure that was 80% or more	Moderate

Author Year	Study Participation	Study Attrition	Prognostic Factor Measurement	Outcome Measurement	Study Confounding	Statistical Analysis and Reporting	Overall Risk of Bias
	deployment and hazardous alcohol use.		and looked at killing in combat and firing a weapon. Any individual who did not answer the Killing item was excluded from analyses. Do not report degree of missing data.			complete. Any dichotomous variables that were missing were excluded from analyses, except for the Firing/Killing variable. Do not report degree of missing data. No evidence of selective reporting.	
Usset 2019	Moderate Potential participants were identified from a database of a Midwest VA health care system. Letters were mailed to a random sample of Veterans with a PTSD diagnosis enrolled in care. Do not report how many eligible individuals did not participate.	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Moderate The MIES and MIQ were used to assess PMIE exposure in the same manner for all participants. Do not report degree of missing data for this measure or how missing data were handled.	Low PTSD was assessed with a validated measure in the same manner for all participants.	High Analyses do not account for potential confounders.	Moderate Do not describe how missing data were addressed. No evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
Williams 2019	Moderate Participants were recruited from VSOs and reported events that occurred during combat causing regret.	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	High Two items modified from the MIES were used to assess acts of commission and omission in the same manner for all participants. No information on missing data.	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	Moderate Partial correlations done to remove shared variance with age, gender, and combat/postcombat experience. Other potential confounders not considered in analyses.	Moderate Do not describe how missing data were addressed. No evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate
Wisco 2017 Corona 2019	Low Data from the second baseline cohort of a study that surveyed a nationally representative sample of US Veterans. A random sample of Veterans	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Moderate The MIES was used to assess PMIE exposure in the same manner for all participants. Do not report degree of missing data for this measure or how	Low Mental health correlates assessed with validated measures in the same manner for all participants.	Low Included model that adjusted for demographics, combat severity, cumulative trauma burden, and lifetime mental disorders.	Moderate Do not describe how missing data were addressed. No evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate

Author Year	Study Participation	Study Attrition	Prognostic Factor Measurement	Outcome Measurement	Study Confounding	Statistical Analysis and Reporting	Overall Risk of Bias
	were sent a screening survey. 71% completed the screening survey; 93% of these individuals participated in the study. Post-stratification weights were applied based on demographic characteristics. The current study was limited to the 38% of participants with combat exposure.		missing data were handled.				
Youssef 2018	Moderate Veterans were recruited via advertisements and clinician referrals at a VAMC. Required that Veterans report prior deployment to a combat theater and presence of symptoms of PTSD and/or inner conflict for inclusion. No further detail on recruitment/sampling reported.	Low Cross-sectional study. No attrition reported.	Moderate The MISS-M was used to assess MI symptoms in the same manner for all participants. Entire subscales were missing in 7% of cases, in which case the average of completed subscale scores was imputed. Items were missing from subscales in 0-13% of cases, and the average of the answered subscale items was imputed in cases where <50% of items were missing.	Low PTSD was assessed with a validated measure in the same manner for all participants.	Low Models include demographic and military-related characteristics (including combat exposure and PTSD diagnosis), physical health/behaviors, and religious involvement as covariates.	Moderate Data were excluded from analyses for a scale if >50% of items were missing; do not report how often this occurred. For scales/subscales where <50% of data was missing, means were imputed. No evidence of selective reporting.	Moderate

Abbreviations. ADSM=active-duty service member; AUD=alcohol use disorder; BMIS=Brief Moral Injury Scale; CAPS=Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale; DRRRI=Deployment Risk and Resilience Inventory; DUD=drug use disorder; EMIS-M=Expressions of Moral Injury Scale – military version; EMIS-M-SF=Expressions of Moral Injury Scale – military version – short form; IOP=Intensive Outpatient Program; ISR=intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; MDD=major depressive disorder; MI=moral injury; MIES=Moral Injury Events Scale; MIQ-M=Moral Injury Questionnaire – military version; MIRECC=Mental Illness Research, Education, and Clinical Center; MIS=Moral Injury Scale; MISS-M=Moral Injury Symptom Scale – military version; MLE-maximum likelihood estimation; mTBI=mild traumatic brain injury; MTurk=Amazon Mechanical Turk; PMIE=potentially morally injurious event; VAMC=VA Medical Center; VTC=Veterans Treatment Court.



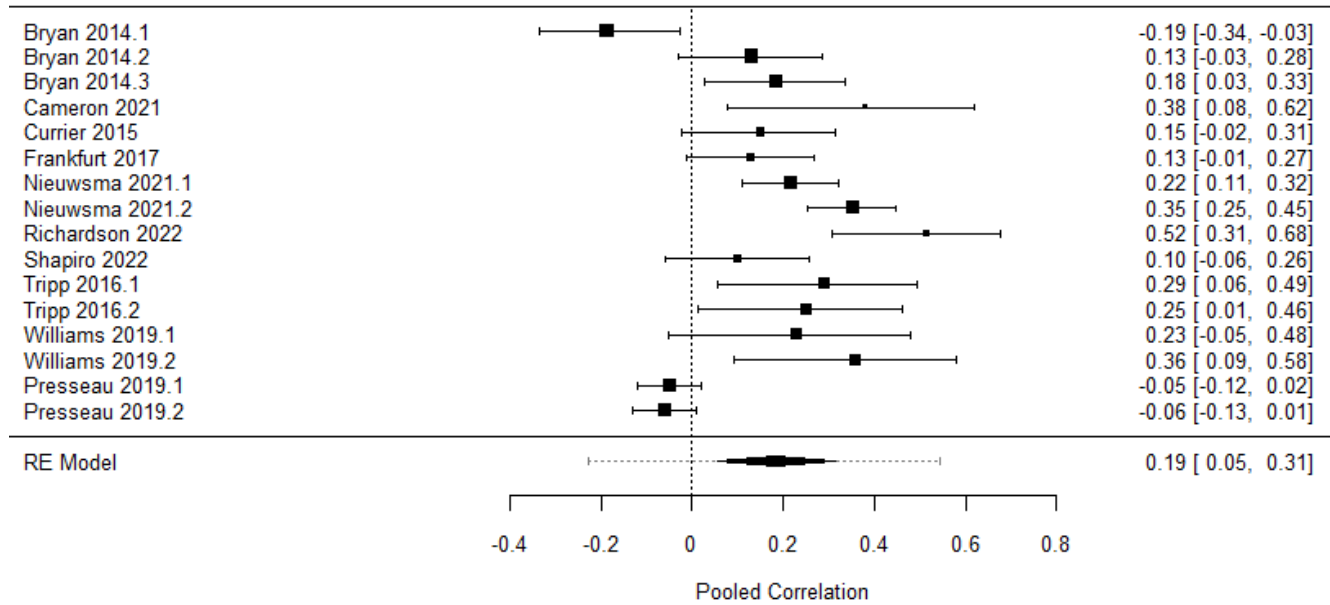
STRENGTH OF EVIDENCE ASSESSMENTS

Outcome	Exposure Type	Studies	Study Limitations	Directness	Consistency	Precision	Rating and Summary of Evidence
Suicidal thoughts and behaviors	PMIE	15	High to low	Direct	Inconsistent	Imprecise	Low PMIE exposure may be positively correlated with increases in suicidal thoughts and behaviors based on 15 studies.
	MI	9	High to moderate	Direct	Inconsistent	Imprecise	Low MI symptoms may be positively correlated with increases in suicidal thoughts and behaviors based on 9 studies.
PTSD	PMIE	29	High	Direct	Inconsistent	Imprecise	Low PMIE exposure may be positively correlated with greater PTSD symptom severity based on 29 studies.
	MI	12	High to moderate	Direct	Consistent	Precise	Moderate MI symptoms may be positively correlated with greater PTSD symptom severity based on 12 studies.
Depression	PMIE	22	High to low	Direct	Inconsistent	Imprecise	Low PMIE exposure may be positively correlated with greater depression symptom severity based on 22 studies.
	MI	8	Moderate	Direct	Consistent	Precise	Moderate MI symptoms are likely positively correlated with greater depression symptom severity based on 8 studies.
Anxiety	PMIE	8	High to low	Direct	Inconsistent	Imprecise	Low PMIE exposure may be positively correlated with greater anxiety symptom severity based on 8 studies.
	MI	5	Moderate	Direct	Consistent	Precise	Moderate MI symptoms are likely positively correlated with greater anxiety symptom severity based on 5 studies.
Substance use	PMIE	11	High to low	Direct	Inconsistent	Imprecise	Low PMIE exposure may be positively correlated with greater substance use based on 11 studies.
	MI	7	Moderate	Direct	Inconsistent	Imprecise	Low MI symptoms may be positively correlated with greater substance use based on 7 studies.
Functioning	PMIE/MI	3	High to low	Direct	Consistent	Imprecise	Low PMIE exposure/MI symptoms may be positively correlated with greater impairment of relationship functioning and social engagement based on 3 studies.

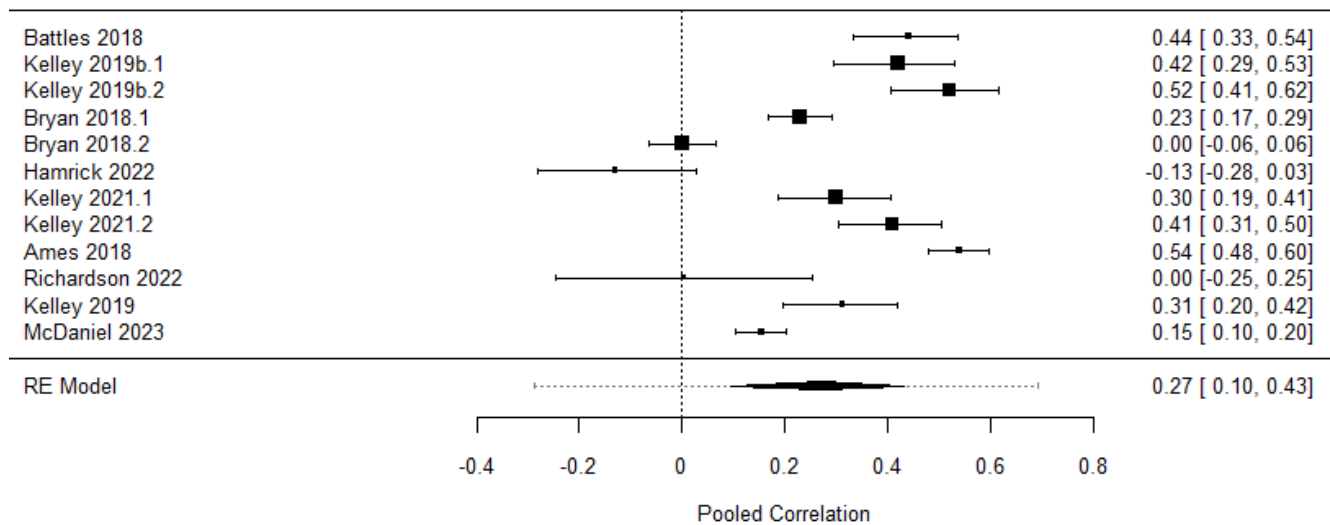
Abbreviations. MI=moral injury; PMIE=potentially morally injurious event.

