

# Are you trans- friendly?



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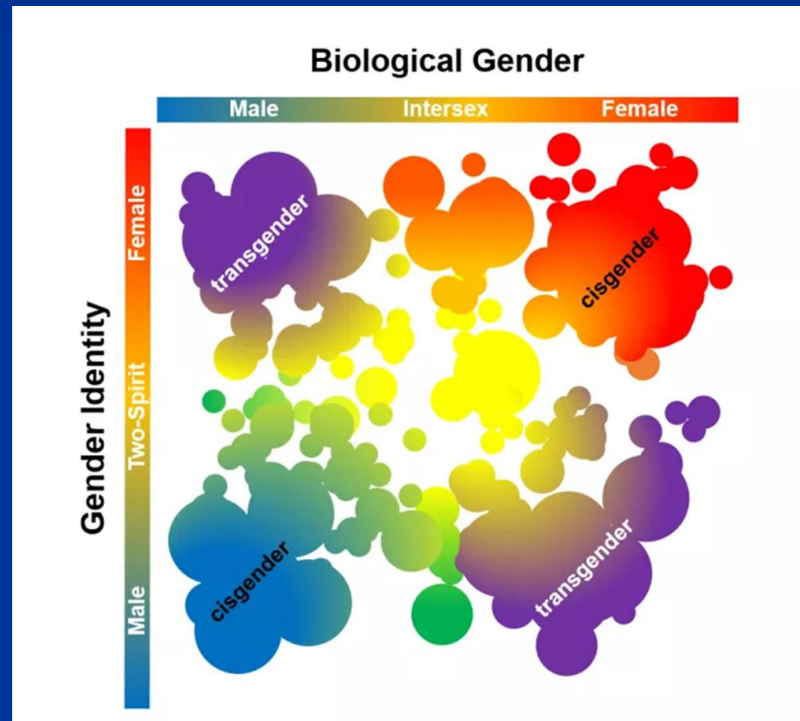
# Outline



- **Definitions and principles of trans-friendly terminology**
- **Evidence of discrimination experience while seeking medical care**
- **Medical personal attitudes and beliefs**
- **Our project**

# Gender identity

- One's sense of oneself as male, female, or outside these categories



# Gender incongruency



## Gender dysphoria

# Definitions

## Definitions of Selected Gender Identity Terms.\*

| Term              | Definition   |
|-------------------|--|
| Gender identity   | One's sense of oneself as male, female, or outside these categories                            |
| Cisgender man     | A person assigned male sex at birth who identifies as a man                                    |
| Cisgender woman   | A person assigned female sex at birth who identifies as a woman                                |
| Genderqueer       | A person with a nonbinary gender identity, identifying as both a man and a woman or as neither |
| Transgender man   | A person assigned female sex at birth who identifies as a man                                  |
| Transgender woman | A person assigned male sex at birth who identifies as a woman                                  |

\* Some concepts are evolving, so usage may vary.

# Gender Non-Conforming

**A term for individuals whose gender expression is different from societal expectations and/or stereotypes related to gender**

I



# **Trans-friendly medical care starts with proper language**

**Proper use of gender  
(Hebrew is more challenging),  
avoid misnaming and misgendering**

| Problematic | Preferred |
|-------------|-----------|
|-------------|-----------|





| <b>Problematic</b>  | <b>Preferred</b>          |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Transgenders</b> | <b>Transgender people</b> |



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| <b>Problematic</b>      | <b>Preferred</b>            |
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| <b>Transgenders</b>     | <b>Transgender people</b>   |
| <b>Sex reassignment</b> | <b>Gender reaffirmation</b> |



| <b>Problematic</b>      | <b>Preferred</b>            |
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| <b>Transgenders</b>     | <b>Transgender people</b>   |
| <b>Sex reassignment</b> | <b>Gender reaffirmation</b> |
| <b>Female To Male</b>   | <b>Transgender man</b>      |
| <b>Male To Female</b>   | <b>Transgender woman</b>    |



