Gender Dysphoria under the care of the Hospital Authority in Hong Kong

Meaning of medical terms

- Sex: a general term, more biological concept involving sex organs, hormones, chromosomes
- > Gender: more psychological & social concept involving feelings, thoughts, social roles
- > **Gender identity (性別認同)**: feeling of oneself being male or female or other genders
- > **Sexual orientation (性取向)**: enduring pattern of emotional & sexual attractions to men, women or both

> Gender Dysphoria (性別不安)

- Discomfort caused by discrepancy between a person's gender identity (their psychological sense of themselves as men or women) and the sex they were assigned at birth (with the accompanying body sexual characteristics and/or expected social role)
- Core symptom of Gender Identity Disorder (GID, ICD-10) & Gender Dysphoria (GD, DSM-V)
- Associated symptoms of the desire to get rid of one's sexual characteristics, and the desire for having sexual characteristics of the other sex and being accepted as the other gender
- > **Spectrum of severity** from very mild symptoms to the most severe ones

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▶ Transsexualism (易性症)

- > The most severe form of GID / GD
- Strong desire to undergo transition to a sex other than that assigned at birth, typically through hormones & surgery

Gender Identity Disorders / Gender Dysphoria

- Very rare: male-to-female (MtF) 1 in 11000 to 1 in 30000, female-to-male (FtM) 1 in 20000 to 1 in 100000, estimated from clinic sample
- ▶ MtF to FtM ratio \sim 3:1
- The cause is unknown, probably an interplay between biological and environmental factors
- > Cannot be cured by medications or psychological treatment without transition
- When symptoms are severe & patients can't cope, patients may seek help from professionals including those from mental health services

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Position Statement of GID /GD services under the Hospital Authority (HA)

- > (1) HA has been providing medical services to treat the physical and mental problems of patients with "Gender Identity Disorders" (in DSM-IV & lately "Gender Dysphoria" in DSM-V) and with "Disorders of Sex Development" in their best interest.
- (2) Medical professions in HA are willing to provide medical evidence on the conditions mentioned under (1).
- (3) Gender recognition may go beyond medical perspectives and should be deliberated by the society at large.

Care pathway for GID / GD under the HA

- > Any registered medical practitioners can refer patients with gender dysphoria to psychiatric specialty outpatient clinics (SOPCs) under the Hospital Authority
- **Multi-disciplinary** approach: psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, geneticists, endocrinologists, plastic surgeons, urologists, gynaecologists, social workers, etc
- **Coordinated** care through case psychiatrists
- Year 2013-14: 121 patients have received services under Psychiatric SOPCs, 12 undergone Sex Reassignment Surgery

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Patient journey in the care for GID / GD under the HA

- Making diagnosis: interview with patients and their family members or significant others
- Provide information and support for patients and their family members or significant others
- Discussion on treatment goals and options which are open, based on individual needs, in the best interest of the patients, & making reference to international guidelines e.g. WPATH SOC
- Patients have **full autonomy** in making decisions for treatment options, no treatment will be provided without patients' informed consent
- Psychological treatment: e.g. counselling to consolidate gender identity, strengthen understanding, coping & resilience
- Real Life Experience: living full time in the desired gender, a period for transition into new gender role, under support & guidance from mental health professionals
- Hormonal treatment: female hormones for MtF, male hormones for FtM, for changing body shape & some sexual characteristics, and to enhance psychological well-being, with close monitoring of side effects
- Sex Reassignment Surgery: after at least 12 months of successful Real Life Experience, recommendation letters from 2 mental health professionals, involves removal of original sexual structures and reconstruction of structures of the desired sex
- Not all patients choose to receive all treatment, optimal care plan to relieve gender dysphoria is reached by thorough discussion on risks and benefits in the best interest of the patients

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