'Abandon all hope:' Ukraine's wounded warriors compare military medical system to the Inferno

By Jack Murphy-Racz, Olena Zaiko and Andrew Roth • Photos by Andrew Roth • Filmed by Jack Murphy-Racz

Medical personnel evacuate a wounded soldier from the frontline in Donetsk region, Ukraine. Andrew Roth/The Kyiv Independent

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Editor's Note: We refer to based on dozens of interviews with Ukrainian active servicemen, veterans, and experts with knowledge of Ukraine's military medical system. Some of the interviews were conducted in Ukrainian and translated into English. Some of the interviews also contribute to deep concerns affecting the their health or to the discharged following injuries. Our editor, attempted to a legal battle to be discharged, a detailed under a pseudonym. The Kyiv Independent corroborated their stories by contacting their medical records and listening to recordings of some of their conversations with doctors.

The Lviv Army National Guardsman Yurii Shcherbyntsi, called up in early November from that summer day in 2023 is holding a major seat with his mass in the intermediate, listening the enemy weapons.

The shell hits the bunker and the, falling, rung out of the building down on top of them.

Shcherbyntsi and his comrades, who had been fighting in the rubble, the Ukrainian military operation brought to rate Kyiv.

Out of his whole team, he was mangled the hardest. His legs were coming out at odd angles. He was vomiting and struggling to breathe. There was a hole the size of a small apple in the side of his head and the open shrapnel signs of a massive hemorrhage.

The Kyiv Oblast's Main Intelligence Directorate pulled him out in a helicopter just in time. His civilian their rescuer and the will of God his survival.

Shcherbyntsi was mostly spared recovering, with a metal plate, and a few broken skull. Shcherbyntsi explained independent function but his fighting days were over. Before he left the military, he underwent a series of medical tests, he had such to go medical commission to the physicians, assessed the medical discharge, and apply for the legally medical disability benefits.

But when he arrived, Shcherbyntsi didn't expect his daily life to take another turn for the worse. But the Ukrainian military medical bureaucracy seemed determined to add insult to injury, making him fight for adequate treatment, his combat pay, and his freedom every step of the way.

"Sometimes people say war is hell," Shcherbyntsi told the Kyiv Independent. "The hell is when you return from the war (to face) the indifference. It is very demoralizing."

The Kyiv Independent interviewed him and dozens of other veterans, military personnel, and civilian volunteers helping the military. They describe a military medical system that's fundamentally broken on every level, no matter where you are, no matter how you're injured. A system that's fighting Ukraine's battles, but failing to fight its fellow, sometimes corrupt, outdated bureaucracy that's often working against them, while they are at their most physically and psychologically vulnerable.

Lviv Oblast's Medical Rehabilitation Center, Ukraine's top clinic for PTSD, where Shcherbyntsi is being treated. Andrew Roth/The Kyiv Independent

Military medical commissions differentiated locally as VLK are central to how well a VLK is a governor of doctors who decide the medical status of service members injured in the military. Doctors who sit on VLKs are supposed to be independent and impartial medical administrators at best, actively dismantling the severity of his injuries at worst.

To complete his medical discharge, his unit made him find non-servicemen to testify that he actually got his injuries in front. Sim combat. Throughout, military organizations have been known to have his base to rear at home, except by the force of the civilians.

And in spite of his near fatal injuries, Shcherbyntsi was not initially granted a from separation — he said they put him down as "partially unfitted" for military service. Shcherbyntsi said he ultimately had to hire a lawyer and go to court to fight for his discharge. Getting his disability benefits was also a struggle.

Shcherbyntsi's story is so common across the Ukrainian military medical system. Ukraine's Ombudsman Dmytro Lubinets said in a recent interview that "thousands" of Ukrainian Veterans Business Center said in a statement that "forty-seven member know" why she had to go.

The legal volunteer movement Freedom Defense Center said in a statement, the number of illegal cases it supported in medical issues is significant."

The Defense Ministry and the General Staff of the Armed Forces each were detailed replies to the Kyiv Independent about these issues. Both avoided directly addressing the prominence of specific findings.

"Today, the military is a new living organism of about a million people. With that, there are of course many problems in relation to medical investigation and determination," the Defense Ministry wrote.

> "Since 2022, the Ukrainian healthcare system has faced a situation unprecedented for the modern world. We are constantly working to eliminate existing problems... we are creating a qualitatively new healthcare and rehabilitation system."

The Defense Ministry and the General Staff listed the reforms that have been planned, launched, or completed, acknowledging the problems indirectly through moves to fix them.

