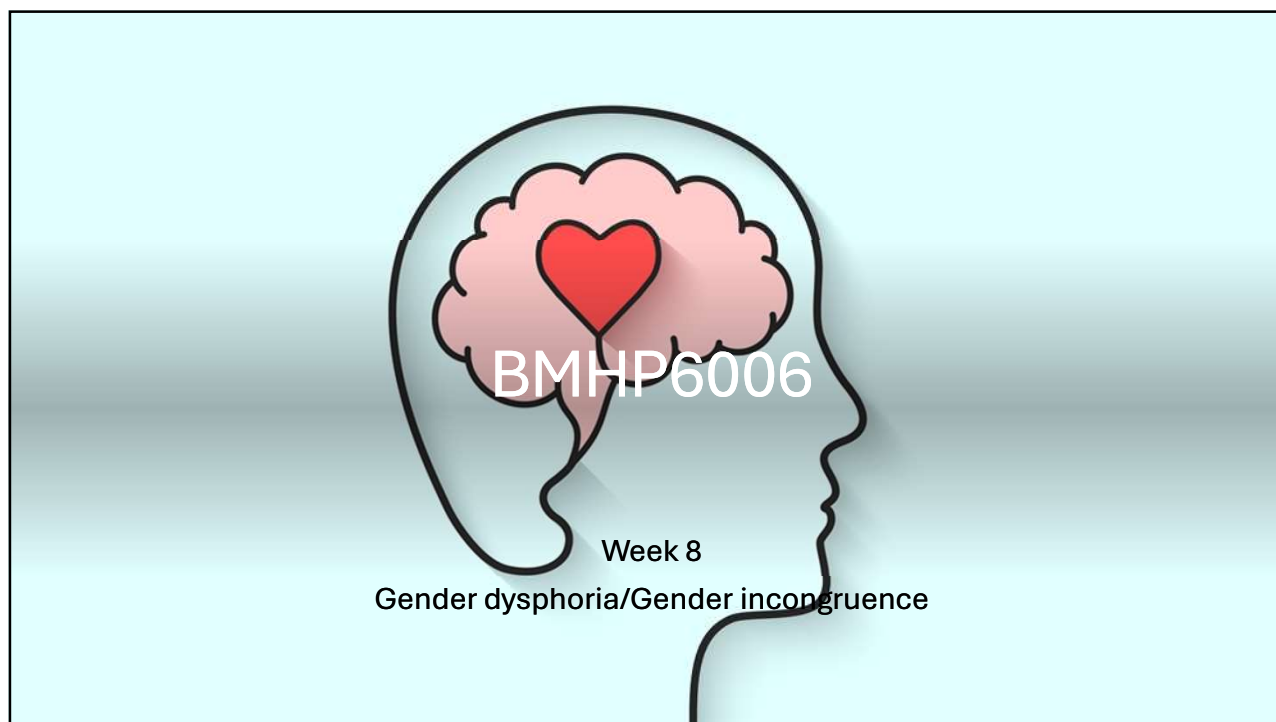




1

Plan for today

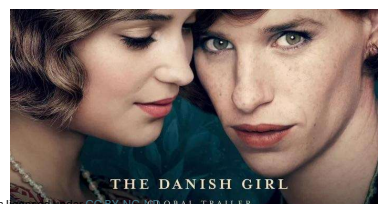
Gender is a core part of our identity



ICD
classifications

Treatment

Cass review



2

Outdated ICD-10: Gender dysphoria

- A disorder characterized by a strong and persistent cross-gender identification (such as stating a desire to be the other sex or frequently passing as **the other sex**) **coupled with persistent discomfort with his or her sex** (manifested in adults, for example, as a preoccupation with altering primary and secondary sex characteristics through hormonal manipulation or surgery).



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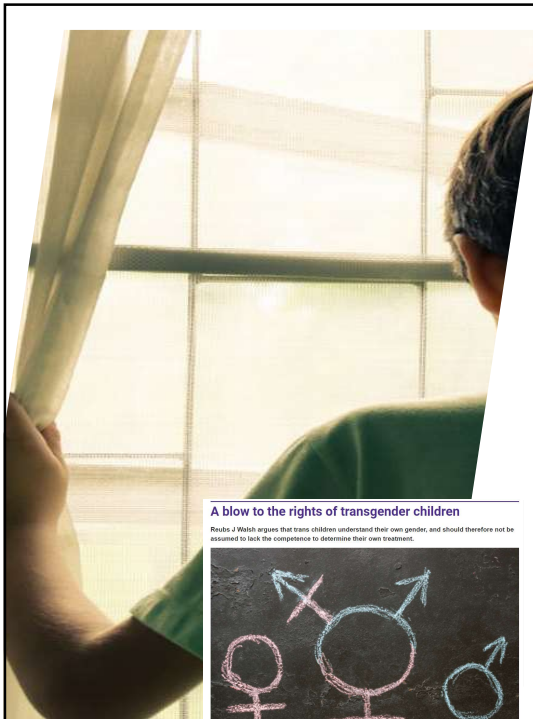
3