# DSM 4 – until 2013

**Table 1. Diagnostic Criteria for Gender Identity Disorder.\***

|   |
|---|
| Strong and persistent cross-sex identification (not merely a desire for any perceived cultural advantages of being the other sex)   |
| Children (at least four criteria must be met)   |
| Repeatedly stated desire to be a member of the other sex or insistence on actually being a member of the other sex  |
| In boys, preference for cross-dressing or simulating female attire; in girls, insistence on wearing only stereotypically masculine clothing   |
| Strong and persistent preferences for cross-sex roles in make-believe play or persistent fantasies of being a member of the other sex   |
| Intense desire to participate in the stereotypical games and pastimes of the other sex  |
| Strong preference for playmates of the other sex  |
| Adolescents and adults (at least one criterion must be met)   |
| Stated desire to be of the other sex  |
| Frequent attempts to pass as the other sex  |
| Desire to live or be treated as the other sex lives or is treated   |
| Conviction of having the typical feelings and reactions of the other sex  |
| Discomfort with original sex or sense of inappropriateness in the role of that sex  |
| Children (at least one criterion must be met)   |
| In boys, assertion that penis or testes are disgusting or will disappear, assertion that it would be better not to have a penis, or aversion to rough-and-tumble play and rejection of male stereotypical toys, games, and activities; in girls, rejection of urinating in a sitting position, assertion that she has or will have a penis, assertion that she does not want to have breasts or menstruate, or marked aversion to normative feminine clothing |
| Adolescents and adults (at least one criterion must be met)   |
| Preoccupation with getting rid of primary and secondary sex characteristics (e.g., request for hormones, surgery, or other procedures to physically alter sexual characteristics and simulate the other sex) or belief in having been born with the wrong sex   |
| No concurrent physical intersex condition   |
| Clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning  |

\* These criteria were adapted from the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM) (fourth edition, text revision).<sup>4</sup>

# DSM 5 – 2013

## Gender Dysphoria in Adolescents and Adults

**302.85 (F64.1)**

- A. A marked incongruence between one's experienced/expressed gender and assigned gender, of at least 6 months' duration, as manifested by at least two of the following:
  - 1. A marked incongruence between one's experienced/expressed gender and primary and/or secondary sex characteristics (or in young adolescents, the anticipated secondary sex characteristics).
  - 2. A strong desire to be rid of one's primary and/or secondary sex characteristics because of a marked incongruence with one's experienced/expressed gender (or in young adolescents, a desire to prevent the development of the anticipated secondary sex characteristics).
  - 3. A strong desire for the primary and/or secondary sex characteristics of the other gender.
  - 4. A strong desire to be of the other gender (or some alternative gender different from one's assigned gender).
  - 5. A strong desire to be treated as the other gender (or some alternative gender different from one's assigned gender).
  - 6. A strong conviction that one has the typical feelings and reactions of the other gender (or some alternative gender different from one's assigned gender).
- B. The condition is associated with clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning.

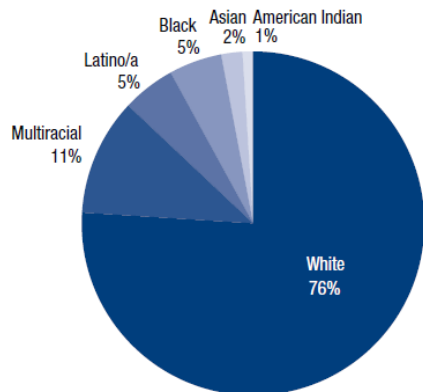
# Injustice at Every Turn

A Report of the National Transgender Discrimination Survey

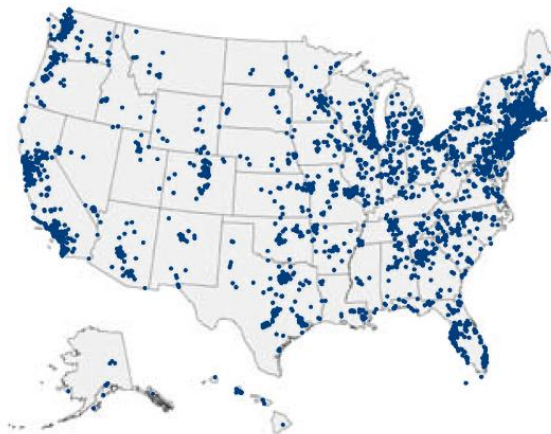
Grant, Jaime M., Lisa A. Mottet, Justin Tanis, Jack Harrison, Jody L. Herman, and Mara Keisling. *Injustice at Every Turn: A Report of the National Transgender Discrimination Survey*. Washington: National Center for Transgender Equality and National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, 2011.

