To protect, promote & improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county & community efforts.



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State Surgeon General

Vision: To be the Healthiest State in the Nation

Treatment of Gender Dysphoria for Children and Adolescents April 20, 2022

The Florida Department of Health wants to clarify evidence recently cited on a <u>fact sheet</u> released by the US Department of Health and Human Services and provide guidance on treating gender dysphoria for children and adolescents.

Systematic reviews on hormonal treatment for young people show a trend of low-quality evidence, small sample sizes, and medium to high risk of bias. A paper published in the International Review of Psychiatry states that 80% of those seeking clinical care will lose their desire to identify with the non-birth sex. One review concludes that "hormonal treatments for transgender adolescents can achieve their intended physical effects, but <a href="evidence regarding their psychosocial and cognitive impact is generally lacking."

According to the Merck Manual, "gender dysphoria is characterized by a strong, persistent cross-gender identification associated with anxiety, depression, irritability, and often a wish to live as a gender different from the one associated with the sex assigned at birth."

Due to the lack of conclusive evidence, and the potential for long-term, irreversible effects, the Department's guidelines are as follows:

- Social gender transition should not be a treatment option for children or adolescents.
- Anyone under 18 should not be <u>prescribed puberty blockers</u> or <u>hormone therapy</u>.
- Gender reassignment surgery should not be a treatment option for children or adolescents.
 - Based on the <u>currently available evidence</u>, "encouraging mastectomy, ovariectomy, uterine extirpation, penile disablement, tracheal shave, the prescription of hormones which are out of line with the genetic make-up of the child, or puberty blockers, are all clinical practices which run an <u>unacceptably high risk of doing harm</u>."
- Children and adolescents should be provided social support by peers and family and seek counseling from a licensed provider.

These guidelines do not apply to procedures or treatments for children or adolescents born with a genetically or biochemically verifiable <u>disorder of sex development</u> (DSD). These disorders include, but are not limited to, 46, XX DSD; 46, XY DSD; sex chromosome DSDs; XX or XY sex reversal; and ovotesticular disorder.

The Department's guidelines are consistent with the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services <u>age requirement for surgical and non-surgical treatment</u>. These guidelines are also in line with the guidance, reviews, and <u>recommendations</u> from <u>Sweden</u>, <u>Finland</u>, the <u>United Kingdom</u>, and <u>France</u>.

Parents are encouraged to reach out to their child's health care provider for more information.

