#### **Clinicians TransHub Resource Pack**



Resource	Link	Audience	Description
New Client Registration Form	transhub.org.au/s/TH_Affirming-intake-form.pdf	Clinicians	An inclusive registration/intake form template
	[PDF opens]		
10 Tips for Clinicians Working with Trans and Gender Diverse People	transhub.org.au/s/FactSheet 10Tips.pdf	Clinicians	A factsheet to support inclusive and affirming practice with trans clients and
·	[PDF opens]		patients
10 Questions to Ask a Doctor	transhub.org.au/s/FactSheet_10Questions.pdf	Community	A factsheet with 10 questions and details for finding trans affirming health professionals
	[PDF opens]		3 1
Doctor letter: Affirm name and pronouns	transhub.org.au/s/TH_Update-details-letter.docx	Community	A template letter for a trans person to affirm their name and language
	[Doc downloads]		and name and ranguage
Doctor letter: Starting hormones	transhub.org.au/s/TH Starting-hormones-	Community	A template letter for a trans person to
	letter.docx		request starting a hormone regimen.
	[Doc downloads]		
Doctor letter: Continuing hormones	transhub.org.au/s/TH Continuing-hormones- letter.docx	Community	A template letter for a trans person to request continuation an existing hormone
	[Doc downloads]		regimen
Letter template: Gender confirmation	transhub.org.au/s/TH Statement-to-certify-	Clinicians	A template letter for medical practitioners
statement from medical practitioner	gender.docx		to write in support of gender confirmation.
	[Doc downloads]		
Words Matter: A guide to talking about the	transhub.org.au/s/Brochure_WordsMatter.pdf	Allies	A factsheet to support allies talk about their
trans people in your life	[PDF opens]		trans family, friends, and patients.
GP Management Plan (GPMP): Feminising	transhub.org.au/s/TransHub-	Clinicians	A template GPMP for use by GPs providing
Gender Affirmation	forms feminising final.pdf		feminising gender affirming care for trans women and non-binary people presumed
	[PDF opens]		male at birth
GP Management Plan (GPMP): Masculinising	transhub.org.au/s/TransHub-	Clinicians	A template GPMP for use by GPs providing
Gender Affirmation	forms masculinising final.pdf		masculinising gender affirming care for trans men and non-binary people presumed
	[PDF opens]		female at birth

Further information and resources available at:

www.transhub.org.au

#### **NEW CLIENT REGISTRATION FORM**

We welcome, celebrate and respect diversity. We will always use your preferred name.

Relationship Phone

Relationship Phone

Name

**Emergency contact** 

**TEMPLATE** 

Miss	Ms	Mrs	Mr	Mx	Dr	N/A	Other				
l name					Last name						
ted on Med	icare Card						Date of b	irth	/	/	
Fema	ale N	vlale N	on-binary	, Differ	ent identity (sp	pecify)					
) What was	listed on	your first bii	th certifi	cate?	Female	Male					
) What are	your pron	ouns?	She	He	They	Othe	r (specify)				
) I use diffe	rent word	s to describe	my body	y Yes	(specify)						
ientation				-	Bisexual	Qı	ueer	Prefer no	t to dis	close	
		γ	es N	lo	Aborig Aborig	inal inal/Torre	es Strait Isla	nder			
					Postal address						
urb		Pos	stcode		City/Subur	·b			Postco	de	
ŧ			Work #			E	mail				
Pension Payment/Pe Veterans Af illity Suppor r governme nployment-I	ension fairs Pensi t Pension nt pension related ber pension/be	/benefit nefits	Gold	White	Gender list  Medicare I	ted with I	<b>Medicare</b> xpiry	M /	F	Yes	No
	I name  ted on Med  Fema ) What was ) What are ) I use differientation  of birth I language equire an inguage require guage require  Benefit typ Pension Payment/Pe Veterans Affility Support government povernment	Female  Yed on Medicare Card  Yed on Medic	I name  ted on Medicare Card  Female Male N ) What was listed on your first bin ) What are your pronouns?  I use different words to describe ientation Heterosexual Different ident  of birth I language equire an interpreter? guage required  Pension Payment/Pension Veterans Affairs Pension ility Support Pension r government pension/benefit inployment-related benefits overnment pension/benefit	Ted on Medicare Card  Female Male Non-binary  What was listed on your first birth certified  What are your pronouns? She  I use different words to describe my body  ientation Heterosexual Gan  Different identity (specinoser)  Of birth  I language  equire an interpreter? 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# 10 tips for clinicians working with trans & gender diverse people

Trans and gender diverse (TGD) people need access to the same high-quality healthcare as everyone else, even if our clinical needs may differ sometimes from those of our cisgender peers.