Significant changes in ICD 11

- Gender incongruence of adolescence or adulthood : Gender Incongruence of Adolescence and Adulthood is characterised by a marked and persistent incongruence between an individual's experienced gender and the assigned sex, which often leads to a desire to 'transition', in order to live and be accepted as a person of the experienced gender, through hormonal treatment, surgery or other health care services to make the individual's body align, as much as desired and to the extent possible, with the experienced gender. The diagnosis cannot be assigned prior the onset of puberty. Gender variant behaviour and preferences alone are not a basis for assigning the diagnosis.
- Gender incongruence of childhood : Gender incongruence of childhood is characterised by a marked incongruence between an individual's experienced/expressed gender and the assigned sex in pre-pubertal children. It includes a strong desire to be a different gender than the assigned sex; a strong dislike on the child's part of his or her sexual anatomy or anticipated secondary sex characteristics and/or a strong desire for the primary and/or anticipated secondary sex characteristics that match the experienced gender; and make-believe or fantasy play, toys, games or activities and playmates that are typical of the experienced gender rather than the assigned sex. The incongruence must have persisted for about 2 years. Gender variant behaviour and preferences alone are not a basis for assigning the diagnosis.

What are the key changes in ICD 11? How do the changes reflect our changing view of transgender

4



Gender Dysphoria

- Strong and persistent other-gender identification
 - Persistent discomfort with being labelled as one's biological sex (not linked to physical intersex condition)
 - Distress, social isolation, depression, social phobias, anxiety, school refusal
- Experience high level of teasing, bullying, discrimination, stigmatising, being ostracised, violence
- Be aware of the discourse associated with a 'dys-' perspective

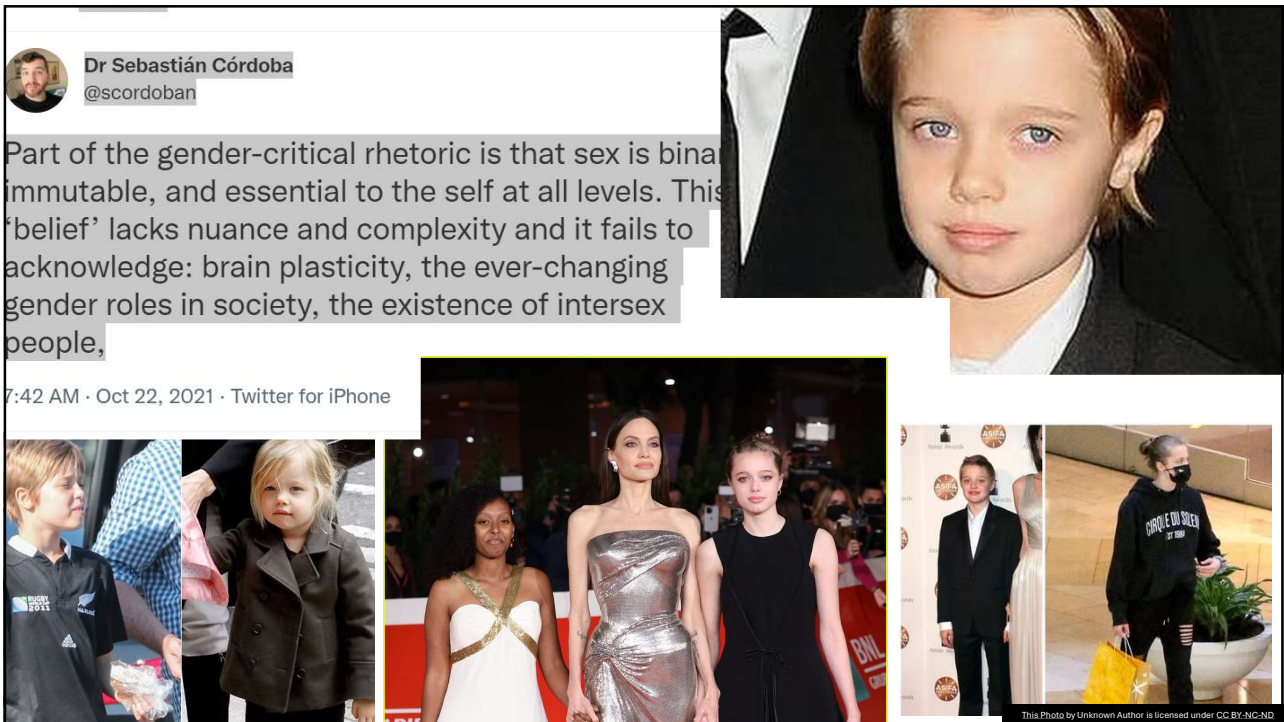
A blow to the rights of transgender children
 Reuben J Welch argues that trans children understand their own gender, and should therefore not be assumed to lack the competence to determine their own treatment.