FOREST PLOTS FOR INCLUDED META-ANALYSES

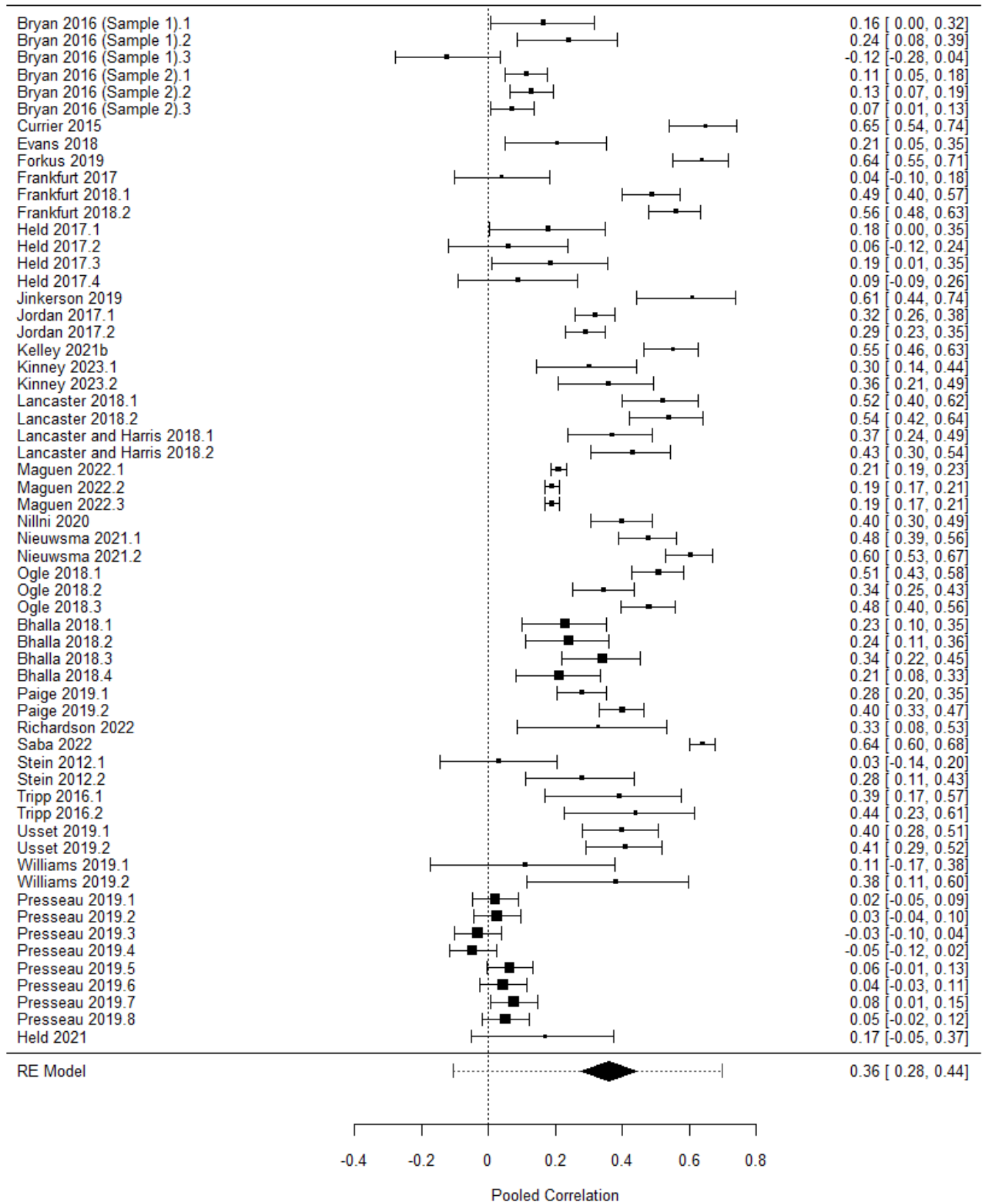
Suicidality (PMIE Exposure)



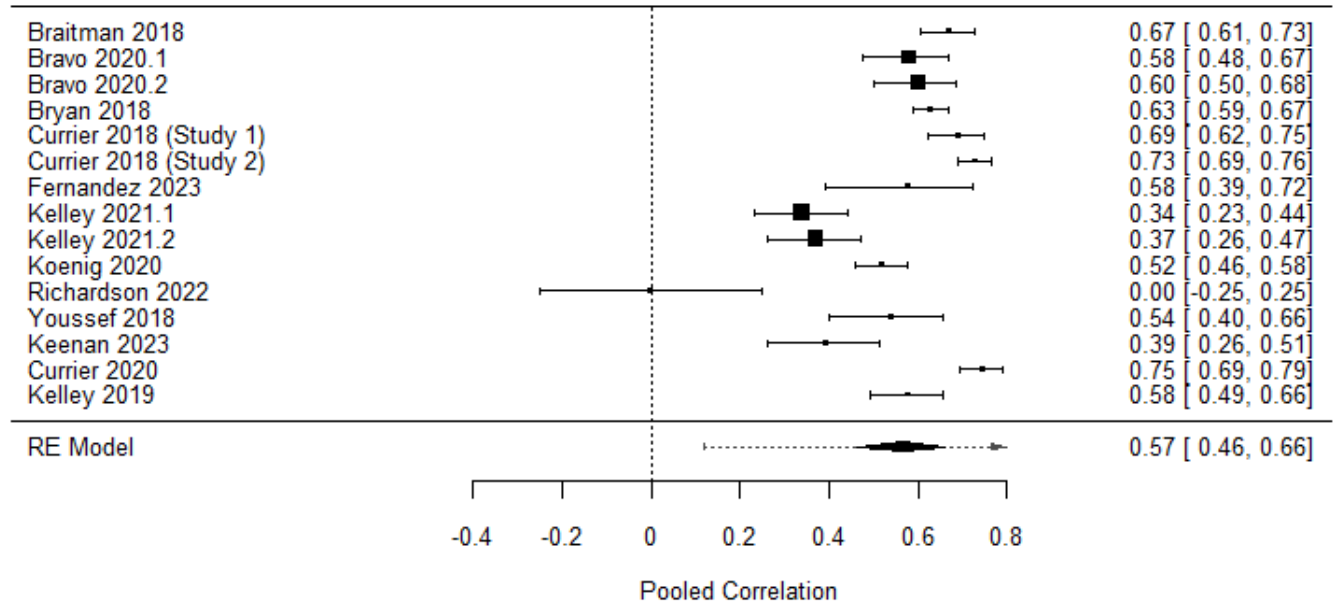
Suicidality (MI Symptoms)



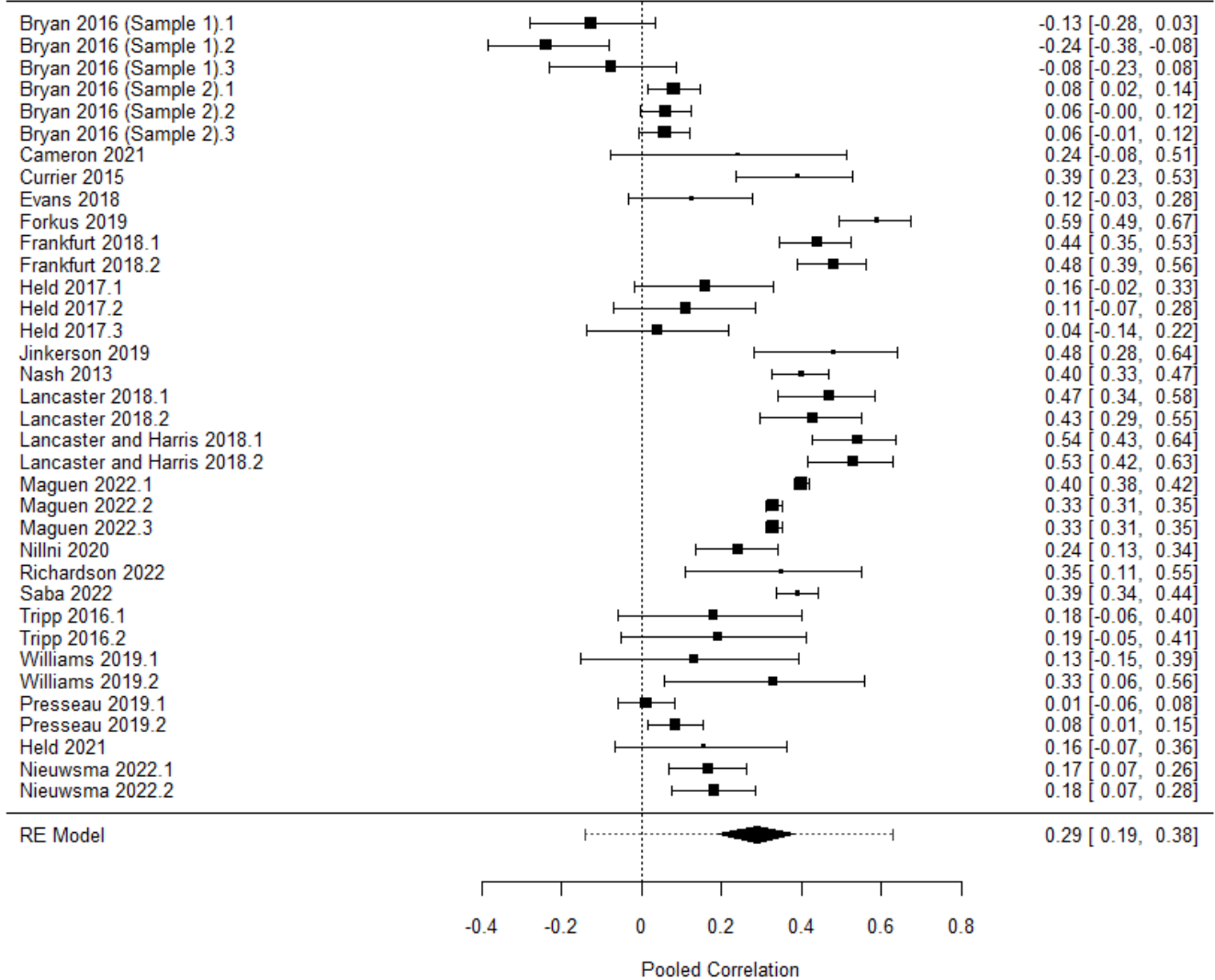
PTSD (PMIE Exposure)



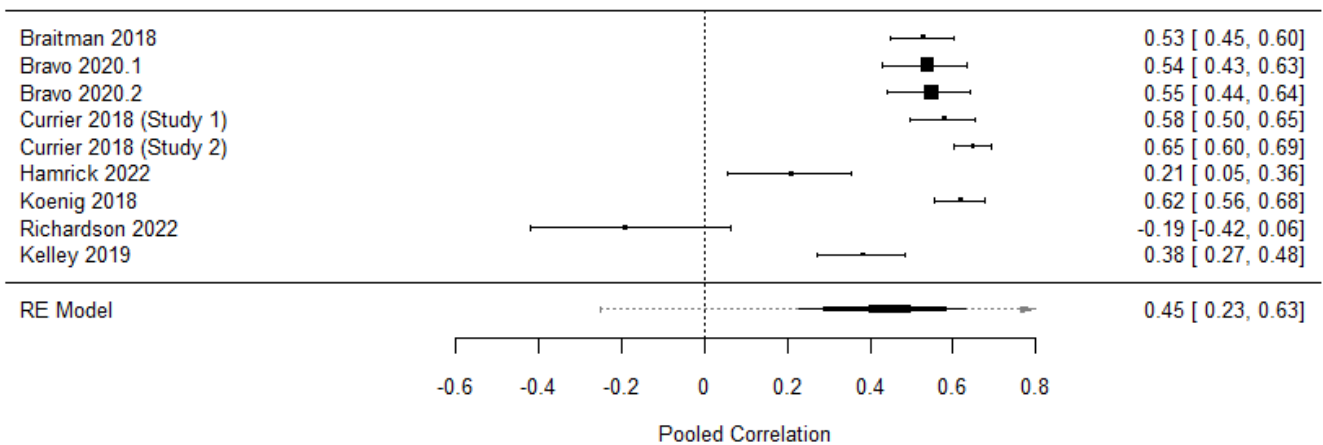
PTSD (MI Symptoms)



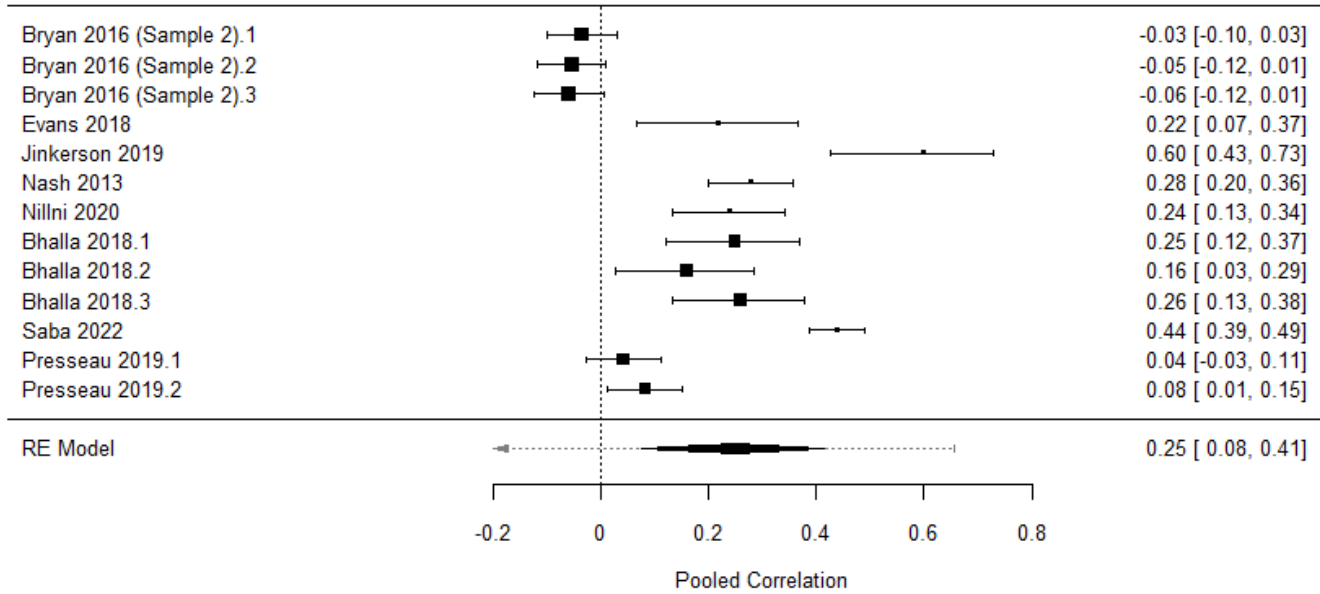
Depression (PMIE Exposure)