Though TGD people report experiencing high levels of discrimination within healthcare settings, we know that many health professionals working alongside TGD people really want to be inclusive and affirming, and so the following tips have been developed to offer guidance that will strengthen this work.

#### 1. Ask, don't assume

Just because someone 'looks like' a particular gender doesn't mean we identify that way. Ask what name and pronoun we use, note our name and pronouns on intake forms, and use it consistently.

It's good practice to introduce yourself with your name and pronoun. It demonstrates that you're thinking and working inclusively, and you know that pronouns are universal.

#### 2. Often it's not even about gender

Asking unnecessary questions about our bodies or genitals doesn't generally support the building of strong relationships with trans people. If you are treating a sprained arm, focus on the arm. Respect the privacy of the patient, and ensure that they are treated professionally and compassionately.

#### 3. Being inclusive takes some unlearning

Describe people by features, rather than perceived gender. "The person in the blue coat" or "the patient with a red scarf" is more accurate than "that man over there".

#### 4. Affirming words empower people

Many people, including trans people, can have complicated relationships with our bodies. Asking us what terms we prefer for our body and/or body parts, and then using those terms can help us feel empowered and affirmed.



#### 5. Stay trauma-informed

Remember that trans people are more likely to have been harassed, shamed, and even assaulted in healthcare settings, so ask permission before touching us and give clear information about any procedures that you need to perform.

We appreciate your safe, responsive and affirming treatment.

#### 6. Three is a crowd

Don't bring additional personnel into the room without consent (including other doctors, medical students, or nursing staff). Treating trans people like case studies can feel like you are de-personalising, shaming, or harassing us.

#### 7. Three ain't a crowd

Respect that trans people may prefer to bring a "safe person" or patient advocate into appointments.

If you have to deliver something where another person cannot be in the room, such as a domestic violence screening, be clear about why they will need to step outside for a moment.

#### 8. Show you care

Seeing our lives represented and affirmed goes a long way toward helping us feel comfortable and welcome. Consider visible cues such as trans-specific literature and posters in your reception and clinic rooms. Download resources at **www.transhub.org.au** 

#### 9. Treat the individual

No gender affirmation is the same – medical affirmation is deeply personal. Some trans people don't undergo any medical affirmation, and some do; and medical affirmation may or may not include surgeries.

It's important to respect that our personal needs are medically necessary and critical to our health. Ask about our needs in a supportive, solution-focused manner.

#### 10. Remembering person-centred care

In all work with trans people, focusing on person-centred care is critical; our needs and desires should direct treatment goals and methods.

Coordinating medical care with various specialties (such as endocrinologists and peer support) should be a priority, in order to effectively treat the whole person in an affirming, empowering manner.

For more information and resources, visit www.transhub.org.au/clinicians

Adapted with permission from Rad Remedy www.radremedy.org

TransHub is a digital platform for trans and gender diverse people in NSW, their loved ones, allies and health providers.

It is an initiative of ACON, NSW's leading health organisation specialising in community health, inclusion and HIV responses for people of diverse sexualities and genders.





## 10 trans questions to ask a doctor

The following questions may help you find a gender affirming doctor who is right for you. Ask as many, or as few, of these questions as you like.

A reception staff member, will generally take your call, and answer your questions. You can request to speak to or leave a message for a doctor if you would prefer.

You can also check their website to see if they include information on trans and gender diverse inclusion.

1. Is there an inclusion or diversity policy, and does it explicitly include trans and gender diverse people?

Sometimes a clinic will have a general policy that may not specifically address trans patients and our needs. A policy that speaks explicitly about trans people is a good sign they have done some work and training to make their services more inclusive.

