

Gulf War Exposures

Gulf War (August 2, 1990 to present), includes Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

Gulf War Veterans may have been exposed to a variety of environmental and chemical hazards that carried potential health risks. Join the Gulf War Registry and the Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit Registry to document your exposures and health concerns. For more information about these exposures or the registry, visit

<https://www.publichealth.va.gov/exposures/index.asp>



Vaccinations

Including anthrax and botulinum toxoid



Pyridostigmine Bromide (PB)

Round, white tablet used as pre-treatment drug to protect against nerve agent soman



Oil Well Fires

Oil or gas wells that caught on fire and burned



Pesticides

Substances used to repel or destroy pests such as insects and pathogens



Chemical & Biological

Weapons (Khamisiyah, Iraq)

Ammunitions storage depot containing warfare agents that was demolished



Sand, Dust and Particulates

Tiny airborne matter that can cause respiratory and other health problems



Depleted Uranium

Uranium used in military tank armor and some bullets



Toxic Embedded Fragments

Shrapnel and other metals that remain in the body after injury



Noise

Harmful sounds from guns, equipment, and machinery that is often experienced during service



Infectious Diseases

Nine infectious diseases associated with Southwest Asia and Afghanistan military service



CARC Paint

Chemical Agent Resistant Coating (CARC) used on military vehicles to resist corrosion and chemical agents



Heat Injuries

Health problems that could be caused by extremely hot temperatures



Occupational Hazards

Exposures from working with chemicals, paints, and machinery during service