**Navy Corpsman:**
A Hospital Corpsman is an enlisted medical specialist of the United States Navy, who may also serve in a U.S. Marine Corps unit.

**Hospital Corpsman:**
Hospital Corpsman's role is to assist in a wide range of departments and procedures, from dispensing vaccines and analyzing lab samples to aiding in dental operations and assisting in emergency surgeries.

**Fleet Marine Force Corpsman (FMF):**
Medics who are embedded with the Marine Corps as they do not have their own medical support staff.

**Navy SEALs:**
The United States Navy Sea, Air, and Land (SEAL) Teams are the U.S. Navy's primary special operations force and a component of the Naval Special Warfare Command.

**RECON Corpsman:**
A Navy hospital corpsman who provides the Marine Forces Special Operations Command and other United States Special Operations Command units advanced trauma management associated with combatant diving and parachute entry.

**Huey Helicopter:**
The Bell UH-1 Iroquois, commonly known as the "Huey", was a multipurpose utility helicopter famous for its widespread use during the Vietnam War.

**Fun Fact:**
Navy hospital corpsmen attend 14-week "A" school at the Medical Education and Training Campus at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, TX.

**“Walking Mattresses”:**
A nickname some young male U.S. Marines had for their female counterparts. "Marine Corps Mattresses" was also used derogatorily for women serving in the Air Force.

**Airborne Marine Corpsman:**
Specialists who are trained to airdrop needed supplies to Marines in combat zones and other areas where they have limited access to supplies.

**Cambodian Campaign:**
A brief series of military operations conducted in eastern Cambodia in 1970 by South Vietnam and the U.S. as an extension of the Vietnam War and the Cambodian Civil War.
"Uncle Charlie" or “Charlie”:
A term service members used when referring to the enemy Viet Cong (VC) during the Vietnam War.

Fact:
Canadian immigration statistics show that 20,000 to 30,000 draft-eligible American men came to Canada as immigrants during the Vietnam era.

Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC):
An International law of war that regulates the conduct of hostilities. Under LOAC, the basis of protection for civilians forbids inflicting suffering, injury, damage, or destruction unnecessary to accomplish a legitimate military purpose.

Tradition of Saying “Welcome Home”:
We say "Welcome Home" to honor those Vietnam veterans who did not receive recognition for their service abroad upon returning home.

The Tet Offensive:
One of the largest military campaigns of the Vietnam War. Launched on January 30, 1968, by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese People's Army of Vietnam against the forces of the South Vietnamese Army, the U.S. Armed Forces, and their allies.

"Downrange”:
Military slang for being deployed overseas, usually in a war zone.

“Got Your Six”:
WWI pilots were the first to say, "I got your six," meaning they've got you covered so the enemy can't come up behind your back and kill you. "I got your six" means “I got your back.”

Medevac:
Commonly applied to a motor vehicle, fixed-wing aircraft, or helicopter used as an ambulance, sometimes called an "air ambulance," to provide medical care in route.

“Parrots for Patriots”:
A 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization located in Vancouver, Washington, whose program is designed exclusively to re-home parrots with veterans and their spouses.

Service Animals:
According to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), service animals are defined as dogs that are individually trained to do work or perform tasks for people with disabilities.

Equine Assisted Therapy:
Treatments that involve activities with horses and other equines to promote human physical and mental health.
P.A.T.H.: Professional Association of Therapeutic Horsemanship International (PATH), was founded in 1969 to promote safe and effective equine therapies.

Dog Handlers: Military police officers who receive specialized training to employ military working dogs in support of worldwide security force operations to include nuclear, presidential support, federal law enforcement, and national strategic programs.

First Battle of Fallujah: Code named Operation Vigilant Resolve, was an operation against militants in Fallujah as well as an attempt to apprehend or kill the perpetrators of the killing of four U.S. contractors in March of 2004.

Beretta M9 Pistol: The designation for the Beretta 92FS semi-automatic 9mm pistol used by the United States Armed Forces.

Improvised Explosive Device (IED): An improvised explosive device (IED) attack is the use of a “homemade” bomb and/or destructive device to destroy, incapacitate, harass, or distract.


Landstuhl Regional Medical Center (LRMC): An overseas military hospital operated by the U.S. Army. It is the largest American military hospital outside the continental United States.

Fisher House Foundation: Builds comfort homes where military and veteran families can stay free of charge while a loved one is in the hospital.

America’s VetDogs: A 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization that provides service and guide dogs at no cost to veterans, active-duty service members, and first responders with PTSD, injuries, vision loss, hearing loss, and seizures.

Service Animal Wait Time: The national average wait time for a service dog is one to two years.

V.A. Policy on Service Dogs: The VA supports guide and service dogs for Veterans and they are approved through the prosthetics department. Veterans may apply for service animals through a list of Assistance Dogs International-accredited agencies.
**Nightmare Interruption:**
Cued by his veteran's movements during a nightmare, a trained service dog will take hold of a strap attached to the bed covers and pull them off of the bed, in turn waking the veteran.

**Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI):**
Usually results from a violent blow or jolt to the head or body.

**Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA):**
A civil rights law that prohibits discrimination based on disability.