

PROVIDING A SERVICE TO TRANS PATIENTS

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DEFINITIONS OF CIS / TRANSGENDER

- * If a person's assignment at birth is the *same* as their felt / sense of gender → then they are CIS GENDER (cis means “on the same side”).
- * If a person's assignment at birth is *different* from their felt / sense of gender → then they are TRANS GENDER.

GENERAL GOOD PRACTICE

- * Be thoughtful : ask, listen, respect.
- * Practice Policy :
 - * Use the right pronouns.
 - * Ensure confidentiality and privacy.
 - * Create a supportive environment → a kinder and gentler environment where the person feels emotionally and physically safe. Make the person feel supported.
- * Recognise potentially difficult situations.
- * Encourage / support staff and peers with education and training on diversity.

PROVIDING SEXUAL HEALTH SCREENING TO TRANS GENDER PATIENTS

- * The numbers are small → approximately 1% of your Practice population.
- * They might not come to you :
 - * They might not be aware of local services.
 - * They may lack the education to access services.
 - * They may lack confidence in medical professionals.

PROVIDING SEXUAL HEALTH SCREENING TO TRANS GENDER PATIENTS

- * They are a VULNERABLE GROUP → risk of assault / risk of HIV infection :
 - * 44% of trans people are involved in voluntary or forced sex work.
 - * 19% prevalence of HIV amongst the world's trans gender population vs the 1% in the general population.
 - * Trans women are 49 times more likely to acquire HIV.
- * There is a higher instance of alcohol and substance abuse in the trans gender community → which is associated with a higher risk of contracting HIV and STDs.
- * There is also a possibility that sexual activity involving a surgically created 'neo-vagina' may carry a higher risk of transmitting HIV than with unprotected vaginal sex.

PROVIDING SEXUAL HEALTH SCREENING TO TRANS GENDER PATIENTS

- * Sexual health screening for all trans patients :
 - * HIV
 - * Hepatitis B
 - * Syphilis
- * Trans man (FTM) with vagina
 - * Chlamydia
 - * Gonorrhea
 - * RNA female self swab
- * Trans man (FTM) without vagina and Trans woman (MTF) without vaginoplasty
 - * Chlamydia
 - * Gonorrhea
 - * RNA urine

PROVIDING SEXUAL HEALTH SCREENING TO TRANS GENDER PATIENTS

- * Trans woman (MTF) - with most common type of vaginoplasty (skin lined vagina with penile scrotal inversion and skin grafting) :
 - * Chlamydia
 - * Gonorrhoea
 - * RNA urine
 - * A vulvovaginal swab is not sufficient.
 - * The urethra is the main focus of infection.
- * Trans woman (MTF) - with mucosal lined vagina with colovaginoplasty (recto sigmoid / caecum), ileal J pouch, peritoneal graft :
 - * Chlamydia
 - * Gonorrhoea
 - * RNA rectal swab
 - * Mucosa is adequate for screening.