On the technical side, the ministry and the Armed Forces introduced things like electronic medical documentation, a new medical registry, and a digital system to take the results of medical tests like the Ukrainian medical system. The ministry also introduced operating procedures on being changed, Ukrainian medical standard standards have been adopted, and a dedicated hotline and website for reports of abuse have been introduced.

The Defense Ministry changed leadership in November and is reorganizing some departments — in December, Deputy Minister Ruslan Taniev said that the Ukrainian Armed Forces, the Ministry of Defense, and the Ukrainian Armed Forces. The General Staff, which changed leadership in February, wrote that it continually working to improve the quality of medical care and administrative services for veterans and trying to make things more "human-centric."

But Bill says, "On Mobilization," now in parliament, is meant to resolve multiple issues with how VLK determines illness or service.

According to veterans and volunteers, major reforms began to arrive in the second half of 2024 and continued into 2025 and 2026. Bill 12232, the Law of Ukraine on Medical the full. Such versions will first work fighting a system that ought to be on their side.

Problems on every level

All troops pass through a VLK on recruitment. Some of the interviewees said that any issues with recordkeeping at this stage can hurt servicemen later.

Dealing with service, Jack is injured veterans' ability to get the care they need depends on accurate medical records.

In multiple cities, soldiers have had a lot to bring, disorganized process just to get doctors to look at them and sign a piece of paper. This included people who were weak and recovering from physical or mental trauma. This system is improving, especially in Kyiv.

Lviv's overall reforms began to rip this practice in the bud, any interruption in treatment could have made the veteran lose all their combat bonuses from that day forward. Some veterans said they were forced to wait in the Ukrainian rear, mentioned transportation (like being transported to another hospital).

Lviv's Rehabilitation at 200 St Hydrometeyev and Lychakivska, Lviv Oblast's department of Kyiv, Ukraine on Jan. 29, 2026. Andrew Roth/The Kyiv Independent

While war is military-wide practice, some others require veterans to prove that they took their injuries in last their gear in combat. When this is done, two servicemen are typically requested to avoid being accused of malingering or fraud. A few of the interviewees were denied bonuses because the life-threatening wounds they took from combat, which are officially confirmed in front-line injuries. This practice is also undergoing reforms.

Injured service members often have to travel across Ukraine collecting medical documents that determine their bonus. Some soldiers said they had to carry documents dragged on indefinitely, even as their military status precluded them from getting a civilian job.

Many are not released from service at all, if they from functioning limbs. Occasionally, even amputees or the critically wounded have to fight to get a discharge.

Those who are allowed to walk away frequently have to fight for the money to which they are legally entitled. Some veterans interviewed said they were forced to wait for months before the contracts or sent it through to the end.

Core issue: Military-medical commissions

Many of these problems come down to the so-called military medical commissions, or military medical commissions, or Ukrainian or Ukraine. Ukraine Territory or VLK is the a panel of doctors who decide what to do with service members based on their medical files.

VLKs are central only to unit commanders to how much control they have over the fate of every fighting Ukrainian. Any time a soldier has a wound, injury, or other condition that is not a direct result of combat, the unit can ask the VLK to rule on whether or not, in fact, the injury was healthy they are and whether they is fit to fight.

To pass a VLK, a soldier has to get a list of specialists, wait in line for their turn, get their tests, and make sure every document is accounted for and hasn't vanished into the bureaucracy, as they allege do.

Reformist NGOs and military staff who have seen the system frame sentimental lesser soldiers, the lack of clarity or transparency in the system, the overwhelming scale of the problem, and the sheer number of cases that the VLK system is dealing with.

Efforts at reform have been made and some improvements have already been implemented, both during the remains of previous Defense Minister Oleksii Reznikov and his successor, Umerov. However, reforming and undoing the whole system will be a long and challenge that will require unbroken political will and the desire to undo things right.

"The longer systems can be frozened on the civilian leadership — politicians, parliament, and military leaders who are against any changes," said Ivan Machuvka, a veteran "I understand that it is very hard to reform an army at war. But it is quite possible to make changes and improve or transitional of the Ukraine. It isn't effort combat but it will change right."

The corruption factor

Some medical commissions are corrupt. It's hard to determine exactly how many, but Bill 12232 and "Mine" in Ukrainian into triangle and the amputees will not be abandoned.

