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)

REGISTRATION (free of charge)

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



OHIO

Heritage

for physicians &

nurse practitioners

College of Osteopathic /ledicine





Garv Cordinglev. MD, PhD

Krista Duval, DO

Theodore Hutchinson. PhD



DO

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.

OBJECTIVES

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 WPATHrecommended 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.

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.

Continuing Education Credit

The Ohio University Heritage College of Osteopathic Medicine is accred-

ited 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 2 hours of AOA Category 1-A credit and will report the CME and specialty credits com-

mensurate with the extent of the physician's participation in this activity.