About HJF

The Henry M. Jackson Foundation for the Advancement of Military Medicine, Inc. (HJF) is a global, nonprofit organization created to accelerate progress in military medicine. Authorized by the U.S. Congress, HJF works to promote military-civilian interchange, support the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USU) and advance all Department of Defense (DoD) research efforts for the mutual benefit of military and civilian medicine.

From program management to laboratory research, our thorough scientific, administrative and program management services empower researchers and clinicians with the resources they need to find answers and drive change, while removing barriers to success.

Array of multi-site and international research and program management services includes everything from budgets to staffing to special equipment purchasing.

Market Your Technology

HJF facilitates collaboration between investigators and private industry partners worldwide to make innovative medical technologies available for clinical use and to take leading edge products to market. Our technology transfer experts assist you in creating translating research strategies, executing collaboration and licensing agreements, protecting and managing intellectual property, and establishing agreements for the exchange of information materials and data across institutions and organizations.
U.S. service members face extraordinary health issues in the areas of traumatic brain injury, posttraumatic stress and mental wellbeing. HJF personnel are working with military medical researchers on a wide range of programs addressing the neurological and psychological wounds they face.

**Programs**

**Center for Neuroscience and Regenerative Medicine**

The U.S. Congress established the Center for Neuroscience and Regenerative Medicine (CNRM) in 2008 to improve traumatic brain injury (TBI) treatment and transform brain injury research, especially aspects of TBI that have high relevance to military populations. CNRM works with a large network of participating clinicians and scientists from Uniformed Services University, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and Walter Reed National Military Medical Center (WRNMMC) with the mission of building an interdisciplinary collaboration to catalyze TBI research. With a focus on directed studies to accomplish specific core goals, CNRM integrates a broad range of TBI research approaches into six programs: neuroimaging, biomarkers, neuroprotection, neuroregeneration, neuroplasticity and rehabilitation. From brain imaging to analyzing tissue specimens or testing mechanisms of regeneration, CNRM’s unique infrastructure and collaborative research focuses on a singular goal of improving patients’ lives.

**Center for Deployment Psychology**

The Center for Deployment Psychology (CDP), part of USU, coordinates activities across a network of training sites at 11 military medical centers nationwide, preparing health care professionals to better meet the deployment-related emotional and psychological needs of military personnel and their families who undergo increased stress and health challenges while serving. CDP trains health care professionals to provide high-quality, culturally sensitive, evidence-based behavioral health services to military personnel, veterans and their families. Much of this training is done through live presentations, online learning resources, ongoing consultations and other state-of-the-art education tools.

**Army Study to Assess Risk and Resilience in Servicemembers**

The Army Study to Assess Risk and Resilience in Servicemembers (Army STARRS), conducted at USU, is a longitudinal study of soldiers to investigate risk factors and protective factors for suicide and other related mental and behavioral health issues. It is the largest and most comprehensive research study of mental health and resilience ever conducted among U.S. Army personnel.

**Center for the Study of Traumatic Stress**

The Center for the Study of Traumatic Stress (CSTS) at USU was created in 1987 to address DoD concerns about the psychological effects and health consequences resulting from the impact traumatic events. Aiming to mitigate the damaging effects of trauma resulting from exposure to natural and manmade disasters, including weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, and bioterrorism, CSTS has brought scholarly and research-oriented problem solving to the mental and behavioral health problems of service members and civilians alike.

Today, CSTS collaborates with a number of leading academic and research programs as they study traumatic stress. For example, to identify modifiable risk and resilience factors of service members, CSTS continues to work on social and epidemiologic studies, such as the National Military Family Bereavement Study (NMFBS), which examines the impact of a service member’s death on surviving family members. The first large scientific study of its kind, NMFBS provides data to help inform policies affecting survivor care.

**Millennium Cohort Study**

The Millennium Cohort Study began in 2001 with an unprecedented goal to survey 140,000 U.S. service members for 21 years to examine their physical and psychological well-being in relation to their military experiences. When service members expressed concern about the health effects of deployment in the wake of the Gulf War, the Institute of Medicine, with the support of Congress, recommended that the DoD implement a large prospective study to examine and address the issue. Thus, the Naval Health Research Center’s (NHRC’s) Military Population Health Directorate launched the Millennium Cohort Study to determine whether deployment-related exposures affected service members’ health when they returned from military operations.

Over the years, the Millennium Cohort Study has surveyed more than 202,000 members of the U.S. military and spawned a partner study for the spouses and family members of service members. The largest prospective health study in military history, findings from the Millennium Cohort Study have been published in leading scientific journals and mainstream media outlets. In 2013, the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs recognized the program’s success and approved an extension of the study to prolong it to 67 years, making it not only the largest study in U.S. military history, but also the longest.