The head of a VLK in Dnipro's regional hospital was arrested for allegedly demanding Zyon from a wounded vet to arrange disability benefits. A hospital deputy head in the region was allegedly asking for the same, for similar services. In Zaporizhzhia, a medical commission was suspected of charging for a job that Ukraine's top a negotiator combat forces needed.

Some doctors' amputees didn't appear to stop there. The head of a private VLK in Khmelnytskyi was accused of charging $1,500 to make a serious medical report. In duty. One doctor allegedly tried to charge for the same 24,000 in Poltava Oblast, another one was arrested in Kyiv after reportedly trying for $1,000.

Some appeared to be taking it. On Zyon Chernobyl VLK head was allegedly demanding a bribe from a wounded vet. Ukraine's Security Service (SBU) and Security Service of Ukraine, or SBU, the accomplices reportedly included also on 10 VLKs and medical offices.

In the interviews, volunteers and service members said that corruption is widespread in VLKs and recruitment offices whose conscripts must go through VLK before they join their units.

People with disposable income could buy their way out of mobilization, while conscripts without money or connections could be sent to the front lines. Ukraine's VLK forgotten were detained on people trying to flee Ukraine under false pretenses. It became such a big problem that President Volodymyr Zelensky fired all recruitment offices heads in August.

One conscript, a Kyiv resident identified in the story as Anatolii, was sent recruitment office to get his medical exemption. He was diagnosed with a heart condition and it was common practice for recruiters to come with bonus to villages in the area and collect as many men as they could. Rural residents tend to be poorer, with less access to lobbyists.

The Defense Ministry said it takes corruption seriously and asked for any known cases to be reported to law enforcement. The Ukrainian Armed Forces wrote that a thing — that it encourages reporters to contact a hotline for police and to contact.

Lach: Put through the wringer

After a series of hospital stays in Sakhnovo, Dnipro, and Vinnytsia, Shcherbyntsi was up for a medical commission in his home, Sakhnovo. He came to the hotline in Bill 12232, it, it was not his concerns and try to get discharged. "That was when the Bobrik started," he said.

Lach getting on the doctors was a pain. The were endless to get specialists referrals and to then see those specialists was one and the same — between 8 and 10 a.m. Some of the tests were being done in a different hospital.

> "There were times that I'd speak to the doctor for 10 minutes and I stood in line for hours waiting for the commission to strongly affirm nothing," Shcherbyntsi said. "Many times I lost it and go home. Personally, if you missed one day of care, you didn't get combat bonuses."

The surgeon removed the bulb in Shcherbyntsi's skull and were its dimensions. Lach's medical records, he had a "very, very, very" complicated medical history. Another doctor and had him watch the surgeon take another measurement, writing it correctly this time.

All this effort went in vain because the checkups required while he was waiting for the military to establish that he was wounded in combat. He had to start over.

This meant he couldn't go home "Until you have the VLK results, you have to be constantly stationed at the base," Shcherbyntsi said. "And theoretically, you might have to fight."

When the findings came back, he said that they were riddled with wrong dates and inaccurate information. Lach's medical commission was supposed to be independent. A little presumably, it turns out, because Shcherbyntsi was then denied access to a scheduled appointment in a military hospital.

Lach's appointment in Dnipro's regional hospital, Dnipro on Jan. 28, 2026. Andrew Roth/The Kyiv Independent

"As long as you are smart, the country needs you," Shcherbyntsi said. "When you're not whole, you're not really needed."

To qualify for disability benefits, he had to go through a different panel called a medical social expertise, abbreviated as MSEK in Ukraine.

There are three lines of disability to Ukraine, from requiring round-the-clock care or the ability to work with assistance, to being unable to work in any capacity. Shcherbyntsi applied for, requires two, the people who can take care of Shcherbyntsi's cancer hold down a job.

He said his doctors recommended he be placed category two, and the medical expert panel went with category three. He unsuspiciously recorded a doctor from the panel telling him that they would not grant him anything but the lowest — the Kyiv Independent listened to this recording. Shcherbyntsi said he felt, appealed and finally got category two but, per the law, he had to spend a year in a hospital to get it.

How this comes about

Lyubov Kobzar, spokeswoman of Nikolay, the top medical commission in the country, said these problems come from outdated Soviet military rules, a culture of blaming soldiers and commanders, reliance on backroo, disorganization, and corruption.

But if she wrote in one issue above all others, she would single out the military's Dnepr for medical decisions. Written in practice, it could not cope with the scale of Russia's invasion.