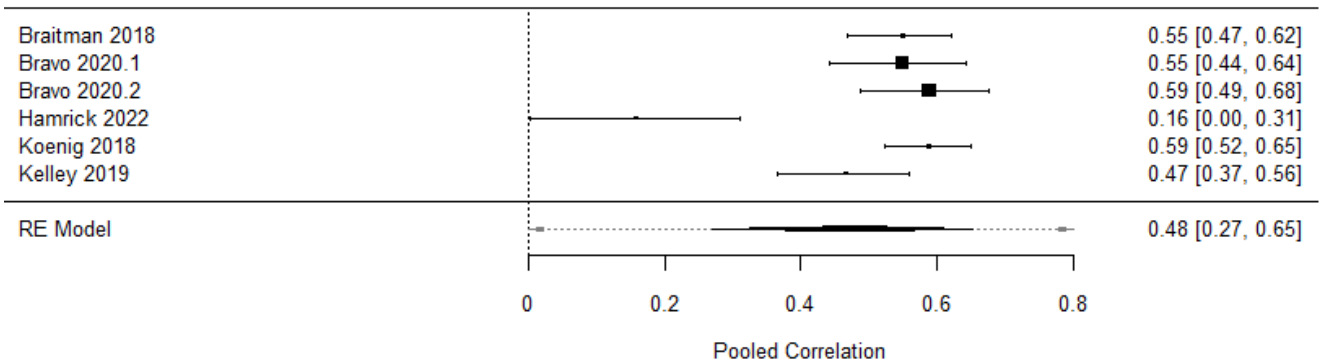
Depression (MI Symptoms)



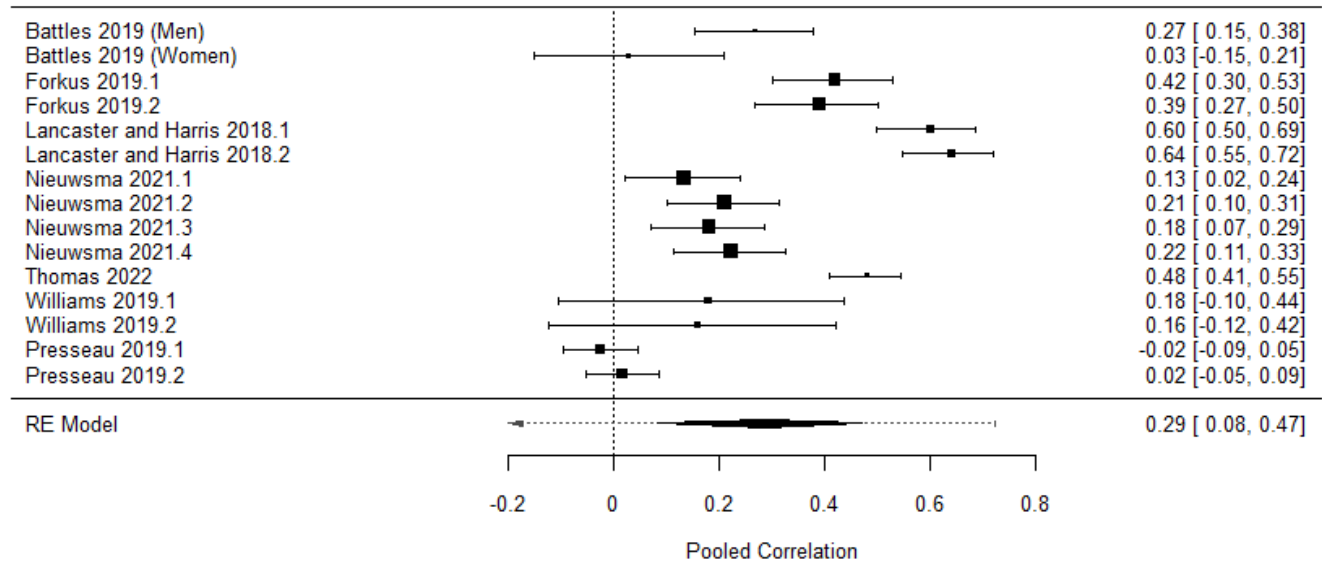
Anxiety (PMIE Exposure)



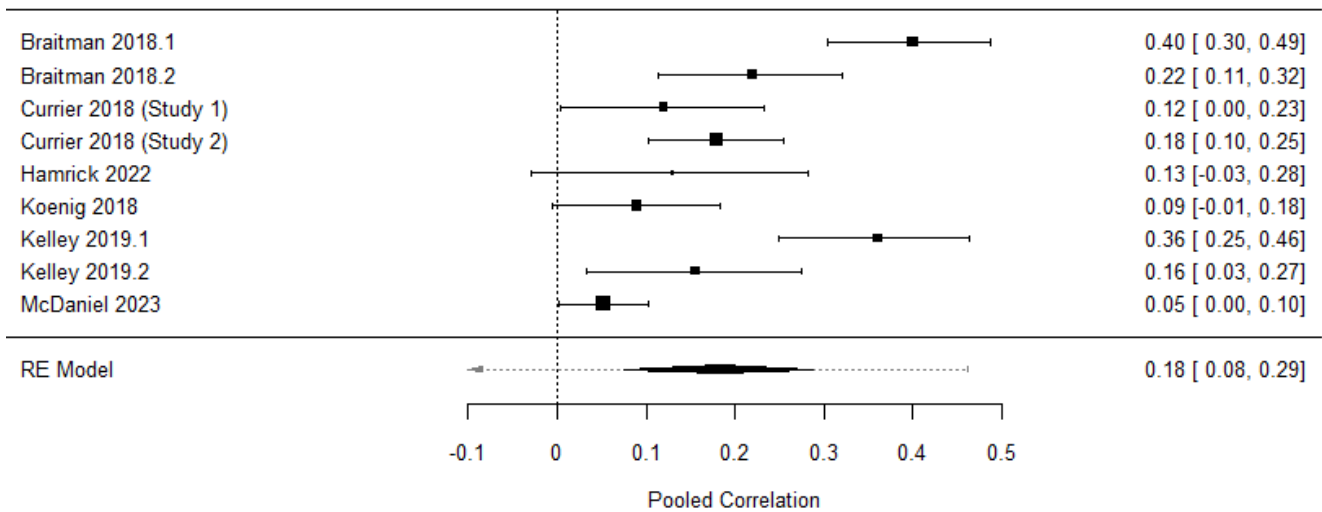
Anxiety (MI Symptoms)



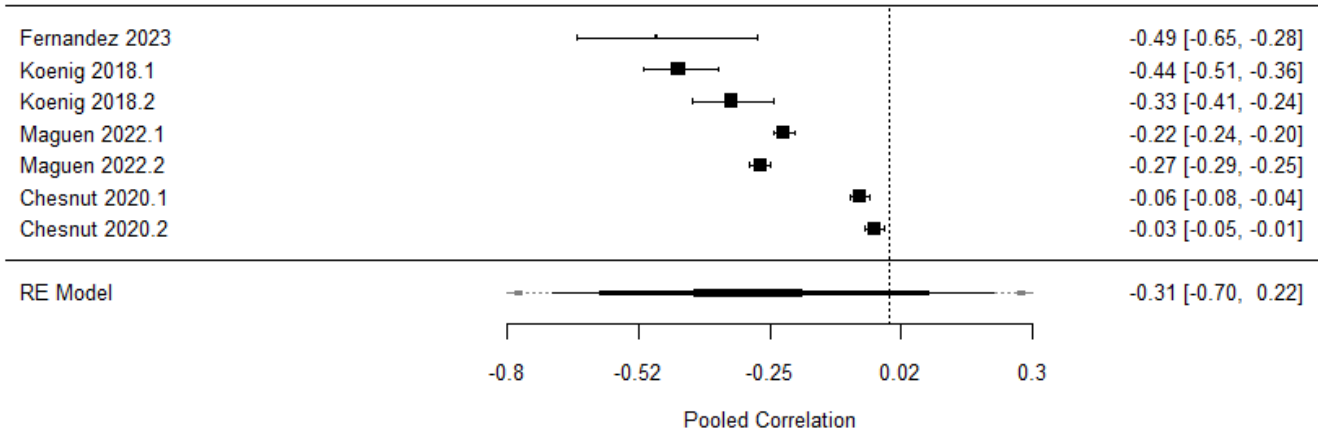
Substance Use (PMIE Exposure)



Substance Use (MI Symptoms)



Relationship/Social (PMIE Exposure & MI Symptoms)



PEER REVIEW COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
<i>Are the objectives, scope, and methods for this review clearly described?</i>			
1	1	Yes	None
2	2	Yes	None
3	3	Yes	None
4	4	Yes	None
5	6	Yes	None
6	7	No - Overall, this is an important review that provides important information about the distinction of MI from traditional mental health diagnoses or challenging symptoms while showing that there are important correlations. The individual methods to address KQ1 and separately KQ2 are strong. However, there is room to clarify the rationale for and potential impact of the significantly different inclusion/exclusion criteria for articles used to address the two key questions. There is also an opportunity to clarify the definition of MI and PMIE used to specifically screen articles for inclusion in the two key questions for the present review. This clarification is especially important for users of the review who may not have an in-depth familiarity with MI and PMIEs or who are utilizing the executive summary of the review as opposed to the entire review detail.	<p>Thank you for this comment. The differences in eligibility criteria for the 2 Key Questions of the review are due to the differences in aim and scope of the Key Questions. The report has 2 distinct aims: 1) characterizing the literature on moral injury over time, broadly across populations; and 2) examining the association between MI/PMIE and mental health outcomes specifically in US Veterans/military service members. An examination of this association in other populations was outside of the scope of this review, which was developed in response to the needs of the Operational Partners. We have added some text to clarify the scope of the report.</p> <p>Because there is not wide consensus on the definitions of the concepts of PMIE/MI, we included any studies where PMIE/MI was the main focus of the study, as defined by the study authors. We did not include studies that solely used the term “moral distress,” or studies that included moral injury or PMIE exposure only as a secondary outcome. We have added some text to the methods section to further clarify our approach.</p>
7	8	Yes	None
<i>Is there any indication of bias in our synthesis of the evidence?</i>			
8	1	Yes - The reviewers failed to take into account internal validity issues within studies, most notably, measurement problems, and	In our synthesis of the association between PMIEs/MI symptoms and mental health outcomes, we closely examined the measures used by each study (and how

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
		specifically psychometric development and content validity problems (and misuse of scales that assess reports of exposure to potentially morally injurious events as indicators of moral injury as an outcome).	<p>they were used) and differentiated between reports of PMIE exposures and MI outcomes in our narrative synthesis and quantitative analysis. We have added a table to the methods section that more explicitly describes this process.</p> <p>The aim of this report was to examine the relationship between PMIEs/MI and mental health symptoms; it was beyond the project's scope to evaluate the theoretical soundness or validity of individual PMIE or MI measures. Nonetheless, we discuss the variation in how individual measures/studies have conceptualized and operationalized these constructs and highlight potential limitations this inconsistency may produce. In addition, we note that despite this variability, findings are mostly consistent across studies, suggesting that the evidence is fairly robust despite measurement issues that may be present in available studies.</p>
9	2	No	None
10	3	<p>Yes - Table 2 reports characteristics of moral injury interventions for veterans and military service members. It seemed unusual to me that the Building Spiritual Strength (BSS) intervention was omitted. In fact, I believe there are more published RCTs of BSS than any other intervention designed to address moral injury (citations included below). I report the omission as a potential indication of bias because BSS is co-facilitated by a mental health provider and chaplain. BSS is therefore an alternative to approaches developed by the Integrative Mental Health team who commissioned the review that also are co-facilitated by a mental health clinician and chaplain.</p> <p>Harris, J. I., Usset, T., Voecks, C., Thuras, P., Currier, J., & Erbes, C. (2018). Spiritually integrated care for PTSD: A randomized controlled trial of "Building Spiritual Strength". <i>Psychiatry Research</i>, 267, 420-428.</p> <p>Harris, J. I., Erbes, C. R., Engdahl, B. E., Thuras, P., Murray-Swank, N., Grace, D., ... & Le, T. (2011). The effectiveness of a trauma focused spiritually integrated intervention for veterans</p>	<p>We screened and excluded the 2 empirical studies on the Building Spiritual Strength intervention cited here because it is described as an intervention for spiritual distress in individuals with PTSD and does not explicitly mention moral injury or include moral injury measures as outcomes. However, given that it is considered to be an intervention for MI and was mentioned by multiple peer reviewers, we have now included a mention of these studies in the intervention section even though they were not formally included according to our study eligibility criteria.</p> <p>We include other studies of interventions that were co-facilitated by a chaplain and mental health clinician that explicitly mention and assess moral injury.</p>

