

PROVIDING HORMONE TREATMENT

to Trans and Gender Non-Conforming Patients

SPONSORED BY

Department of Family Medicine
Ohio University Heritage College of Osteopathic Medicine

Monday, June 19, 2017 6—8:30 p.m.

Grosvenor 128, Ohio University, Athens

South Pointe Hospital, Cleveland, Building A, Room SPS-243 (via videoconference)

OhioHealth Medical Education Building 1 (MEB1), Dublin, Room 415 (via videoconference)



Pre-register: Email Dr. Cordingley, cordingl@ohio.edu **Day of event:** At 5:45 p.m. at each site's conference room doors

PRESENTED BY



Jane Balbo, DO



Gary Cordingley, MD, PhD



Krista Duval, DO



Theodore Hutchinson, PhD



Katy Kropf, DO

OBJECTIVES

Concerning transgender and GNC people

the practitioner will be able to:

- 1) Connect terms applying to differently gendered lives with their underlying concepts.
- 2) Recognize challenges they face in self-acceptance, coming out and navigating a hostile world.
- 3) Recognize that most practitioners already have trans patients within their practice populations and they might have unmet needs.
- 4) List the barriers they face in accessing health care, and the adverse effects of those barriers on health outcomes.

Concerning their medical office

the practitioner will be able to:

- 1) Identify instances in which the procedures or physical features of their front-office and clinical spaces might distress trans or GNC patients.
- 2) Formulate changes in greeting, registration and manner of referring to trans and GNC patients to be respectful and inclusive; reorient naming of body-parts according to the patient's wishes.

Concerning surgical options

the practitioner will be able to:

- 1) Identify which procedures are most obtained or desired by trans-masculine and trans-feminine patients.
- 2) Describe the major features of chest/breast surgeries and those involving genitalia; list WPATH-recommended criteria for each of these procedures.

Concerning hormone management

the practitioner will be able to:

- 1) Define principal components of trans-masculine and trans-feminine hormone treatments, including medications, risks and monitoring; describe appropriate use of informed consent for these treatments.
- 2) List expected changes caused by masculinizing and feminizing hormones and their expected time-courses, and categorize which hormonal changes are reversible, partially reversible or irreversible.
- 3) Describe how gonadotropin releasing hormone agonists delay puberty, how the Tanner stages of pubertal development guide the timing of this treatment, and how treatment of children before their age of consent affects the informed consent process.

Continuing Education Credit

The Ohio University Heritage College of Osteopathic Medicine is accredited by the American Osteopathic Association to provide osteopathic continuing education for physicians. The Ohio University Heritage College of Osteopathic Medicine designates this program for a maximum of <u>2 hours</u> of AOA Category <u>1-A credit</u> and will report the CME and specialty credits commensurate with the extent of the physician's participation in this activity.