5

Dr Sebastián Córdoba
@scordoban

Part of the gender-critical rhetoric is that sex is binary, immutable, and essential to the self at all levels. This 'belief' lacks nuance and complexity and it fails to acknowledge: brain plasticity, the ever-changing gender roles in society, the existence of intersex people,

7:42 AM · Oct 22, 2021 · Twitter for iPhone



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6

Minority stress model (Meyer, 2003)

- Minority stress model (Meyer, 2023) posits sexual minorities face unique and hostile stressors related to their sexual minority identity, leading to negative impacts on their health and school/academic outcomes.
- Transgender persons experienced transphobia hate crimes more so than other LGBTQ groups (Home Office, 2021; Stop Hate UK, 2021)



- Four times more likely to experience violent victimisation than cisgender in the US (Flore et al., 2018)
- Herman, Brown and Haas (2019) reported (n=27,715) high suicide thoughts (81.7%) and attempts (48.3%)
 - Additional unique risk factors: experiences of discrimination, stigma, family rejection, and lack of access to gender-affirming health care



• Murdered transgender teenager
Brianna Ghey

https://i.guim.co.uk/img/media/2a853250936e1913850893985563b7903c6bd7c5/290_435_1187_712/master/1187.jpg?width=620&dpr=2&s=none

7

Acceptance by others is a protective key to mental health

- Herman, Brown and Haas' report (2019) identifies acceptance by others is an important protector for transgender persons
 - Note the wide range of persons: spouse/partner, family of origin including children, religious community and others at employment
- Access to gender affirming health care is another protective factor to reduced suicide thoughts and attempts



8

30 parents of transgender child under 11 and 10 of these trans children in the UK interviewed.



Horton (2022)

Institutional
cishnormativity
in UK schools

- Cisnormative policy enabling transphobic action
- Cisnormative curricula

Failure to
protect trans
children

- Toleration of abuse
- Pupil isolation

Educational
injustice

- School drop out
- Institutional trauma

9

What does Horton (2020) mean by “Institutional cishnormativity”?

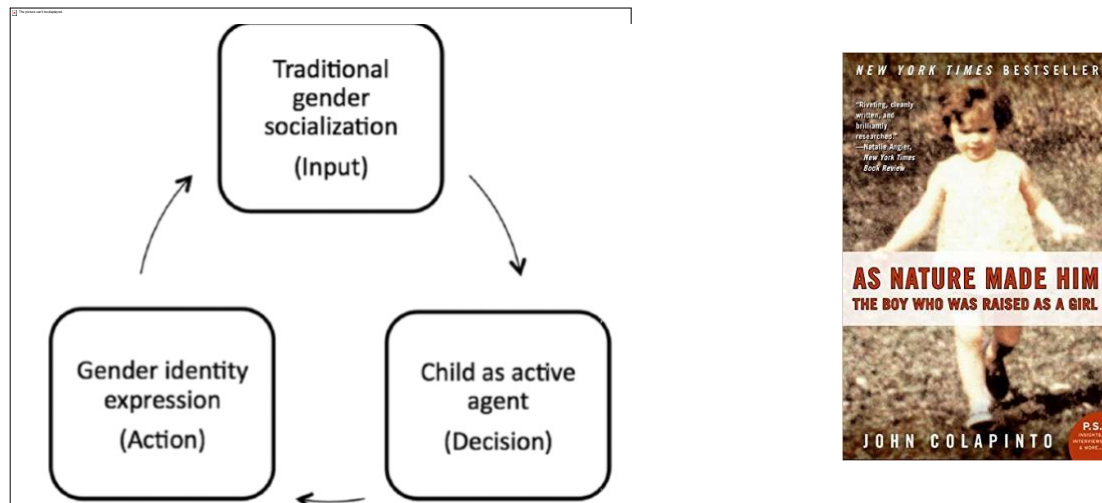
- Read the first theme of the result section
- [Institutional cishnormativity and educational injustice: Trans children's experiences in primary and early secondary education in the UK - Horton - 2023 - British Journal of Educational Psychology - Wiley Online Library](#)
- What are the impacts of this?
- What are Horton's recommendations?