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
		exposed to trauma. <i>Journal of clinical psychology</i> , 67(4), 425-438.	
		There are numerous non-empirical papers that describe BSS as well.	
		Winkeljohn Black, S., & Klinger, K. (2022). Building Spiritual Strength: a Spiritually Integrated Approach to Treating Moral Injury. <i>Current Treatment Options in Psychiatry</i> , 9(4), 313-320.	
11	4	No	None
12	6	No	None
13	7	No	None
14	8	No	None
<i>Are there any published or unpublished studies that we may have overlooked?</i>			
15	1	<p>Yes - You mischaracterized Adaptive Disclosure and you are missing the latest RCT that compared AD-Enhanced with present centered therapy: Litz, B. T., Yeterian, J., Berke, D., Lang, A. J., Gray, M. J., Nienow, T., Frankfurt, S., Harris, J. I., Maguen, S., & Rusowicz-Orazem, L. (2024). A controlled trial of adaptive disclosure-enhanced to improve functioning and treat posttraumatic stress disorder. <i>Journal of consulting and clinical psychology</i>, 92(3), 150–164. https://doi.org/10.1037/ccp0000873</p> <p>The following are instances of publications that used the MIOS or the MIDS:</p> <p>Biscoe, N., Bonson, A., Nickerson, A., & Murphy, D. (2023). Factors associated with exposure to potentially morally injurious events (PMIEs) and moral injury in a clinical sample of veterans. <i>European Journal of Trauma & Dissociation</i>, 7(3). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejtd.2023.100343</p> <p>Biscoe, N., & Murphy, D. (2024). Factors associated with well-being among treatment-seeking UK Veterans: A cross-sectional study. <i>Journal of Military, Veteran and Family Health</i>, advanced online publication. https://doi.org/10.3138/jmvfh-2023-0023</p> <p>Espinola, C. W., Nguyen, B., Torres, A., Sim, W., Rueda, A., Beavers, L., Campbell, D. M., Jung, H., Lou, W., Kapralos, B., Peter, E., Dubrowski, A., Krishnan, S., & Bhat, V. (2024). Digital interventions for stress among frontline health care workers:</p>	<p>Thank you for this comment. The recent RCT on AD was not included in our report because it was published after the end date of our systematic literature search (February 2024). Because the moral injury evidence base is rapidly evolving, we would need to conduct an updated systematic search of the literature to identify recently published studies, rather than selectively include new publications (which could introduce bias). Unfortunately, conducting an updated systematic search of the literature and incorporating findings into the present review is not feasible. We have revised our description of Adaptive Disclosure to be consistent with the citation provided here.</p> <p>Thank you for including citations on the MIOS and MIDS. We included several of these citations for KQ1 (Biscoe 2023; Espinola 2024; Nazarov 2024; Phelps 2023; D’Alessandro-Lowe 2023; D’Alessandro-Lowe 2024; Tao 2023). We also now include Nguyen 2023, Ritchie 2023, and Williamson 2022.</p> <p>We excluded Biscoe 2023 for KQ2 because it was not conducted among US Veterans/military service members. Likewise, we excluded Espinola 2024,</p>

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
		<p>Results from a pilot feasibility cohort trial. <i>JMIR Serious Games</i>, 12(1). https://doi.org/10.2196/42813</p> <p>Nazarov, A., Forchuk, C. A., Houle, S. A., Hansen, K. T., Plouffe, R. A., Liu, J. J., Dempster, K. S., Le, T., Kocha, I., Hosseiny, F., Heesters, A., & Richardson, J. D. (2024). Exposure to moral stressors and associated outcomes in healthcare workers: Prevalence, correlates, and impact on job attrition. <i>European Journal of Psychotraumatology</i>, 15(1). https://doi.org/10.1080/20008066.2024.2306102</p> <p>Nguyen, B., Torres, A., Espinola, C. W., Sim, W., Kenny, D., Campbell, D. M., Lou, W., Kapralos, B., Beavers, L., Peter, E., Dubrowski, A., Krishnan, S., & Bhat, V. (2023). Development of a data-driven digital phenotype profile of distress experience of healthcare workers during COVID-19 pandemic. <i>Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine</i>, 240. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cmpb.2023.107645</p> <p>Phelps, A. J., Madden, K., Carleton, R. N., Johnson, L., Carey, L. B., Mercier, J. M., Mellor, A., Baills, J., Forbes, D., Devenish-Meares, P., Hosseiny, F., & Dell, L. (2023). Towards a holistic model of care for moral injury: An Australian and New Zealand investigation into the role of police chaplains in supporting police members following exposure to moral transgression. <i>Journal of Religion and Health</i>, 62(6), 3995-4015. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10943-023-01908-2</p> <p>Ritchie, K., D'Alessandro-Lowe, A. M., Brown, A., Millman, H., Pichtikova, M., Xue, Y., Altman, M., Beech, I., Karram, M., Hosseiny, F., Rodrigues, S., O'Connor, C., Schielke, H., Malain, A., McCabe, R. R., Heber, A., Lanius, R. A., & McKinnon, M. C. (2023). The hidden crisis: Understanding potentially morally injurious events experienced by healthcare providers during COVID-19 in Canada. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i>, 20(6), 4813. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph20064813</p> <p>Williamson, C., Baumann, J., & Murphy, D. (2022). Exploring the health and wellbeing of a national sample of UK treatment-seeking veterans. <i>Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy</i>. https://doi.org/10.1037/tra0001356</p> <p>Turgoose, D., & Murphy, D. (2024). Associations between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and complex-PTSD, moral injury, and perceived social support: A latent class</p>	<p>Nazarov 2024, Phelps 2023, D'Alessandro-Lowe 2023, D'Alessandro-Lowe 2024, and Tao 2023 for KQ2 because they were not conducted among Veteran/military samples.</p> <p>Several studies were not included because they were published after the end date of our systematic literature search (Biscoe 2024; D'Alessandro-Lowe 2024; Hendriks 2024; Griffin 2024; Maguen 2024; Turgoose 2024).</p>

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
		<p>analysis. <i>European Journal of Trauma & Dissociation</i>, 100463.</p> <p>D'Alessandro-Lowe, A. M., Brown, A., Sullo, E., Pichtikova, M., Karram, M., Mirabelli, J., ... & Ritchie, K. (2024). Why are healthcare providers leaving their jobs? A convergent mixed-methods investigation of turnover intention among Canadian healthcare providers during the COVID-19 pandemic. <i>Nursing Reports</i>, 14(3), 2030-2060.</p> <p>D'Alessandro-Lowe, A. M., Karram, M., Ritchie, K., Brown, A., Millman, H., Sullo, E., Xue, Y., Pichtikova, M., Schielke, H., Malain, A., O'Connor, C., Lanius, R., McCabe, R. E., & McKinnon, M. C. (2023). Coping, supports, and moral injury: Spiritual well-being and organizational support are associated with reduced moral injury in Canadian healthcare providers during the COVID-19 pandemic. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i>, 20(19), 6812. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph20196812</p> <p>D'Alessandro-Lowe, A. M., Patel, H., Easterbrook, B., Ritchie, K., Brown, A., Xue, Y., ... & McKinnon, M. C. (2024). The independent and combined impact of moral injury and moral distress on post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms among healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. <i>European Journal of Psychotraumatology</i>, 15(1), 2299661.</p> <p>Hendrikx, L. J., & Murphy, D. (2024). Associations between International Trauma Questionnaire complex posttraumatic stress disorder symptom clusters and moral injury in a sample of UK treatment-seeking veterans: A network approach. <i>Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy</i>, 16(3), 513.</p> <p>Tao, H., Nieuwsma, J. A., Meador, K. G., Harris, S. L., & Robinson, P. S. (2023). Validation of the Moral Injury Outcome Scale in acute care nurses. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i>, 14, 1279255. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsy.2023.1279255</p> <p>Griffin, B. J., Norman, S. B., Weber, M. C., Hinkson Jr, K. D., Jendro, A. M., Pyne, J. M., ... & Maguen, S. (2024). Properties of the modified self-forgiveness dual-process scale in populations at risk for moral injury. <i>Stress and Health</i>, e3413.</p> <p>Maguen, S., Griffin, B. J., Pietrzak, R. H., McLean, C. P., Hamblen, J. L., & Norman, S. B. (2024). Using the Moral Injury and Distress Scale to identify clinically meaningful moral injury. <i>Journal of Traumatic Stress</i>.</p>	

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
16	2	Yes - https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/38655683/	This study was not included because it was published after the end date of our systematic literature search.
17	3	<p>Yes - See comment above about published studies on the Building Spiritual Strength intervention. Since Feb 2024, when the literature search was performed, several studies have been published that are likely to be influential and are more methodologically rigorous than most of the earlier studies included in the review (citations are below). With such a dynamic literature, I am sure that it is difficult to ensure that the review reflects the most up to date information.</p> <p>The contribution of exposure to potentially morally injurious events to trajectories of posttraumatic stress symptoms among discharged veterans - a five-year study. Levinstein Y, Zerach G, Levi-Belz Y, Dekel R. Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol. 2024 Sep 20. doi: 10.1007/s00127-024-02766-3. Online ahead of print. PMID: 39302426</p> <p>Response styles to positive affect during a positive psychology intervention for veterans with PTSD and moral injury: Preliminary results from a moral elevation intervention pilot trial. McGuire AP, Rodenbaugh M, Howard BAN, Contractor AA. Psychol Trauma. 2024 Aug 29. doi: 10.1037/tra0001774. Online ahead of print. PMID: 39207432</p> <p>Using the Moral Injury and Distress Scale to identify clinically meaningful moral injury. Maguen S, Griffin BJ, Pietrzak RH, McLean CP, Hamblen JL, Norman SB. J Trauma Stress. 2024 Apr 24. doi: 10.1002/jts.23050. Online ahead of print. PMID: 38655683</p> <p>In addition, I am aware of a forthcoming systematic review of the psychometric properties of scales designed to assess morally injurious outcomes that provides more in depth critiques of the available measures (e.g., factor structures, response formats, scoring algorithms, etc.). I also am aware of a forthcoming manuscript that examines the prevalence of PMIE exposure and functionally impairing moral injury in nationally representative groups of three high-risk populations including veterans. If requested, I would be glad to share the measure review or</p>	<p>Because the moral injury evidence base is rapidly evolving, as noted in this comment, we would need to conduct an updated systematic search of the literature to identify recently published studies, rather than selectively include new publications (which could introduce bias). Unfortunately, conducting an updated systematic search of the literature and incorporating findings into the present review is not feasible.</p>

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
		general prevalence manuscript with the VA ESP authors to consider including in the current review, especially if the literature search will be updated prior to publication of the current review.	
18	4	No	None
19	6	Yes - This study may or may not meet the inclusion criteria for interventions: Harris, J. I., Usset, T., Voecks, C., Thuras, P., Currier, J., & Erbes, C. (2018). Spiritually integrated care for PTSD: A randomized controlled trial of "Building Spiritual Strength". <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 267, 420–428. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2018.06.045	See our response to comment #10 regarding the Building Spiritual Strength intervention.
20	7	No	None
21	8	Yes - Related to interventions, there is a newly published efficacy trial supporting AD for psychosocial functioning (Litz et al., 2024) and a newly published ACT-MI pilot trial (Walser et al., 2024), but these may not make sense to include based on the team's search date.	These studies were not included because they were published after the end date of our systematic literature search. Please also see our response to comment #17.
<i>Additional suggestions or comments can be provided below.</i>			
22	1	You defined PMIEs too narrowly. You are missing personal acts of omission (failing to act) and being the direct victim of another's transgressive behavior.	Thank you for your comment. We have edited our description of PMIEs in the background section to be more inclusive.
23	1	Your language use is often too imprecise: (1) Regarding the use of the terms PMIEs and MI: It is critical that you refer to PMIEs as "reports of PMIEs" and ratings on scales of MI as an outcome as "reports of MI symptoms." The only actual experience or behavior that is assessed with questionnaires is ticking off checklists or boxes on Likert-type scales. Anything assessed with questionnaires, including the PCL-5 and the PHQ-9, entail global retrospective best guesses about various experiences;	Thank you for your comment. Our choice of language to describe PMIEs and MI is consistent with language used to report other mental health outcomes that are not measured directly and are instead assessed via subjective self-report measures.
24	1	(2) it is very difficult to discern which studies and which scales contributed to Table 3, which is the most important Table in the report, it seems. It appears that scales that should only be considered assessments of reports of PMIEs were used in the MI symptoms category. There may be instances when the authors treated these scales as outcomes, but you should not. This reveals a lack of attention to content validity of scales and a critical appraisal of the internal validity issues within studies. This is highly problematic;	Throughout our synthesis, we differentiated between measures primarily assessing PMIE exposure and measures primarily assessing MI outcomes. We have added a table to the methods section specifying which methods of PMIE/MI assessment were considered reports of PMIE exposure versus MI outcomes and added some text before that Table that reiterates which studies were included in each analysis.