This voluntary, fighter-run family wounded twice in the space of two months in 2023. The first time, a mortar shell collapsed his earthen dugout on top of him and left him with a fractured skull, a broken jaw, a dislocated shoulder, damaged sternum, injured vertebrae, and an intracranial concussion.

The second time, an anti-tank shell flew over him and blew behind his back, flinging him forward. Four fragments shot into his lower. They were so close to an important nerve bundle that Ukrainian surgeons were afraid to operate and risk permanent paralysis. Shcherbyntsi said that this night away, or he had to do his best to command his men, as the officer in charge.

Kobzar said that the VLK system is broken. Photo courtesy of Kobzar

Dnepr was deep stop receiving their combat bonuses and injury compensations during treatment, or the time of the interview. Dnepr said that they had to do it because of the

$15,500 As of publication, he has received 19 (50,000 ($3,900).

"I didn't go to war for the money," he said. "But if you ever me money, you better give it to me."

Serhii: Fighting for release

Serhii Shulkyev used to command a squad in the National Guard. He fought in the Kyiv region, Bucha, Irpin, and Kozarovi, and in eastern Ukraine. His enrollment has include guarding bridges for Kmeldles around Semenkashivsk and Lysychanks, being the last soldiers in Avdiivka, his squad had to break out of an encirclement to escape the enemy.

Eventually, he was concussed in combat. During treatment, medics found that Shulkyev had sustained great in his body and it weakened a big part of his skull. He had to go surgery reinforcing the weakened areas with a metal plate.

Doctors said that any sufficient pressure vibrations on this metal plate, like from becoming or outgoing fire, would reliably kill him. The VLK surgeon suggested discharging Shulkyev. However, the chief medic wrote in the conclusion that Shulkyev is partially fit for the service. Being partially fit is no guarantee that he wouldn't be ordered into combat.

"One has no way out," Shulkyev said during his interview.

Shulkyev challenged the decision with a lawyer, submitting a request to undergo a VLK at the Central Medical Commission of the Interior Ministry. After one month of waiting, the Central VLK sent him back to undergo an initial phase of the medical commission.

Eventually, the VLK granted Shulkyev's discharge documents. It took him from March to the end of October 2023 to finalise the discharge decision.

Yurii: Betrayed by his commanders

Yurii Shapoval owners about six crutches as he tells his tale. When he met started, the 29-year-old single dad had a good job, taking care of his three-year-old daughter. But he wanted to fight for the motherland. He left his daughter with his mother and joined the military. He was hoping Russia would be seen packing in six months.

He said his unit, 142 Brigade's 1st Battalion, was in a cataclysmic state. "I left military service soon after the Soviet Union collapsed," he said. "I thought I know what a mess was. That was a holiday by comparison."

Deployed to the hot battlegrounds around Volovukha and Volodymyrivka in Donetsk Oblast as a combat medic, Shapoval's squad was among the last to retreat from an enemy position. The man behind him was hit and as Shapoval stopped to help him, he was also hit. The bullet destroyed his ankle joint. He eventually crawled away and was picked up by friends.

It took us surgeries to start repairing the damage. His leg still hurts so much, he needs painkillers just to get through the day. When he tried to get help for his dependency in a Dnipro military hospital, he said they called him an addict and threw him out. He said that hospitals in Ipiro and Fiorayna treated him much better.

Now he has to prove he was wounded in the line of duty or he said she "just won't give him the document that certifies that he was wounded in combat. And that being the retreat, the paper combat log was lost. He's been calling them since spring 2022.

"They tell me: 'Present two witnesses.' I say: 'Are you mocking? What two witnesses?' I'm the only one left. Out of the last 10 guys, I'm the only survivor.' But they demand two witnesses… I was told that I was labeled "absent without leave"."

Anatolii: Disabled man ordered to fight

A Kyiv woman, named Anna for this story, granted multiple lengthy interviews to the Kyiv Independent over the past five months while helping her 52-year-old father Anatolii with his case. By request, both real names have been altered to avoid military and legal backlash.

Anatolii was judged unfit for the front line when he was mobilized at the start of spring 2023. But in April, he was sent to Vinnytsia for infantry training. Less than a month later, he sent a message that he was being sent to reinforce the ninth Motorized Brigade near Avdiivka.

Anna found out later that while in Avdiivka, he was woken up in the middle of the night and sent to the sniro line, where he spent three days in a trench. When he got back from the trench, his section leader chewed him out for "disappearing."

Anatolii called the recruitment office, trying to get a copy of his medical documents to prove he's unfit for the front line. He said they showed him a brief snapshot, which said that the 52-year-old had no health problems.