They constantly were sending her home because she was too sick to be at school because she was vomiting all the time because she was so – just an anxious ball of anxiety and mess (Horton, 2020).

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10



Brinkman et al., (2014): The Dynamic Negotiation Process Between Conformity and **Authenticity**

11

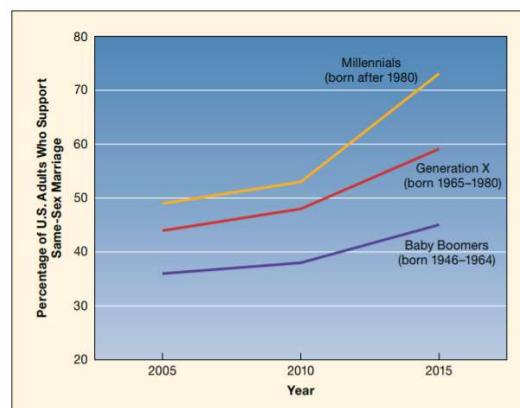


FIGURE 13.7 Percentage of U.S. adults who support same-sex marriage, by generation. In surveys of nationally representative samples of several thousand Americans age 18 and older, support for allowing same-sex couples to marry legally increased from 2005 to 2015 among all generations. Younger cohorts are the most accepting; nearly three-fourths of Millennials approve of legalized same-sex marriage. (Based on Pew Research Center, 2010b, 2015d.)

What are the impacts of attitude changes on the child's social learning, developing gender and self schema?

12

What happens when you don't follow the mainstream gendered thinking?

In Jamaica, transgender teen murdered by mob

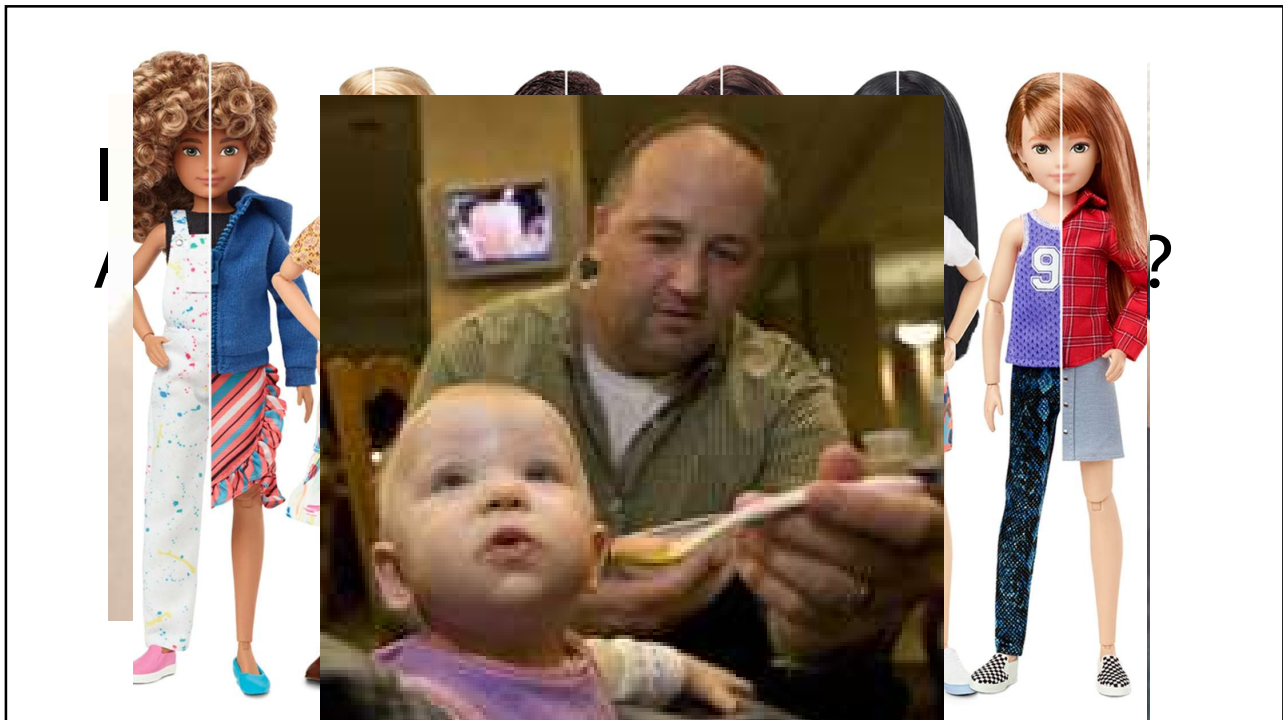
GCHQ apologises for 'horrifying' treatment of Alan Turing and discrimination against other LGBT