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
25	1	(3) under overview of included studies, you mention the term mental health diagnoses. How is this latter issue germane to your review? Did any study use a structured clinical interview to determine caseness for a mental health diagnosis? I don't think this is the case. At best an investigator may have used a relatively arbitrary score threshold to determine caseness;	We have changed this text to state "mental health symptoms or diagnosis."
26	1	(4) you stated "Pooled correlations were generally larger and more consistent between MI symptoms and mental health outcomes compared to correlations between PMIE exposures and these outcomes. This trend suggests a closer relationship between experiencing MI and mental health symptoms compared to being exposed to PMIE and mental health symptoms." Again, you are reifying symptoms and exposures. Experiencing of PMIEs and MI symptoms are not assessed with scales.	We have revised the wording of this sentence to improve clarity.
27	1	Also, the findings of greater associations between reports of MI symptoms and PTSD and depression is not unexpected. First, in some scales there is item overlap (not the MIOS). Second, PTSD and depression overlap with any behavioral and mental health problems. Third, conceptually, because MI requires a life-stressor and is life-stressor-based (well, with the EMIS it is not and that is another problem), these life-stressors are behaviorally, biologically, and socially haunting and painful and thus avoided (like PTSD), and the social pain that is associated with MI causes anhedonia and dysphoria (problems that are also inherent in any behavioral health problem, clinically)	We concur, and we include a paragraph in the Discussion section highlighting many points about why these constructs are similar yet potentially distinct.
28	1	(5) in the limitations section you mention the MIDS. This is unclear and inaccurate. PMIE exposure is a necessary element to the clinical problem of MI. Both are assessed at the same time. PMIE exposure on MI scales is not a predictor. It is a necessary for symptom endorsement. The MIDS assesses PMIEs and then indexes the MI items to that experience. I assume what you mean by "PMIE exposure outcomes rather than PMIE exposure" is a problem with the MIES and other questionnaires that assess reports of PMIEs. The MIES confounds reports of exposure and reports of being bothered by the experiences (the latter being completely inadequate as an index of MI symptoms). In any event, what you should say is that unlike prior scales, in the MIDS, MI symptoms are indexed to a specific PMIE. Also, they did this after the MIOS was published	We have revised the limitations section to more clearly describe limitations of existing measures and highlight that evidence using newer measures has been published since the end date of the systematic literature search that informed this review.

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
29	1	<p>which also anchors MI symptoms to PMIEs, which you fail to mention.</p> <p>The biggest problem that you fail to mention is that no scale other than the MIOS has sufficiently focused on content validity. Without sufficient content validity, the danger is that a scale like the MIDS does not fully capture the construct of MI (which it doesn't). I think the following excerpt from Litz and Walker (in press). Moral Injury: An Overview of Conceptual, Definitional, Assessment, and Treatment Issues. Annual Review of Clinical Psychology might be useful to give you a sense of the content validity issues:</p> <p>“The MIDS and the MIOS share several structural elements: (1) respondents are asked to endorse exposure to a PMIE. Both scales assess personal acts of commission or omission and witnessing transgressions; the MIOS also assesses being directly affected by the transgressive acts of others (including betrayal experiences); (2) the self-identified worst and most currently distressing experience is used to anchor reports of possible MI symptoms; (3) if no exposure is endorsed, the scale is not completed; and (4) respondents rate the impact of their worst event over the last month. Predictably, there is also content overlap between the two scales. The initial pool of MIDS items was generated by two authors, Shira Maguen and Sonya Norman, based on Litz et al. (2009) and their clinical experience as psychologists in the VA. They also received feedback from Veterans, and colleagues in healthcare and the first-responder community. Due to the shortcomings of Litz et al. (2009), whose theory nearly exclusively addressed the aftermath of personal transgressions, and the anecdotal and likely narrow understanding of MI among the stakeholders who judged item content (who may have construed MI as an outcome pertaining to personal transgressive acts of omission or commission), the authors' item creation and selection process falls short with respect to content validity. The biggest concern in this regard is that the MIDS underrepresents the MI construct. It appears that the unique outcomes associated with bearing witness to grave inhumanity, observing others' transgressions, or being the direct victim of others' transgressive acts were not fully considered. The MIDS has one item that asks respondents the degree to which</p>	<p>We have revised the limitations section, which now mentions content validity as a limitation of the measures used by studies that we included for KQ2.</p>

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
		<p>they "feel betrayed by leaders and institutions." This single item may be problematic for several reasons: (1) it arguably is a rating of exposure to a betrayal experience, rather than reflecting content associated with betrayal experiences (i.e., externalizing outcomes); (2) it appears to rule out reports of (and potential feelings about) trust violations by peers, intimates, or stranger- and bystander-based experiences; and (3) it is unclear how ratings about how true the statement 'I feel betrayed by leaders or institutions' (the harm) would necessarily change in psychotherapy, versus the varied and lasting outcomes from a veridical harm. Perhaps the authors' tacit theory is that judgments about the relative truth about being betrayed is the clinical problem, which may change if the treatment goal, for some reason, is to help someone change how true it is for them that they feel betrayed.</p>	
		<p>The strengths of the MIDS are that the scale: (1) was structured well (i.e., requiring exposure, constraining symptom reports to 1 month); (2) was validated on three occupational groups at risk for PMIE exposure; (3) has some very good psychometric characteristics; and (5) has a high degree of content validity with respect to the aftermath of personal transgressions. The trimmed 18-item scale was found to have excellent convergent validity with mental and behavioral health measures and there was a high degree of internal consistency, suggesting that the MIDS is unidimensional. Unfortunately, a simple bivariate correlation between two administrations completed 2-weeks apart suggested poor temporal stability (.68).</p>	
		<p>Litz et al. (2022) employed a bottom-up, grounded theory approach to develop operational definitions of the subconstructs of MI, which informed the item content for the MIOS. This approach was driven by a comprehensive, multicultural study aimed at discovering and validating the lasting mental and behavioral health impact of PMIEs. Hundreds of service members and Veterans in the US, Israel, England, Canada, and Australia were administered a semi-structured interview to assess participants' reports of the lasting phenomenological impact of exposure to PMIEs. Psychotherapists with extensive experience helping Veterans with PTSD and other behavioral</p>	

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
		<p>health problems in each country were also interviewed and asked to describe their observations of the impact of PMIEs among patients in their care. Litz et al. (2022) used qualitative data reduction and analysis techniques to extract invariant, content-valid, higher-order themes, appealing to theory, when necessary, which they operationalized as domains of impact (i.e., subconstructs) of PMIEs and specific components within those domains. Transcribed interview content that overlapped with PTSD and depression symptoms was excluded.</p> <p>els and operational definitions of the distinct domains of impact of MI were as follows: (1) alterations in self- and other-perception, defined as disruptions in how individuals define themselves or the world with respect to what they or others are capable of in terms transgression. This is similar to the construct of shattered assumptions about a just world and personal invulnerability (Janoff-Bulman 1992, Pearlman & McCann 1990); (2) alterations in moral thinking, which entails judging the self or others harshly, moralistically, and with condemnation (self-censure, grievance, embitterment), also posited by Herman (1992), Shay (1994), and Janoff-Bulman (1992); (3) social impacts, defined as alterations in degree of comfort with others, connectedness, social acceptance / belonging, and changes in the frequency and quality of engaging with others (see Bowlby 1988, Herman 1992, Litz et al. 2009); (4) moral emotions and moods, defined as predominant, pressing, and easily triggered moral emotions (see Herman 1992); (5) self-harming / sabotaging, defined as deliberate and non-deliberate behaviors that negatively impact functioning, impair health, personal safety, and quality of life / well-being (see Litz et al. 2009); and (6) changes in beliefs about life meaning and purpose, defined as alterations in individuals' religious or spiritual beliefs and behaviors (e.g., Litz et al. 2009). The first part of the MIOS assesses PMIE exposure. The specific event-type options are "a stressful experience in which you": (1) did something (or failed to do something) that went against your moral code or values; (2) saw someone (or people) do something or fail to do something that went against your moral code or values; and (3) were directly affected by someone doing something or failing to do something that went against your moral code or values. Individuals are asked whether any of these stressors occurred, and if yes, which type(s). The research</p>	

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
		<p>version of the MIOS assesses whether a PMIE meets the Criterion-A definition of a traumatic event and uses a PTSD screener to assess the degree to which PTSD symptoms are currently present as well. In the research and brief versions of the MIOS, respondents are instructed to keep the worst event in mind and rate various outcomes experienced in the last month. Each version also entails a second part, which is an 8-item functioning scale based on the Brief Inventory of Psychosocial Functioning (BIPF; Kleiman et al. 2020) that asks respondents to rate the degree to which the MIOS symptoms endorsed made it hard for them to function across various domains. The authors posited that MI should only be considered a potential clinical problem if the symptoms significantly affect multiple domains of functioning.</p> <p>The investigators generated a large pool of potential items for the MIOS from each domain of impact and components of the higher-order domains. The validated MIOS is a 14-item questionnaire that was found to be invariant and reliable across cultures and had two factors, which were 7-item subscales that the authors labeled as shame-related and trust-violation-related outcomes. The MIOS had strong structural and configural validity, internal consistency, and strong test-retest reliability. Total and subscale scores were also found to have strong convergent validity, and PMIE-endorsers had substantially higher MIOS scores compared to non-endorsers (Litz et al. 2022). Although the MIOS has been validated in a study group of acute care nurses (Tao et al. 2023), unlike the MIDS, it was initially validated solely on active-duty service members and Veterans (and clinicians). In addition, the incremental and discriminatory validity of the MIOS has yet to be examined.</p> <p>The MIOS stands out because content validity is very strong, it has subscales that assess the unique internalizing outcomes that arise from personal transgressions and externalizing outcomes from being victimized by others' transgressive acts, and the MIOS includes an index of the current functional impact of MI symptoms."</p>	

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
30	1	You do a good job underscoring the internal validity issues that arise from cross-sectional studies. I would add: (1) the term risk should never be used (like PMIE exposure is a risk factor for PTSD). It is a correlate; and (2) directionality and mono-method problems cannot be ruled out; reports of symptoms may affect ratings of reports of exposure to PMIEs. Or there may be a general response bias in filling out surveys. And, of course, correlational findings may be affected by a host of third variables	Thank you for this comment. Correlations or any other effect measure may reflect causal (temporal) relationships, but these relationships cannot be confirmed with cross-sectional evidence. For this reason, we are careful to state that any risk or causal relationships discussed are potential in nature. We also highlight the possibility of confounding. We revised text in the background and discussion sections discussing studies reporting on the relationship between PMIE/MI and mental health to be more explicit regarding these limitations.
31	1	You mention that no study has used the MIOS or the MIDS and this is not true. Some of these are obscure journals. Biscoe, N., Bonson, A., Nickerson, A., & Murphy, D. (2023). Factors associated with exposure to potentially morally injurious events (PMIEs) and moral injury in a clinical sample of veterans. <i>European Journal of Trauma & Dissociation</i> , 7(3). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejtd.2023.100343 Biscoe, N., & Murphy, D. (2024). Factors associated with well-being among treatment-seeking UK Veterans: A cross-sectional study. <i>Journal of Military, Veteran and Family Health</i> , advanced online publication. https://doi.org/10.3138/jmvfh-2023-0023 Espinola, C. W., Nguyen, B., Torres, A., Sim, W., Rueda, A., Beavers, L., Campbell, D. M., Jung, H., Lou, W., Kapralos, B., Peter, E., Dubrowski, A., Krishnan, S., & Bhat, V. (2024). Digital interventions for stress among frontline health care workers: Results from a pilot feasibility cohort trial. <i>JMIR Serious Games</i> , 12(1). https://doi.org/10.2196/42813 Nazarov, A., Forchuk, C. A., Houle, S. A., Hansen, K. T., Plouffe, R. A., Liu, J. J., Dempster, K. S., Le, T., Kocha, I., Hosseiny, F., Heesters, A., & Richardson, J. D. (2024). Exposure to moral stressors and associated outcomes in healthcare workers: Prevalence, correlates, and impact on job attrition. <i>European Journal of Psychotraumatology</i> , 15(1). https://doi.org/10.1080/20008066.2024.2306102 Nguyen, B., Torres, A., Espinola, C. W., Sim, W., Kenny, D., Campbell, D. M., Lou, W., Kapralos, B., Beavers, L., Peter, E., Dubrowski, A., Krishnan, S., & Bhat, V. (2023). Development of a data-driven digital phenotype profile of distress experience of	Thank you for this comment We meant that no study meeting our eligibility criteria for KQ2 used the MIOS or MIDS. We have revised the text in the discussion section to be more specific.