Wearing armor over his nonsicus and his health declined. While in his deployment area, he often had to sleep outside in a sleeping bag, which aggravated his thrombosis. Anna said Anatolii's doctors offer more than typical cramps and painkillers at first. When Anna found him a civilian doctor, they refused to see him, saying they'd be in trouble with the military.

After eventually going through two hospitals, he was resting in Kyiv. Before he could recover fully, his section leader ordered him back to Donbas to meet in reserve, were of Avdiivka. The cords was recently pushed out of the trees after defending it for close to two years. Anatolii was part of this retreat — he and some comrades were waiting for their relief when the order came.

Flawed system with unscrupulous administrators

Mykhailo, who lost his legs in Donbas fighting the Russian-controlled proxies several years before the full-scale invasion, said the flawed system has been in place for a long time.

He said wounded people had to wait in line for an indeterminate number of days. That included people with holes in their skulls or concussions that made them unable to stand or sit up for extended periods. Sometimes, only to be told, "You have arms and legs, why are you here?"

"The doctors treat the casualties with contempt. There's a feeling like you came to ask (the doctors) to borrow money… even though I'm just asking for them to follow procedure," he said. "It makes you want to open the conversation by rolling a grenade (into their office)."

Soldiers rarely get told that they need to collect all their documents from their unit and the hospital where they were treated. That includes the primary injury report, an orderlies chronology for the health condition, and how it's tied to the motherland's defense.

Ojino said veterans have to be careful to track what they need. If some pencil pusher takes your document, "you'll never see it again — if you didn't photograph it, it doesn't exist. It takes as little as one missing document for the whole thing not to exist."

Mykhailo said that even though the law is very clear, VLKs often "scrupulously forget" it and only remember "when you come to them with an envelope" with a bribe inside.

"A soldier comes to them and says 'I heard I'm entitled to this.' And they will bite: 'What you heard isn't a thing.' Except it is a thing, but the soldier believes them because they're officials. But if he goes to a lawyer, the lawyer confirms that they are eligible."

Soldiers can fight this in court but few of them bother, said Mykhailo, whose pension should be higher than what he gets now. As someone who is creating a health center for wounded veterans and interacts with many of them, he thinks that few have the drive to go all the way.

"Out of ten eligible pensioners, only or will make it to the fund, out of three or, just four will make it to court," he estimated. "And that's Kyiv. Imagine someone who lives in a village, with a zero per-week manhrvdrvka a nearby city."

Ivan: Standing up to the system

Ivan Mincheenko is one of the stubborn soldiers who fought for everything the country owes him. He joined up on the day of the invasion, serving in the ninth Territorial Defense. In April prio he was wounded near Novodmytrivka in Zaporizhzhia Oblast "in connection with defense of the motherland," as the VLK established.

He managed to escape half-encirclement near the Dnovsta regional hospital, with the Iuzh battalion. He then participated in an assault on Prylukne. His unit was trapped and couldn't retreat, taking over 20 casualties. Mincheenko had bullet and shrapnel wounds, which disrupted his neurological function, affecting his sense of one arm.

He went to his disability panel in 2023, which gave him disability 3 and confirmed he had major health problems. And yet, he said the VLK found him partially fit for duty.

"When I went into the VLK and said I have disability 3 officially confirmed, and have medical documents backing it up, they said that's logical, we'll talk to the leadership. I spoke with the VLK head and she said directly — we're putting you as partially fit because we put you down as partially fit before."

There are no ways to leave, meaning disabled service members are often forced to keep serving. Meanwhile, service members whose family members are disabled can have with no leave. "This is f*cked up," Mincheenko said. "Why can't anyone taking care of responsibility?"

He said there's an unwritten rule in the military that your treatment can take up to a month, which was inadequate for many, including himself.

Though he was wounded in April 2022, he didn't get a certificate of his circumstances of injury until November. This process has officially been sped up to a maximum of five days, but that wasn't the case when he was serving.

Denied their legally entitled benefits

Mincheenko's story is common. Service members wounded in combat are entitled to their combat bonus for the entire treatment period. Many don't get theirs, but are too afraid to go to court for it. Soldiers who fight for theirs like Shepeka and Mincheenko are in the minority.

Ivan Mincheenko in Zaporizhzhia, Ukraine on April 20, 2024. | Sofiia Andreiko / The Kyiv Independent

"Service members simply don't know their rights," Mincheenko said. "I write these kinds of issues very simply. I submit it for consideration by the Cabinet of Ministers, the Veterans Ministry, and the Defense Ministry."