■ The final study sample includes 6,456 valid respondents from all 50 states

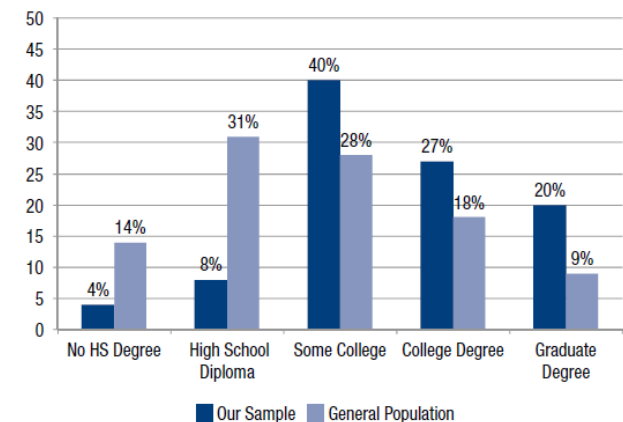
Race of Respondents



The National Transgender Discrimination Survey Sample



Educational Attainment of the Sample and the General Population<sup>9</sup>



# Key findings in health section

- when sick or injured, 28% postponed medical care due to discrimination or inability to afford it (48%)
- 19% reported being refused care due to their transgender or gender non-conforming status
- Harassment 28% and violence 2 % in medical settings
- 50% of the sample reported having to teach their medical providers about transgender care



# Key Findings in health section

- Over four times the national average of HIV infection, 2.64% in our sample compared to 0.6% in the general population
- Over a quarter of the respondents misused drugs or alcohol specifically to cope with the mistreatment they faced due to their gender identity or expression
- 41% of respondents reported attempting suicide compared to 1.6% of the general population



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**Health survey in the Israeli trans community**  
**Ela Amir and Jey Harris, "Maavarim"**

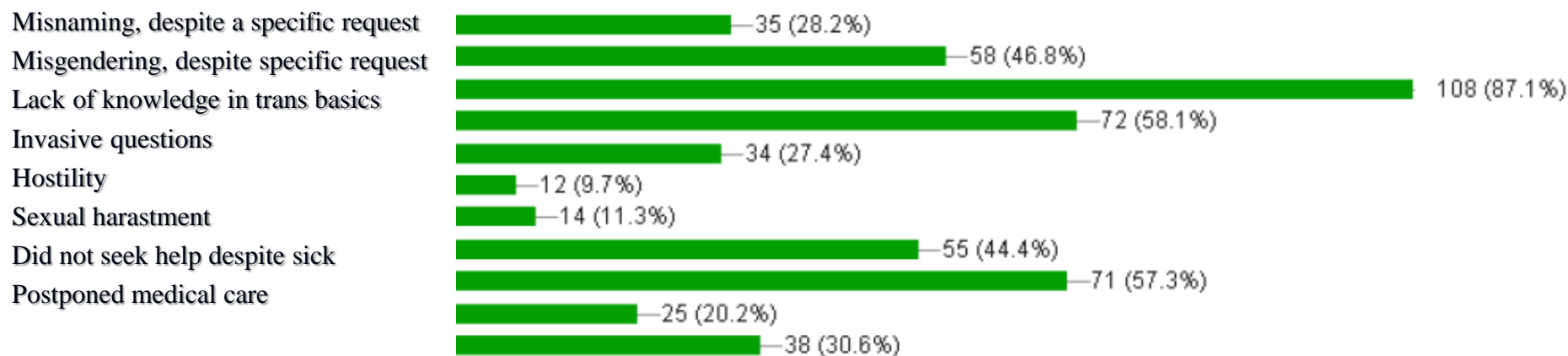
# נתונים כלליים

- הסקר פורסם באינטרנט (קבוצות פייסבוק, רשימות תפוצה)
- השיבו 133 משיבים
- טווח הגילאים 13-59, ממוצע הגילאים 27.5, ס. תקן 10.4
- סומנו כנקבה בלידתם, 43% סומנו כזכר בלידתן, 3% 54% הינמן א.נשים אינטרסקס