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
		<p>healthcare workers during COVID-19 pandemic. <i>Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine</i>, 240. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cmpb.2023.107645</p> <p>Phelps, A. J., Madden, K., Carleton, R. N., Johnson, L., Carey, L. B., Mercier, J. M., Mellor, A., Baills, J., Forbes, D., Devenish-Mearns, P., Hosseiny, F., & Dell, L. (2023). Towards a holistic model of care for moral injury: An Australian and New Zealand investigation into the role of police chaplains in supporting police members following exposure to moral transgression. <i>Journal of Religion and Health</i>, 62(6), 3995-4015. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10943-023-01908-2</p> <p>Ritchie, K., D'Alessandro-Lowe, A. M., Brown, A., Millman, H., Pichtikova, M., Xue, Y., Altman, M., Beech, I., Karram, M., Hosseiny, F., Rodrigues, S., O'Connor, C., Schielke, H., Malain, A., McCabe, R. R., Heber, A., Lanius, R. A., & McKinnon, M. C. (2023). The hidden crisis: Understanding potentially morally injurious events experienced by healthcare providers during COVID-19 in Canada. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i>, 20(6), 4813. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph20064813</p> <p>Williamson, C., Baumann, J., & Murphy, D. (2022). Exploring the health and wellbeing of a national sample of UK treatment-seeking veterans. <i>Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy</i>. https://doi.org/10.1037/tra0001356</p> <p>Turgoose, D., & Murphy, D. (2024). Associations between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and complex-PTSD, moral injury, and perceived social support: A latent class analysis. <i>European Journal of Trauma & Dissociation</i>, 100463.</p> <p>D'Alessandro-Lowe, A. M., Brown, A., Sullo, E., Pichtikova, M., Karram, M., Mirabelli, J., ... & Ritchie, K. (2024). Why are healthcare providers leaving their jobs? A convergent mixed-methods investigation of turnover intention among Canadian healthcare providers during the COVID-19 pandemic. <i>Nursing Reports</i>, 14(3), 2030-2060.</p> <p>D'Alessandro-Lowe, A. M., Karram, M., Ritchie, K., Brown, A., Millman, H., Sullo, E., Xue, Y., Pichtikova, M., Schielke, H., Malain, A., O'Connor, C., Lanius, R., McCabe, R. E., & McKinnon, M. C. (2023). Coping, supports, and moral injury: Spiritual well-being and organizational support are associated with reduced moral injury in Canadian healthcare providers</p>	

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
		<p>during the COVID-19 pandemic. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i>, 20(19), 6812. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph20196812</p> <p>D'Alessandro-Lowe, A. M., Patel, H., Easterbrook, B., Ritchie, K., Brown, A., Xue, Y., ... & McKinnon, M. C. (2024). The independent and combined impact of moral injury and moral distress on post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms among healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. <i>European Journal of Psychotraumatology</i>, 15(1), 2299661.</p> <p>Hendrikx, L. J., & Murphy, D. (2024). Associations between International Trauma Questionnaire complex posttraumatic stress disorder symptom clusters and moral injury in a sample of UK treatment-seeking veterans: A network approach. <i>Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy</i>, 16(3), 513.</p> <p>Tao, H., Nieuwsma, J. A., Meador, K. G., Harris, S. L., & Robinson, P. S. (2023). Validation of the Moral Injury Outcome Scale in acute care nurses. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i>, 14, 1279255. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyt.2023.1279255</p> <p>Griffin, B. J., Norman, S. B., Weber, M. C., Hinkson Jr, K. D., Jendro, A. M., Pyne, J. M., ... & Maguen, S. (2024). Properties of the modified self-forgiveness dual-process scale in populations at risk for moral injury. <i>Stress and Health</i>, e3413.</p> <p>Maguen, S., Griffin, B. J., Pietrzak, R. H., McLean, C. P., Hamblen, J. L., & Norman, S. B. (2024). Using the Moral Injury and Distress Scale to identify clinically meaningful moral injury. <i>Journal of Traumatic Stress</i>.</p>	
32	1	<p>Your review of intervention studies is woefully uncritical, inaccurate, and not up to date: (1) The Elevation Online Intervention for Veterans Experiencing Distress Related to PTSD and Moral Injury study was a pilot feasibility project, not a confirmatory RCT. Only completers were analyzed and EMIS scores did not change. This is moot not only because nothing can be inferred from a null result but also because of Type-II error - the trial was underpowered and was not an actual trial; (2) your summary of Adaptive Disclosure is inaccurate. You are also missing the latest RCT that compared AD-Enhanced with present centered therapy: Litz, B. T., Yeterian, J., Berke, D., Lang, A. J., Gray, M. J., Nienow, T., Frankfurt, S., Harris, J. I., Maguen, S., & Rusowicz-Orazem, L. (2024). A controlled trial of adaptive</p>	<p>The section of our report that reviews interventions is part of KQ1, with the aim of characterizing published interventions only. We do not discuss the results of the studies or make any statements about intervention effectiveness. We did not assess study quality and cannot report which studies were higher quality. We report smaller studies and case studies because our aim is to describe interventions that have been studied, regardless of what can be gleaned from the study results. That said, our language was imprecise and incorrect in some places (<i>ie</i>, we should not have stated that these studies 'evaluated the efficacy of interventions') and we have revised the text to make a</p>

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
		<p>disclosure-enhanced to improve functioning and treat posttraumatic stress disorder. Journal of consulting and clinical psychology, 92(3), 150-164. https://doi.org/10.1037/ccp0000873;</p> <p>(3) I would not include case studies. They have no confirmatory scientific value; (4) Impact of killing was a pilot feasibility study, not a confirmatory superiority trial. The results cannot be used as confirmation of efficacy; (5) please review all interventions and do not include studies that are not actual RCTs or disaggregate the pilots and the studies with serious internal validity problems from the high quality RCTs.</p>	<p>clearer distinction between trials and smaller pilot studies.</p> <p>See our response to comment #15 about Adaptive Disclosure. We did not include the last AD trial because it was published after the end date of our systematic literature search.</p>
33	1	<p>The Table on page 5 is problematic. First, there is no concern about the psychometric development and content validity of the scales. This is a huge problem. It is critical not to reify the results of studies that use psychometrically invalid scales as suggesting something about the construct of MI. For example, items for the MIS were "...generated by three psychologists who had worked for over 12 years with veterans diagnosed with PTSD. The items reflected the statements made by veterans about their emotional suffering and distress. These psychologists observed that the veterans they were treating were describing deeper core issues that accompanied their PTSD symptoms. These issues were identified as unresolved loss, guilt, and shame, the same issues that now have been identified as MI..." This reflects zero attention to content validity. Also, the MISS was created by compiling items from existing outcome scales that the authors judged to be face valid. Additional items that putatively assessed domains not assessed in existing scales were derived by the authors or from other studies. In other words, the authors failed to follow state-of-the-art steps in test construction and validation and failed to establish content validity, to ensure the construct coverage and the meaningfulness of scale items. Prior to the MIOS and the MIDS, the only face valid measure of MI as an outcome was the EMIS. The problem with the EMIS is that content validity was not sufficiently ensured, the scale does not require exposure to at least one PMIE, and there is no time period for the ratings (the ratings could be about experiences in the distant past or a cumulative trait judgement about lifespan experiences). Given that the MIOS and the MIDS have not been used in epi studies to date, the EMIS is a less than ideal but acceptable measure of MI as an outcome.</p>	<p>A thorough examination of the psychometric development and validity of measures was outside the scope of this review. Our intent with the mentioned table was to report the measures that have been used in the literature and not to critically evaluate them. However, based on this feedback, we removed this table to avoid misleading readers. We instead included a table in the methods section specifying which measures were included for which analyses.</p> <p>We did not consider the MIES to be a measure of MI symptoms. Studies using this measure were included only in the PMIE exposure category of our synthesis. We added some information about the MIES to the background section.</p> <p>For KQ2, we included studies that reported quantitative data on the relationship between PMIE exposures and mental health outcomes, even when PMIE exposures were not assessed formally with a PMIE measure. Specifically, we included studies that retrospectively categorized traumatic events experienced by individuals as PMIEs. In the process of evaluating each study's risk of bias using the QUIPS tool, we considered whether the study used a validated measure of PMIE exposures and when studies did not, we rated the risk of bias for the 'prognostic factor measurement' domain as 'high.'</p>

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
		<p>Second, it is critical for you to understand that the MIES is not a measure of MI as an outcome. It is at best a measure of reports of exposure to SOME military-related PMIEs. I can give you citations where we critically examined the MIES. The MIES has items that cover reports of personal acts of commission and omission, respectively, bearing witness to transgressive behavior, and three items pertaining to betrayal experiences (by leaders, peers, and others outside the military). All items except the betrayal items include yoked questions about whether the person is "troubled by" each experience. Because the MIES has these "troubled by" items, some researchers have used the MIES to index MI as an outcome. This is unacceptable because the term is vague and can only suggest some degree of unspecified distress. Consequently, the MIES is not a valid measure of MI as an outcome (it fails to assess diverse and specific outcomes specific to the aftermath of PMIEs). This means that you cannot draw any inferences about MI as an outcome from studies that used it to indicate associations between MIES scores and other outcomes. Yet, you did this.</p> <p>In this Table and conceptually in your meta-analysis, the exposure scales and results from them need to be disaggregated from the scales that assessed the putative outcome of MI. (the SCID and the Differential Emotions Scale-IV and Deployment Risk and Resilience Inventory-2 should be taken off the list. In the study that used the SCID, we simply typed Criterion-A event descriptions from the PTSD module. The SCID was not used to formally assess reports of exposure to PMIEs rather we determined whether Criterion-A events were morally injurious in an epi study. A scale that assesses reports of emotions such as shame and anger is not a scale that measures the construct of MI, and the DRRRI is not a measure of MI by any means. This underscores the lack of critical appraisal of the content and methodological validity of the studies you employed in your review.</p>	<p>Similarly, 1 included study examined the association between specified 'symptoms of moral injury' (ie, sorrow, regret, shame, and alienation) using non-MI scales (Differential Emotions Scale-IV and Deployment Risk and Resilience Inventory-2). We also rated this study as high risk of bias for the 'prognostic factor measurement' domain of the QUIPS.</p>
34	1	<p>Flow diagram doesn't explain why so many studies were excluded so it is unclear why more couldn't have been included.</p>	<p>Studies were excluded when they did not meet the eligibility criteria as described in our methods. KQ2 was limited to studies of US Veterans or military service members, and several studies conducted in other</p>

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
			populations were therefore excluded. We also limited study inclusion for KQ2 to studies reporting a quantitative association between MI/PMIE and a specified mental health outcome.
35	1	A good proportion of total published MI studies (80/279=28.6%) supposedly did not use a measure of PMIEs or MI, and it is unclear what those studies did and/or how they were published without using a measure (see table on pg. 12) - perhaps they just used single items to ask about PMIEs and then looked at other outcomes? This poses substantial internal validity problems, which means nothing substantive should be inferred about PMIE and MI as an outcome.	The first aim of this report was to describe and characterize the current state of the literature on moral injury. Many early studies do not use published measures, but instead ask participants in a survey about their experiences related to moral injury or PMIEs. We do not use these studies to reach any conclusions about moral injury – we are only describing the published literature. For KQ2, several studies did not use a measure to assess MI/PMIE exposure. These studies examine the association between reported exposure to PMIEs and mental health outcomes. This limitation was taken into account during the process of evaluating study's risk of bias (also see our response to comment #33).
36	1	The way you coded studies was strength of evidence and your criteria for "imprecision" and "bias" were never defined clearly so hard to know what the criteria were for this or if it could be replicated.	We used the AHRQ methods guide (cited in our methods section) to make strength of evidence assessments and we follow AHRQ methods to evaluate the domains of imprecision and bias. The study limitations domain is based on our assessment of the risk of bias of each study and we used the QUIPS tool (also cited in our methods section) for this step. We evaluated imprecision based on the confidence intervals from the meta-analysis.
37	1	You don't have the search terms for the review so hard to know how to replicate the findings.	The search strategy for the review is provided in the beginning of the Appendix.
38	1	Under future research, the language needs more precision. What does explore innovative treatments addressing PMIE exposure mean? Treatments that prevent exposure? And, what do you mean by MI symptom sequelae? PTSD and depression? I would state explicitly that clinical trials of putative MI treatments need to use a scale that measures MI symptoms and functional impact as the primary endpoint / outcome. None to date have.	We revised this section to improve clarity. We also now recommend that future intervention studies use MI-specific measures as primary outcomes.
39	2	Page 4 line 18: "moral transgressions related to self-directed actions (commissions) and other-directed actions including failing	Thank you for your comment. We have edited the text to correctly include omission as a self-directed action.