2. Is there a policy specifically about supporting gender affirming healthcare?

It's a good idea to check if staff have supported someone to medically affirm their gender in the past and they know where to access peer and professional support when a patient seeks it.

3. Have staff received trans awareness and inclusivity training, and is there ongoing training regarding the experiences and needs of trans patients?

Check that this training is part of the induction of new staff and existing staff get regular professional development (ACON Pride Training can assist with this).

4. Do your intake forms have options for people whose gender isn't male or female?

This can help broach whether or not the clinic has thought about how trans people fit into their system, and may indicate that they will have trouble affirming you even if you are a binary gender.

One way you can test this is to check if the forms you have to complete recognise your gender identity. For example, if they have gender identity options such as male/female/non-binary.



#### 5. Can a recorded gender marker be changed in your system?

Although medical record systems aren't usually designed with the needs of the trans and gender diverse community in mind, keeping accurate and clear medical records, and ensuring there is flexibility for changes such as gender markers, names and pronouns, is an essential part of patient care.

6. Do you have any way of noting or changing a person's pronouns in your system, and does this include the use of neutral pronouns, like 'they' and 'them'?

Many services use software that doesn't have a specific space for pronouns, and so might use the notes section instead.

#### 7. Do any other trans or gender diverse people access your service?

Knowing that other trans people attend isn't a guarantee that you will be supported but it may help. You needn't ask for details about individual clients.

8. Do your GPs prescribe gender affirming hormone therapy to trans patients? Do they use the Informed Consent Model or require an approval letter from a Psychiatrist?

Some GPs will initiate (start) hormones, and others will only continue them. Some GPs use the Informed Consent Model, and others will require a letter from a Psych and/or Endocrinologist. Knowing what service the GP provides, and if they provide hormonal affirmation at all, can help you make a decision about the service.

9. Is there an inclusive policy around employing staff from trans and gender diverse communities?

Having staff you can relate to and that understand your individual needs is important. Check if the service has a policy in place for positive inclusion of trans people within the staff group.

Is there a code of conduct for staff and patients that states discrimination and harassment of trans patients will not be tolerated? Anti-discrimination law makes it unlawful for any service in NSW to discriminate against people on the grounds of their 'transgender status'. The Federal Sex Discrimination Act has also made 'gender identity' a protected attribute.

10. Do you have brochures or other information from LGBTQ services available?

This might include brochures, posters, or information about services and events. This may also include linking you to specialist LGBTQ or trans health services, or mainstream services that are trans-affirming.

For more information & resources, visit www.transhub.org.au/finding-a-doctor

TransHub is a digital platform for trans and gender diverse people in NSW, their loved ones, allies and health providers.

It is an initiative of ACON, NSW's leading health organisation specialising in community health, inclusion and HIV responses for people of diverse sexualities and genders.





This letter is designed to be handed to the reception of your doctor / health professionals office, or directly to your doctor.

I have previously attended / am a new patient at this clinic and wanted to update you with some new information for my patient file.

This letter is to advise that I am a member of the trans and gender diverse community.

My gender is	
The name listed with Medicare is	🗌 I would prefer not to write
it down.	
I use the name My prono	uns are
I would appreciate you including a note on my patient file ab	pout my correct name and pronouns. I
request that I am not known by the name listed on my Medica	re card.
Please treat this information as private and confidential.	
When talking about my body:	
I prefer medical language / the terms	for my genitals; and
medical language / the terms	for my chest.
I do / do not menstruate, and would prefer you to use the term	ns for that.
If you have any questions, please discreetly let me know, bu	ıt I'd prefer not talk about my gender
identity out in the open.	
Thank you,	