Canada moves to criminalize LGBTQ+ 'conversion therapy'

Bill seeks to amend national Criminal Code over 'discredited and denounced' practice, fulfilling Trudeau promise



13



14

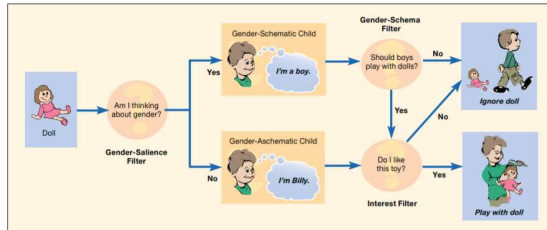


FIGURE 8.3 Cognitive pathways for gender-schematic and gender-aschematic children. In gender-schematic children, the gender-salience filter immediately makes gender highly relevant: Billy sees a doll and thinks, "I'm a boy. Should boys play with dolls?" Drawing on his experiences, he answers "yes" or "no." If he answers "yes" and the doll interests him, he plays with the doll. If he answers "no," he avoids the "gender-inappropriate" toy. Gender-aschematic children rarely view the world in gender-linked terms: Billy simply asks, "Do I like this toy?" and responds on the basis of his interests. (Reprinted by permission of Rebecca Bigler.)

Differences in sexuality and gender identity continue to exist despite stigmatisation and discrimination towards homosexual and individuals with intersex throughout history.

Therefore, it is not enough to put it down to just different points of view.

Differences not deviance

Danger of normalisation based on a selected few

15

Stop and think

- If there is no need to hold on tight to a binary gender system, how would psychological theories keep up with the more diverse experiences from which our youngsters develop their identity?
- With the advent of social media, young people are more aware of (and more accepting????) of a non-binary system
- The language change in ICD 11 reflects shifting position to the clinical view of transgender
- Would we see few persons affected by gender dysphoria/incongruence in the future?



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16

Treatment

- Note some websites still use gender dysphoria while others refer to gender incongruence service
- Multidiscipline team
- Risks and side effects in some of the treatments
- Care and support for life after transition

Children and Young People

- Psychotherapy
- Parental support
- CYPMHS
- Puberty blockers and gender-affirming hormones
- When 17, transition to adult service

Adults

- Psychotherapy
- Non-surgical interventions (e.g. hormone therapy)
- Surgical interventions

17



The Cass Review
Independent review of gender identity services for children and young people

“Clinicians have told us are unable to determine with any certainty which children and young people will go on to have an enduring trans identity”

sex



Socialist Worker
Trans Rights Now
Socialist Workers Party swp.org.uk

Rights Now
Socialist Workers Party swp.org.uk

<https://sex-matters.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/CASS-header-pic.png>

Cass Review (2024)

<https://static.independent.co.uk/2024/04/10/10/02/5e780b82a34638ea2bc77be0139Y29udGVudHNIYXGFwaSwxNzEyODI0Mjg2-2.70633711.jpg>

18

Mosaic approach: Cass review in different takes

What Cass review says about surge in children seeking gender services | Transgender | The Guardian

The Cass Review is a damning indictment of what the NHS has been doing to children - Sex Matters (sex-matters.org)

Detailed response to The Cass Review's Final Report (rcpsych.ac.uk)

Mermaids' response to The Cass Review - In Depth - Mermaids (mermaidsuk.org.uk)

The Cass Review - Our initial review and actions | Stonewall