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
		to act (omissions)." Omission is correctly defined (failing to act) but should be conceptualized as a self-directed not other-directed action	
40	2	Table 1 page 5: need to make it clear if scales are measuring PMIE indexed to morally injury symptoms (i.e., connecting the two) as this is not clear from table (only whether these are measured or not). Also please note that there is more than one Table 1 in the document so may need to renumber for clarity.	Reviewing the psychometric properties of measures was outside the scope this review. We removed the mentioned table to avoid misleading readers. Please also see our response to comment #33.
41	2	Table 1 page 12: The MIDS is not included in this table nor in the subsequent figures despite having two published studies (and many more in process). It seems that other measures with two published studies are included in this table.	We only identified a single study using the MIDS that was published prior to the end of our systematic literature search (February 2024).
42	2	I am not clear why intervention with ref #52 is included for moral injury-this seems much more like a PTSD related intervention for sexual assault survivors.	This intervention was developed for individuals with both PTSD and MI. We revised the description of this intervention to improve clarity.
43	2	Table 2 p 14. Please add if these are individual or group interventions	We added this information to the Table.
44	2	I am not clear about why the two population-based studies for suicide outcomes were not included in analysis? This could be a source of bias?	These studies were not included in quantitative analyses because of how their data was reported (odds ratios or risk ratios), but they still contribute to the strength of evidence assessments for that outcome.
45	3	Table 1 reports characteristics of measures of moral injury. To increase the utility of the table for researchers and clinicians tasked with selecting a PMIE/moral injury measure for their specific purposes, I would expect to see additional information presented. For example, to my knowledge, the MISS and MIDS are the only two measures listed in the table that have published empirically supported scoring algorithms suggesting that responses on the scale can be aggregated into either (1) a continuous composite score where higher values representing increasing severity and (2) a discrete score representing the presence/absence of clinically significant and functionally impairing levels of moral injury. This can be an incredibly valuable tool to enhance efficient screening for individuals likely to benefit from treatment focused on moral injury. Related, the available scales differ in attributes other than unidimensional/multidimensional factor structure, such as some that use unipolar response formats (e.g., Not at all to Extremely)	It was not the aim of this review to evaluate the psychometric properties and limitations of scales that measure PMIE exposure or MI symptoms. We removed the mentioned table to avoid misleading readers. Please also see our response to comment #33. We added text to the background section highlighting some issues with current measures, including the fact that some measures do not link outcomes to PMIEs.

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
		versus bipolar response formats (e.g., Strongly Disagree to Agree). Finally, some but not all of the listed measures index moral injury outcomes to specific potentially morally injurious event, which is a prerequisite for moral injury as suggested by the review authors.	
46	3	<p>Table 2 reports characteristics of moral injury interventions for veterans and military service members. It seemed unusual to me that the Building Spiritual Strength (BSS) intervention was omitted. In fact, I believe there are more published RCTs of BSS than any other intervention designed to address moral injury (citations included below). These studies certainly fall within the time period for literature selection, and it is not clear to me why they would have been excluded based on the stated inclusion/exclusion criteria.</p> <p>Harris, J. I., Usset, T., Voecks, C., Thuras, P., Currier, J., & Erbes, C. (2018). Spiritually integrated care for PTSD: A randomized controlled trial of "Building Spiritual Strength". <i>Psychiatry Research</i>, 267, 420-428.</p> <p>Harris, J. I., Erbes, C. R., Engdahl, B. E., Thuras, P., Murray-Swank, N., Grace, D., ... & Le, T. (2011). The effectiveness of a trauma focused spiritually integrated intervention for veterans exposed to trauma. <i>Journal of clinical psychology</i>, 67(4), 425-438.</p>	Please see our response to comment #10 regarding the Building Spiritual Strength intervention.
47	3	The limitations section mentions that recently developed scales including the MIDS and MIOS measure moral injury outcomes rather than PMIE exposure. A more correct statement is that each of these measures assess morally injurious exposures and outcomes, linking the hallmark indications of moral injury endorsed by a respondent to a specific event or series of related potentially morally injurious events.	We removed this statement regarding MIDS and MIOS, and now only state that newer measures have been developed in recent years to overcome some of the limitations of prior measures.
48	3	Given the focus in the results on the strength of evidence supporting each of the intervention approaches (e.g., pre-post open trial, RCT, etc.), I expected more specific future directions for clinical research in the discussion. For example, trials often did not include a control condition, and when they did it was not an active control (e.g., emerging evidence-based moral injury interventions were compared to wait-list rather than alternative	To clarify, we did not synthesize evidence on intervention effectiveness in this review. Rather, our aim was to characterize/describe moral injury interventions that we identified in the published literature. However, based on this feedback, we added a sentence to the future research section stating that MI

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
		treatment like evidence-based treatment for PTSD, other supportive therapy, or treatment as usual). Additionally, the authors point out in the review that trials often evaluated the effectiveness of moral injury interventions using a proxy measure for moral injury, such as the widely used PTSD Symptom Checklist. This is because until recently only measures of PMIE exposure were available, and PMIE exposure is assumed to be constant once it occurs (thus not amenable to change over the course of treatment). Given the conceptual arguments differentiating PTSD and moral injury in the review, I anticipated the authors would encourage future trials to use the newly developed measures of moral injury outcomes (e.g., MIDS, MIOS) that likely are more sensitive to change than the previously developed measures of PMIE exposure.	intervention studies should use MI-specific outcome measures.
49	3	The authors write "increasing" when I think they mean "increasingly" on page v line 14 and page vi line 36.	Thank you. We corrected these errors.
50	3	On page 17 line 45, the authors state that five studies comprised primarily Black participants but give 8 citations. I did not follow the logic, given that when they described the number of studies for other groups the number of citations matched the number of studies described in the narrative.	Thank you. We corrected this error.
51	3	It did not appear that the CHAI or NHVRS Abbreviations were reported in the Abbreviations table. There may be other abbreviations not reported in the table; however, these were the only two that I noticed. A careful proofread is warranted.	Thank you. We added CHAI and NHVRS to the abbreviations table and reviewed the report for other missing abbreviations.
52	3	On page 26 line 42, the authors wrote "week" when the word "weak" was intended.	Thank you. We corrected this error.
53	4	Pg8, ln14: should be "increasingly"	Thank you. We corrected this error.
54	4	Pg28, ln 8: "Of the studies discussed in the previous section" is ambiguous. The previous section was discussing intervention studies, but this section has a larger purview.	Thank you; we changed the text to read "of the studies included for Key Question 1" to improve clarity.
55	4	Pg28, ln 54: "No studies used the more recently published MIDS, MIOS, and MIS measures." What about those validation studies themselves? Data from those validation studies includes cross-sectional findings on correlations between measures of moral injury and the mental health outcomes of interest.	The validation study for the MIOS was included for KQ1, but not for KQ2, since the data is from participants from multiple countries and KQ2 was limited to US studies. Similarly, the validation study for the MIDS was included for KQ1, but not for KQ2, since it includes data from non-Veteran/military service member participants and does not report separately on this subgroup.

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
56	4	Pg37, In 16: Should this read "...were conducted exclusively among recent era..."? Because, in fact, even more of the studies included post-9/11 veterans, just not exclusively so? If I understand the findings on the top of page 22, roughly 99% of studies at least included post-9/11 veterans, and only 1% of studies were among Vietnam Veterans. Does this merit a recommendation that more research should be conducted among non-post-9/11 Veterans, particularly Vietnam Veterans?	<p>Omission of the validation study for the MIS from KQ2 was an oversight and we now include this study.</p> <p>Yes, we mean that these studies only included recent era Veterans/military service members and have added 'exclusively' to the text where this is mentioned. We revised the future research section to highlight the need for more research to understand how PMIE/MI may impact Veterans of different service eras.</p>
57	4	How are PMIE Exposures vs. MI Symptoms measures determined? The report routinely differentiates between PMIEs and MI. However, I am unclear on how the findings denoted in the report (e.g., Table 3 and elsewhere) precisely distinguished between PMIE and MI for purposes of the differentiated results that are presented. Table 1 lists different measures of PMIEs and MI, but it is unclear from the table if certain measures were considered measures of PMIE and others of MI or if some of the measures were parsed to reflect both PMIE and MI. Please provide clearer description of how this discernment was made.	<p>Thank you for your comment. We added a table to the methods section and some text to the results section that more clearly defines how we differentiated between PMIE exposure and MI symptoms.</p>
58	4	Is it possible that the relatively small association between PMIE/MI and suicidality has to do with the frequencies of STBs and how STBs were measured? Specifically, suicide and suicide attempts are relatively low base rate occurrences, which could make it difficult to detect statistically significant findings in modestly sized samples. The very large CHAI study found quite substantial effect sizes in key populations – it was helpful to see the details of that study. Why was that one not included in the meta-analysis? Further, in the discussion, how do you square the finding from the present review of there being a small association between PMIE/MI and STBs with the Jamieson et al (2023) finding that PMIE "substantially amplifies the risk of suicide..."? It seems that both the CHAI study and Jamieson (2023) review suggest a more substantial relationship between moral injury and suicidality than found in the present review, a discrepancy that merits further explanation.	<p>It is accurate that STBs are low base rate events, but this should not influence the magnitude of the correlation. The magnitude does have a relationship with the likelihood of statistical significance (with larger effects being more likely to be significant). For these reasons we interpret both magnitude and significance of findings throughout the report. A possible explanation for the lower magnitude of the STB relationship is that STBs are more distal from the PMIE than depression, anxiety, and PTSD. As such, there may be more factors that contribute to the likelihood of STBs.</p> <p>The CHAI study could not be included in quantitative analyses because of how their data is reported, but the results still contributed to the strength of evidence assessments for that outcome.</p>

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
59	4	<p>It seems out of place to specifically name the MIDS in the Limitations question. The limitation the MIDS is noted as overcoming (i.e., distinguishing between exposure and outcomes) was already overcome by previously published measures such as the EMIS and MIOS. The MIDS is a recent example of a moral injury scale that seeks to disentangle exposure and outcomes, but the sentence in the Limitations seems to imply that this disentanglement is a novel contribution from the MIDS, which it is not. Recommend not specifically naming just this one measure here. Also, in stating that “no completed studies” were found using the MIDS, MIOS, or MIS, is the review not including the validation studies for any of these measures? And what about the EMIS? Relatedly, it seems premature to specifically name the MIDS but not other measures in the Future Research section. If multiple measures are to be named in this section, at the least, the MIOS should also be named here, as it had a very robust psychometric validation and is presently being used in VA clinical settings across the country as part of moral injury care; and the MIOS is also at present the only moral injury measure in BHL. As the present review did not purport to conduct a comparative evaluation of moral injury measures, caution is warranted in highlighting a specific measure for future research. That said, the authors should consider whether they would recommend studies to comparatively evaluate different measures.</p>	<p>We revised the text regarding Jamieson 2023 to more accurately state that, like our review, Jamieson 2023 found that exposure to morally injurious events is associated with suicide risk. We removed the phrase “substantially amplifies” (language used in the Jamieson 2023 manuscript) to avoid implying that our findings were meaningfully different from those of Jamieson 2023.</p> <p>Please see our response to comment #28.</p> <p>Regarding inclusion of studies using the MIDS, MIOS, or MIS, please see our response to comment #55.</p>
60	4	<p>Finally, there were two elements in the tables/figures that were unclear to me. On pg10, in the ES Table, what is meant by the “Estimates” in italics. Is this number derived from sample size and number of studies somehow, then used in the meta-analyses? Then, on pg21, in the literature flow diagram, I am unclear on exactly why studies were excluded at each of the stages. For example were 357 excluded based on title/abstract</p>	<p>Estimates refers to the number of associations reported that were included in the meta-analysis. We found that different studies sometimes used data from the same or similar groups of participants, so we are distinguishing between the number of distinct samples of individuals versus the number of associations included in the</p>

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
		review (leaving 871 remaining)? Why were the 503 studies then excluded? Also based on title/abstract?	analysis, which often meant multiple estimates were reported for the same sample of participants. The literature flow diagram for this report has the added complexity of different eligibility criteria for the 2 Key Questions. 357 records were excluded during initial title/abstract review. After that, 503 records were excluded during review of full-text of the records. We have added some detail to the figure to clarify.
61	6	p. ii line 53 – change affiliation for Keith Meador to “VA Mid-Atlantic MIRECC”	The affiliation has been corrected.
62	6	p. v line 35 – Suggest omitting the word “combat,” which limits the scope of situations that are potentially morally injurious in a manner that does not reflect the fullness of potentially relevant military experiences (e.g., drone operators, training-related incidents, military sexual trauma).	Thank you for this suggestion. We have removed the word ‘combat’ from this sentence in both the Executive Summary and Background sections.
63	6	p. v lines 35-36 – The line “Moral injury (MI) describes the potential responses to such exposures” makes it sound to me like MI is an umbrella term for all possible responses (i.e., all responses along a continuum that includes less severe forms of moral distress), rather than a distinctive, defined response. Given that definitional clarity is one of the challenges identified in this report, a revision such as the following may provide helpful clarification: “Moral injury (MI) describes a uniquely intense and distressing response to such exposures...”	Thank you for this suggestion. We revised the text based on this feedback.
64	6	p. vi line 35 – change to “increasingly”	Thank you. We corrected this error.
65	6	p. 4 lines 6-9 – mirror the changes on page v regarding the use of “combat” and description of MI	Please see the response to comment #62.
66	6	Is it possible to offer any summative and/or evaluative feedback on the measures described in Table 1 to assist readers in identifying strengths and weaknesses in terms of development/psychometrics?	Please see our response to comment #33.
67	6	p. 14 paragraph 2 – I appreciate the nuanced acknowledgement that several interventions that are commonly referenced as being for moral injury were actually intended for individuals with PTSD and possible distress associated with PMIE exposure. This highlights the importance of focusing on moral injury sequelae/outcomes in intervention development as distinct from PTSD treatments.	Thank you for this comment.