For more information, you can visit transhub.org.au/clinicians





This letter is designed to be handed directly to your doctor. I have previously attended / am a new patient at this clinic and wanted to let you know that I am wanting to **start** gender affirming hormones. My gender is \_\_\_\_\_\_. The name listed with Medicare is \_\_\_\_\_\_. □ I would prefer not to write it down. I use the name \_\_\_\_\_\_. My pronouns are \_\_\_\_\_\_. I would appreciate you including a note on my patient file about my correct name and pronouns. I request that I am not known by the name listed on my Medicare card. Please treat this information as private and confidential. I wish to start gender affirming masculinising / feminising hormones and would like to do so under your care. In NSW, GPs can initiate and prescribe hormones for trans and gender diverse patients, and there are guidelines for the provision of care available here: transhub.org.au/clinicians/hormones When talking about my body: I prefer medical language / the terms \_\_\_\_\_\_ for my genitals; and medical language / the terms \_\_\_\_\_\_ for my chest. I do / do not menstruate, and would prefer you to use the terms\_\_\_\_\_\_ for that. Thank you,

(Your name) \_\_\_\_\_





This letter is designed to be handed directly to your doctor.

(Your name)

patient at this clinic and wanted to let you know that I am seeking to continue my regimen of gender affirming hormones. My gender is \_\_\_\_\_\_. The name listed with Medicare is \_\_\_\_\_\_. □ I would prefer not to write it down. I use the name \_\_\_\_\_\_. My pronouns are \_\_\_\_\_\_. I would appreciate you including a note on my patient file about my correct name and pronouns. I request that I am not known by the name listed on my Medicare card. Please treat this information as private and confidential. I have been using gender affirming masculinising / feminising hormones since\_\_\_\_\_\_, and would like to continue doing so under your care. My hormone treatment regimen is currently: **Medication Name** Cycle Dose In NSW, GPs can manage hormonal treatment regimen for trans and gender diverse patients, and there are guidelines for the provision of care available here: transhub.org.au/clinicians/hormones When talking about my body: I prefer medical language / the terms \_\_\_\_\_\_ for my genitals; and medical \_\_\_\_\_ for my chest. I do / do not menstruate, and language / the terms \_\_\_\_\_ would prefer you to use the terms\_\_\_\_\_\_ for that. Thank you,

This letter is to advise that I am a member of the trans and gender diverse community. I am a new





# Statement from a Registered Medical Practitioner or Registered Psychologist: Certification of Gender

This sample text is suggested for a statement from a Registered Medical Practitioner or Registered Psychologist (General registration) certifying the gender of a person.

There is no requirement that this statement be used to confirm the validity of a person's gender. Their gender is already valid.

## Registered Medical Practitioner/Psychologist letterhead (including full name and contact details)

I, <medical practitioner/psychologist's full name>, have a clinician/patient relationship with, and have treated, <name of patient> (OR have a clinician/patient relationship with <name of patient> and have reviewed and evaluated their history).

The gender of <Name of patient> is: female / male / non-binary

Signature of Medical Practitioner / Psychologist
Signature block of Medical Practitioner / Psychologist

Registration number from the Medical Board of Australia or Psychology Board of Australia (or equivalent overseas authority)

Adapted from the Australian Government Guidelines on the Recognition of Sex and Gender (updated November 2015) – Appendix 1.



#### WORDS MATTER

A guide to talking about the trans people in your life



### How to talk about the trans people in your life

When there are trans people in your life, whether they are your child or parent, your best friend, a colleague, or your partner, at some point, you'll probably want to talk about them with other people.

Talking about a trans person because they're cool, you love them, they have amazing hair, or told you a great joke is perfectly fine, but talking about the fact that they're trans, or sharing details about their gender affirmation can be a lot more complicated, and in some cases rude and harmful.

This resource explores how we can talk about the trans people in our lives in a way that affirms them and ensures that the parts of their lives that are private, stay private.



We love our allies!
Thank you allies.
Thank you, people
who stand up for us.

We don't want to be tolerated, we don't want that stuff. We want to be celebrated and respected.

That's what we all need and deserve!



#### Talking about trans people generally

Before talking about any aspect of a trans person's identity, body, or gender affirmation, consider whether you need to.

A good question to ask yourself is if you'd take the same approach with a cis (non-trans) person in your life or perhaps if someone similarly questioned you – if that feels uncomfortable to you, it's probably going to feel uncomfortable for a trans person, too.

It is important to remember that a trans person's history or lived experience is not something to be disclosed without permission. If a trans person tells you they are trans it is because they trust you and hope you will honour that trust. If you've found out without their permission, there's no better time to show that you are the kind of person who can be trusted, by making sure it goes no further than you.