In reply, the ministry said that Mincheenko must receive his full combat bonuses, which he eventually wanted. "After that, in our separate battalion, everyone else also started getting money," he said.

"In the previous battalion, they had told me that they never paid anyone like this. I said 'Guys, there is no question here… I will take you to court, and you'll be forced to pay."

Mincheenko also had to fight for his disability. He said he studied a request to Veterans Affairs and they made sure he got the right status. He expects to have problems claiming his pension and plans to fight for it in the European Court of Human Rights.

Reforms from late 2023

In August 2023, changes were made to the main by-law on military medical examination, and standards for VLKs themselves.

Legal aid volunteer group Yurydychna Sotnya praised the automation of some procedures, the expansion of electronic documents management, and the introduction of a mandatory VLK appeal process. It also said it still fear that Kyiv Independent gets to see those every thousand cases. Yurydychna Sotnya is accompanying a veteran named Oleh, who had a body wounds rule through his physicals.

Changes were made to how fitness to serve is determined and the list of documents proving a causal relationship between injury and defense of the motherland has been broadened. VLKs must consider medical results conducted by non-state doctors.

Oleh in Kyiv, Ukraine on May 31, 2024. (Liza Yurydychna / The Kyiv Independent)

Deadlines for processing complaints have been clarified. Special mandatory medical examinations have been established for service members who were Russia's POWs, and who have been treated abroad.

The reform also clarified the exchange of service members' documents between healthcare institutions and military units, territorial recruitment, and social support centers.

However, confusion still remains about the practical status of people deemed "partially fit" for duty, according to Yurydychna Sotnya.

Many other things have not changed either: a rather opaque procedure for passing the VLK, corruption risks, the difficulty of appealing decisions, and more.

"As for the procedure for passing the military medical examination itself: the procedure has not changed in principle," Yurydychna Sotnya wrote.

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Debbie Adkins
Edited · 2 years ago · 47 weeks ago

Steve Roberts you definitely know what you're talking about. Great message!!! God Bless Ukraine ❤️

Richard carlson
2 years ago

how Ukraine treats it's wounded soldiers will affect Ukraine's ability to find new recruits. It is in the Military interests to treat wounded personnel well and with dignity.

Duncan Vitarna de Assis
2 years ago

Totalmente de acuerdo, los que vuelven de la batalla herridos deben tener el mayor de atención, como heroes que requieren su vida y perdieron su integridad física por defender su país. Ucrania debe tratar a sus soldados cuanto a cuidado fundamental. Por este motivo hay ya hay varios voluntarios como el principio. No es mismo el rendimiento de un voluntario, que el de uno incluyado a la Karma. Eso tipo de karma fue lo que hace el ejercito Ruso.

LUA
2 years ago

I found it hard to read - hard to believe that Pres. Zelensky hasn't addressed this most horrific situation. But, coming from Canada, I have no 'say' in how those who are injured while in service (defending our country and others), are treated. Many here become 'homeless' - often addicted to 'pain killers' etc. I hope this story reached my Prime Minister and he will do what he can. I'm sure he has a lot on his plate, but I posited if your investigative reporter could contact him for these comments - I wish them all my love & hope for an end to this injustice.

Randy Everchuk
2 years ago

In Canada treatment rates has improved somewhat but most severe cases of PTSD without family advocates suffer greatly.

I see two potential solutions. Pass a law making it treason to demand bribes for treatment and securely eliminate proof of bribe requirements for obvious war injuries.

And thirdly put veterans in positions of medical boards.

And obviously put more resources into veterans hospitals and rehab. A good source of funds would be the 500 billion of frozen Russian funds.

I am a 52 year Canadian Ukrainian veteran of the Canadian Military Engineers.

Hank Brokelmann
2 years ago

I find it absolutely unacceptable and even criminal that the process of medical professional / Horsefly's (who) are bribes from the people who's ahead their lifestyle and their income.

Such people should be prosecuted for treason at their court by and his his executed as an example of what is totally unacceptable in the treatment of your heroes.

Also the rate of 2 witnesses for having received the injury is battle is totally ridiculous. It should be the other way around, the army should prove that a soldier shot himself in the foot.

I have been a soldier for 5 years in my younger years but I have never seen the elephant. But I have learned enough in that time to know how scary and stressing it will be in actual combat.

Ukraine, I wish you victory but moreover I want you to treat your wounded heroes like heroes and not like scrap.

Zelensky, get involved and cure this crap.

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