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
68	6	p. 14 paragraph 3 – This paragraph summarizes interventions that are specifically developed to target moral injury and as such distinguishes them from those in the prior paragraph. However, the first words of that paragraph (“Only 1 intervention developed specifically to target MI” sends the message that there is only one such intervention. I suggest moving the first sentence to the end of the paragraph to retain the emphasis on the RCT for the MOVED intervention while also avoiding potential misinterpretation at the start of the paragraph.	Thank you. We revised this section to improve clarity.
69	6	p. 15 line 6 – Suggest starting the description of the therapy group on a new line for consistent formatting	Thank you; we corrected the spacing.
70	6	p. 15 line 6 – per the cited paper, the group is composed of 10 weekly group sessions (not “8-10”)	In the ‘participants and procedures’ section of this paper (Pernicano 2022), the authors state that there were 3 8-week and 4 10-week groups for this study. However, since the intervention itself was developed with 10 sessions, we have updated the table as suggested.
71	6	To aid readers in digesting the information in Table 2, would it be possible to enhance the organization of this table, perhaps by grouping the interventions into sections and/or adding columns with more detail (e.g., individual vs. group; professionally facilitated vs. peer or self-led; developed/used with US SMs/Veterans vs. international)?	We have edited the table so that the interventions are grouped by study design, and have added some information to the table, including sample sizes, comparators, and information on delivery/format of the intervention (<i>ie</i> , who delivered the intervention, whether it was an individual or group intervention, and whether it was delivered face-to-face or online).
72	6	p. 16 lines 10-11 – the case study presented in the referenced article did conclude with a public ceremony, but that was a facility-specific adaptation and not a core component of REAL. For accuracy, suggest omitting that sentence from the description and replace with “The three phases of the group focus on: inventorying losses, telling stories, and reclaiming lives.” (Text drawn from page 545 of the published article)	Thank you. We have revised the table accordingly.
73	6	p. 19 line 33 – why were the two large population-based studies excluded from the meta-analyses?	These studies could not be included in quantitative analyses because of how their data was reported (odds ratios or risk ratios), but they still contribute to the strength of evidence assessments for that outcome.
74	6	p. 24 line 30 – unclear what “MIE dimensions” means in this sentence. Types/categories of MIE?	Correct; this study referred to the PMIE subtypes of atrocities of war, psychological consequences of war, and leadership failure/betrayal as ‘MIE dimensions. Since this terminology is not used elsewhere in the

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
			report, we changed the description to ‘types’ and listed the types.
75	6	p. 26 line 42 – change to “weak”	Thank you. We corrected this error.
76	6	p. 27 line 5 states that it is unclear whether MI symptoms precede, follow, or co-occur with PTSD symptoms. Is that finding unique to PTSD symptoms, or should the sentence instead refer to all related MH symptoms?	Thank you for the suggestion. We changed the text to state ‘mental health symptoms.’
77	6	p. 27-28 Limitations/Future Research sections – what is the rationale for specifically highlighting the MIDS for differentiating PMIE exposure and outcomes when it is not the only measure reviewed to do so? And what is the rationale for specifically advocating its use relative to other measures that also differentiate? One strength of the MIDS is that it was developed using diverse samples (e.g., healthcare workers), but there is no empirical evidence to suggest it outperforms other moral injury measures among veterans/service members. Furthermore, the Moral Injury Outcome Scale (MIOS) is currently being used across VA via the BHL and MHA platforms, so it seems prudent to acknowledge the clinical quality improvement efforts and forthcoming studies using that measure.	Please see our response to comment #28.
78	6	A distinction between “PMIEs” and “MI” is made throughout the report in both the findings and the tables. However, I am unable to find how that distinction was defined. Was it based on the measure used in the study? If so, how were the different measures classified? For example, p. 19 line 28: “We identified 15 studies examining associations between PMIE exposures and STBs” – what was the criterion for identifying those 15 studies as pertaining to PMIE exposures?	Please see our response to comment #57.
79	6	It would be helpful to have a master reference list that incorporates the various lists that occur in the report and appendices.	We have added references for all studies included in the review to the Appendix.
80	7	The first finding of the report indicates that half of studies that have been published about moral injury (MI) or potentially moral injurious events (PMIEs) have been conducted among Veterans and military service members. However, the background definition of MI/PMIEs focuses almost entirely on MI/PMIEs on Veterans and military service members. For example, the opening sentence of the background starts by focusing on the experience of military service members. If half of the studies	Thank you for this suggestion. We expanded the first paragraph in the background section to mention that the concept of MI is increasing being applied to non-military populations including health care workers.

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
		included for KQ1 were conducted outside of the Veteran or military service member or Veteran context (first finding noted in the review), it would be helpful to have a description of MI and PMIEs outside of the military service and/or Veteran context. This will help the reader understand the rationale for inclusion or exclusion of specific studies from the describing review for KQ1.	
81	7	As the review notes, there are a range of definitions and conceptualizations of MI and PMIEs in the literature. As a result, it may be helpful to provide a summary definition used when determining the appropriateness for including or excluding articles from the KQ1 review regardless of the setting for the MI or PMIE (could even be in a call-out box so it will be easy to identify).	Please see our response to comment #6.
82	7	While I could imagine the operational reason for having a significantly different set of inclusion/exclusion criteria for KQ1 and KQ2, the scientific and programmatic rationale does not appear to be fully described. It would be helpful to specifically explain the scientific and pragmatic rationale for describing the full set of literature for MI and PMIE for the descriptive review and then only including information on US service member and Veteran w the MI or PMIEs for the systematic review (KQ2). It feels somewhat unusual that you would describe a body of literature in KQ1 and then not include three quarters of the literature in the review for KQ2. While this difference in included articles may be appropriate, it would be helpful to have a clearer rationale for this in both the summary and body of the review.	Please see our response to comment #6.
83	7	Because KQ1 and KQ2 include a significantly different set of articles, the question is raised about whether the co-educations in KQ2 would be different if the entire body of literature included in KQ1 was included in KQ2. The importance of this topic is highlighted by the KQ1 result that only 1 of 16 interventions that have been studies for MI/PMIEs was designed specifically for MI among Veterans/military service members. While there is a paragraph in the discussion that compares results for KQ2 to a previous systematic review that included studies among people who are not Veterans/service members from the United States, this may have included different literature. If the data exist to specifically compare the characteristics of studies from KQ1 that included the type of correlation information that would have otherwise made them eligible for KQ2 if the include population	An examination of the association between PMIE exposure/MI symptoms in non-US-Veteran/military service member populations was outside the scope of this review. The literature base on this topic is large and we needed to narrow the scope for feasibility, which we did in consultation with the Operational Partners. Unfortunately, we are not able to provide additional information about studies we did not include for KQ2.

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
		and settings were broader to those studies in KQ2, that would be helpful un understanding the potential for having different results for the correlation between MI/PMIEs and mental health systems as a whole as opposed for just the specific population included in KQ2. Even if only the number of otherwise eligible articles that would have been included is available, that may be helpful.	
84	8	One area where clarification would be useful is more explicit context about why HCW studies were included to characterize the scope of the research on moral injury in the beginning in detail and then not consistently referenced later. It feels a bit disjointed to include a paragraph reflecting a summary of interventions for HCWs and then a table for interventions in Veterans/Service members. Additionally, it feels disjointed to not include a section of the ESP reporting on moral injury and mental health and functioning outcomes for HCWs. More context about why some domains are not reported on and consistency in reporting methods could be useful...maybe more clarification in this section would be helpful in this section: “of the studies discussed in the previous section, 49 studies...” Can the authors clarify which studies are being referencing from the previous section and why HCW studies are not included in this section?	<p>Please see our responses to comment #6 and comment #83.</p> <p>We revised the text to clarify ‘of the studies included for KQ1, 50 studies met criteria for inclusion for KQ2.’ HCW studies were included only for KQ1; the eligibility criteria specifies that KQ2 is limited to studies conducted among US Veterans and military service members.</p>
85	8	Related to measures of moral injury section and table, consistency in reporting would be useful. This writer wouldn’t ever refer to the MIES as a measure of moral injury. Authors identify the construct being measured, but it is confusing to refer to the MIES as a measure of moral injury in some places and not others. This writer would recommend modifying Table 1’s title to indicate what it represents (e.g., measures of PMIE exposure, moral distress, and moral injury). This writer also thinks it would be helpful if across the report measures like the MIES are not referred to as “moral injury” measures in the same way that a screener for PTSD would not be referred to as a PTSD measure. This could be problematic for future research and interpretation of previous work (e.g., the MIOS requires a very different level of rigor where functional impairment tied to PMIEs exposure and moral distress is explicitly assessed than a measure like the MIES).	Please see our response to comment #33.
86	8	It could also be helpful to more explicitly nod to the different conceptual interpretations of moral injury rather than limiting the discussion to moral injury as a dimensional syndrome. Some	Thank you for this comment. We removed the sentence referring to MI as a dimensional syndrome.

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
		<p>investigators do not believe a certain number of symptoms give rise to moral injury, but instead are explicitly focused on the functions of an individual's behavior related to moral distress when their behavior results in impairment in psychosocial functioning following exposure to PMIEs. Others believe a certain level/amount of signs or symptoms of moral injury is indicative of a syndrome where treatment is necessary. It could be helpful to represent the differences in conceptual framework across a few groups here. For instance, the underpinnings of moral injury according to AD are very different from the framework used to conceptualize moral injury in ACT.</p>	
87	8	<p>This reviewer has some concerns about how information is described in the interventions section. Efficacy trials have been conducted for AD and TrIGR. The statement "studies evaluated the efficacy of 16 interventions for moral injury..." could be misinterpreted as the majority of these interventions (including IOK) are not actually efficacy trials but pilot trials or case studies. This reviewer wonders if it would be useful to include more detail in Table 2 about the design of trials including sample size, stage of research for each intervention referenced, and detail about the kind of comparison condition included (e.g., waitlist vs. PCT vs. no comparison condition) so that results aren't misinterpreted or equated. For instance, IOK has a very different level of support than AD, but in reviewing both records on the table, this wouldn't be recognizable to someone without an understanding of moral injury interventional literature as RCTs were conducted for both interventions (just with very different targets [acceptability pilot vs. efficacy trial], sample sizes and comparison conditions).</p> <p>This reviewer also wonders about including Building Spiritual Strength (BSS). Was BSS excluded due to a lack of standardized moral injury measure? As the authors discussed, there are several interventions that were developed to target moral injury in the context of PTSD of which BSS is one and a large RCT was conducted.</p> <p>Harris JI, Usset T, Voecks C, Thuras P, Currier J, Erbes C. Spiritually integrated care for PTSD: A randomized controlled trial of "Building Spiritual Strength". <i>Psychiatry Res.</i> 2018;267:420-428. doi:10.1016/j.psychres.2018.06.045</p>	<p>We concur that our language was imprecise and incorrect in some places in this section (<i>ie</i>, we should not have stated that these studies 'evaluated the efficacy of interventions') and we have revised this section to improve clarity. We edited the table, which is now organized by study design and includes information on sample size, intervention format/delivery, comparator, <i>etc.</i> Please also see our response to comment #32.</p> <p>Please see our response to comment #10 regarding the Building Spiritual Strength intervention.</p> <p>We have revised the sentence regarding the MOVED intervention.</p>

Comment #	Reviewer #	Comment	Author Response
		<p>Additionally, this reviewer interpreted the following statement as too strong... “only 1 intervention developed specifically to target MI in Veterans/military service members...” It could be argued that many moral injury interventions (e.g., AD, IOK) were explicitly developed to target MI in Veterans or Service members or explicitly developed from an extant intervention (e.g., ACT-MI). Revising this sentence might be useful so that it is not interpreted that this intervention was the only treatment developed for moral injury.</p>	