■ Internet survey, Facebook and mailing lists

■ 133 responders (54/43/3 – transmen/tranwomen/GC)

# Experiences in medical facilities



ביטול הזהות המגדרית כלא קיימת  
בלבול



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# Attitudes and believes – current data

Big changes, but are they big enough? Healthcare professionals' attitudes toward transgender persons

Yasuko Kanamori & Jeffrey H. D. Cornelius-White

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TRANSGENDERISM  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/15532739.2016.1232628>

Care of the Transgender Patient:  
A Survey of Gynecologists' Current  
Knowledge and Practice

Cécile A. Unger, MD, MPH

JOURNAL OF WOMEN'S HEALTH  
Volume 24, Number 2, 2015

**TRANSGENDER CARE BY  
ENDOCRINOLOGISTS IN THE UNITED STATES**

*Michael S. Irwig, MD*

832 ENDOCRINE PRACTICE Vol 22 No. 7 July 2016

# Attitudes and beliefs – current data

- More MP express favorable views towards transgender people
- Female , young and less religious MP – more favorable
- Lack of knowledge regarding transgender care
- Status in Israel?

# **Our project:**

## **Prof. Orit Pinhas-Hamiel, Jonathan Tepp**

- **Internal Medicine and Family physicians' Attitudes and Beliefs Towards Transgender People**
- **TABS (transgender attitudes and beliefs scale) questionnaire introduced to participants both during conferences (FM) and in medical wards (IM)**

*Archives of Sexual Behavior* on March 21, 2016

Kanamori, Y., Cornelius-White, J. H. D., Pegors, T. K., Daniel, T., & Hulgus, J. F. Development and validation of the Transgender Attitudes and Beliefs Scale (TABS).

# TABS – 3 domains (1-7 score)

## ■ Interpersonal comfort

### **FACTOR 1 (Interpersonal Comfort)**

1. I would feel comfortable having a transgender person into my home for a meal.
2. I would be comfortable being in a group of transgender individuals.
3. I would be uncomfortable if my boss was transgender.
4. I would feel uncomfortable working closely with a transgender person in my workplace.
5. If I knew someone was transgender, I would still be open to forming a friendship with that person.
6. I would feel comfortable if my next-door neighbor was transgender.
7. If my child brought home a transgender friend, I would be comfortable having that person into my home.
8. I would be upset if someone I'd known for a long time revealed that they used to be another gender.
9. If I knew someone was transgender, I would tend to avoid that person.
10. If a transgender person asked to be my housemate, I would want to decline.
11. I would feel uncomfortable finding out that I was alone with a transgender person.
12. I would be comfortable working for a company that welcomes transgender individuals.
13. If someone I knew revealed to me that they were transgender, I would probably no longer be as close to that person.
14. If I found out my doctor was transgender, I would want to seek another doctor.



# Gender beliefs

1. A person who is not sure about being male or female is mentally ill.
2. Whether a person is male or female depends upon whether they feel male or female.
3. If you are born male, nothing you do will change that.
4. Whether a person is male or female depends strictly on their external sex-parts.
5. Humanity is only male or female; there is nothing in between.
6. If a transgender person identifies as female, she should have the right to marry a man.
7. Although most of humanity is male or female, there are also identities in between.
8. All adults should identify as either male or female.
9. A child born with ambiguous sex-parts should be assigned to be either male or female.
10. A person does not have to be clearly male or female to be normal and healthy.

# Human value

## **FACTOR 3 (Human Value)**

1. Transgender individuals are valuable human beings regardless of how I feel about transgenderism.
2. Transgender individuals should be treated with the same respect and dignity as any other person.
3. I would find it highly objectionable to see a transgender person being teased or mistreated.
4. Transgender individuals are human beings with their own struggles, just like the rest of us.
5. Transgender individuals should have the same access to housing as any other person.

# Planed analysis

- **Males/females**
- **Age**
- **Interns/Residents/Attendings**
- **Secular/No Secular**
- **Hospital based/community based**
- **Comparison to the similar study among pediatricians**
- **One of the goals is to identify the subgroups for educational intervention**

# Future projects – anybody?

- **Medical students' TABS**
- **Psychiatrists and psychologists' TABS**
- **Transgender care knowledge questionnaire**

# Thank you

