Assessment of Gender Dysphoria

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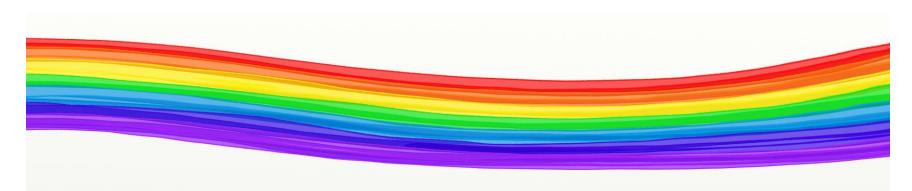
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Disclosures

 I have no financial relationships to disclose or conflicts of interest to resolve





Gender Dysphoria in Children

DSM-5 302.6 (F64.2)

- A. A marked incongruence between one's experienced/expressed gender and assigned gender, of at least 6 months' duration, as manifested by at least six of the following (one of which must be Criterion A1):
 - 1. A strong desire to be of the other gender or an insistence that he or she is of the other gender (or some alternative gender different from one's assigned gender)
 - 2. In boys (assigned gender), a strong preference for cross-dressing or simulating female attire; or in girls (assigned gender), a strong preference for wearing only typical masculine clothing and a strong resistance to the wearing of typical feminine clothing
 - 3. A strong preference for cross-gender roles in make-believe play or fantasy play
 - 4. A strong preference for the toys, games, or activities stereotypically used or engaged in by the other ender
 - 5. A strong preference for playmates of the other gender
 - 6. In boys (assigned gender), a strong rejection of typically masculine toys, games, and activities and strong avoidance of rough-and-tumble play; or in girls (assigned gender), a strong rejection of typically feminine toys, games, and activites
 - 7. A strong dislike of one's sexual anatomy
 - 8. A strong desire for the primary and/or secondary sex characteristics that match one's experienced gender
- B. The condition is associated with clinically significant distress or impairment in social, school, or other important areas of functioning

Specify if: With a disorder of sex development (e.g., a congenital adrenogenital disorder)



Gender Dysphoria in Adolescents & Adults DSM-5 302.85 (F64.1)

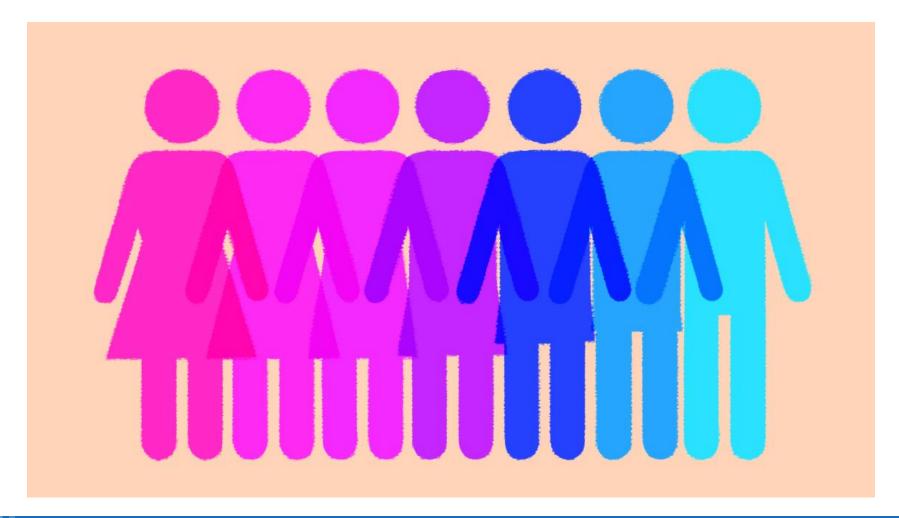
- A. A marked incongruence between one's experienced/expressed gender and assigned gender, of at least 6 months' duration, as manifested by at least two of the following:
 - 1. A marked incongruence between one's experienced/expressed gender and primary and/or secondary sex characteristics (or in young 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

Specify if: With a disorder of sex development (e.g., a congenital adrenogenital disorder)

Specify if: **Posttransition:** The individual has transitioned to full-time living in the desired gender (w/ or w/o legalization of gender change) and has undergone (or is preparing to have) at least one of the cross-sex medical procedure or treatment regimen – namely, regular cross-sex hormone treatment or gender reassignment surgery confirming the desired gender



Diversity



Standards of Care





Assessment

Pronouns/preferred name

Tone of <u>affirmation</u> and kindness



Gender History

- Plans/wishes
 - Possibilities and limitations
- Early childhood memories
- Puberty (if applicable)
- Coming out (if applicable)
- Relationship now with their body
- Response to transition efforts



Gender History

"Transgender children typically consistently,
persistently, and insistently express a cross-gender
identity and feel that their gender is different from
their assigned sex." - APA Fact Sheet: Gender Diversity and Transgender
Identity in Children



Questionnaires

- Utrecht Gender Dysphoria Scale Gender Spectrum
 - I wish I had been born as my affirmed gender
 - I feel unhappy because I have the physical characteristics of my assigned sex
 - It feels good to live as my affirmed gender
 - Puberty felt like a betrayal
- Gender Affirmative Lifespan Approach (GALA™) –
 University of Minnesota Medical School Institute for Sexual and Gender Health



Questionnaires

- Gender Identity/Gender Dysphoria Questionnaire for Adults and Adolescents (GIDYQ-AA)
 - have you felt satisfied being a girl?
 - have you felt pressured by others to be a girl, although you don't really feel like one?
 - have you felt uncertain about your gender, that is, feeling somewhere in between a girl and a boy?
 - have you had the wish or desire to be a boy?
 - at work or at school, have you presented yourself as a boy?



Other Areas of Focus

- Common comorbidities
 - Depression
 - Anxiety
 - Suicidal Ideation & Self-harm
 - Oppositional Defiant Disorder
 - Autism Spectrum Disorder
 - Substance abuse
- Adolescents are particularly vulnerable

(Becerra-Culqui TA, Liu Y, Nash R, et al. Mental health of transgender and gender nonconforming youth compared with their peers. *Pediatrics*. 2018;141(5):e20173845; María Paz-Otero, MD, Antonio Becerra-Fernández MD, PhD, Gilberto Pérez-López, MD, PhD and Domingo Ly-Pen, MD, PhD, 2021)



Other Areas of Focus

- Increased risk of violence
- Increased risk of sexual assault
- Protective factors



Psychotherapy

- "Psychotherapy (individual, couple, family, or group)
 for purposes such as exploring gender identity, role,
 and expression; addressing the negative impact of
 gender dysphoria and stigma on mental health;
 alleviating internalized transphobia; enhancing social
 and peer support; improving body image; or
 promoting resilience." WPATH
- Address comorbid concerns