This can include sharing the gender someone was presumed to be at birth, the genitals they have or had, their old pronouns, or a previous name. While some trans people may be comfortable with this information being shared with others, others might find it disrespectful.

It can also be tempting to describe someone as your 'trans friend/colleague/brother', but unless you do the same about cis people, it's probably not relevant and could be harmful.

Talking about trans people in a historical context can be a tough one. It's always a good idea to use your trans person's correct name and pronouns, even when sharing a story from before they told you they were trans.

Your mind may project an image of them from the past, and you may suddenly find yourself stumbling over their name or pronouns. Try to avoid statements like 'I knew Jessica when she was Jim' – that's not your information to share. It can take some practice but just apologise and stick with it.

Don't hesitate to seek out counselling support, if you need it. You can talk as much as you like, about anyone in your life, with a therapist.

#### Talking to trans people

Sometimes people feel uncomfortable talking to trans people because they are anxious they'll get something wrong or be offensive.

Generally, it's best to avoid asking about, or pointing out, information that could make any stranger or new friend feel uncomfortable, including asking if they're trans or about a previous name, any surgery they've had, or 'how long they've been trans for' (spoiler alert: forever). Instead, consider how you can phrase a question in a way that affirms them.

#### Parents and carers

If you are the parent or carer of a trans person, it's important to affirm them when talking to others, including not sharing information that is private. This could mean disclosing to friends or family members when your child isn't ready for you to do so, or sharing information about how they're affirming, or planning to affirm, their gender without talking with them first. Before sharing anything private about your child it's important to have their permission.

Try to practice confidentiality and privacy every day when interacting and caring for your children.

#### This can include:

- Once a person has chosen a new name, do not disclose their old name without permission.
- When people ask about medical treatment, remember that your young person has a right to confidentiality and privacy, even if they are not undergoing any medical affirmation at all.
- It is the school's role to keep a student's affirmation story private, if the student so wishes. Sending letters home to other parents about your child only intrudes upon their right to privacy.

It can be really validating to ask for your young trans person's opinion on any decision-making about their life. Demonstrating that you're in this together can be profoundly meaningful.

#### Being an ally is a verb

'Ally' is an action word. Allyship might sometimes look like doing research, advocating on behalf of someone, or being someone they can unwind and debrief with.

Sometimes this can also mean being the person that other people turn to for information, advice, or in some cases gossip, instead of talking directly with the trans person in your life. While it can be helpful to take on this burden of labour, it can also be overwhelming for close allies of trans people to field multiple questions and comments.

It can be helpful to share these experiences, especially if they are experiences of struggle, with a mental health professional, GP, counsellor, or peer support worker, they can help provide tools and support.

It's okay and important to find a balance between taking time for yourself, and using your position as an ally to support the trans people in your life.

#### We appreciate you.



This resource has been written in collaboration with Parents of Gender Diverse Children.

Parents of Gender Diverse Children offers peer support to parents and those parenting trans and gender diverse children. We know that parents who are well supported are better able to support their children. We believe that no matter your age – you will always be someone's child – so we do not impose any age restrictions on the families that we support.

03 9663 6733 info@pgdc.org.au www.pgdc.org.au

TransHub is ACON's digital information and resource platform for all trans and gender diverse people in NSW, their loved ones, allies and health providers.

For more information and resources, visit: www.transhub.org.au





#### TransHub Templates

# GENDER AFFIRMING CARE MANAGEMENT PLAN - FEMINISING PREVENTATIVE HEALTH CARE PLAN TEAM CARE ARRANGEMENT



Important Note: Chronic Care Management   each patient to ensure Med	Plans must be individualised for icare compliance.	GP Management Plans (721):/ (date of service)  Team Care Arrangements (723):/ (date of service)  Reviews (732):/ (date of service)		
PATIENT DETAILS		ALLERGIES  No known allergies/adverse reactions.		
GENDER DETAILS	GP	HISTORY LIST		
Gender identity: <insert gender=""> Gender presumed at birth: M Pronouns:</insert>		Inactive: Date Condition Comment		
MEDICATIONS				

#### **GENDER AFFIRMING CARE MANAGEMENT PLAN TEMPLATE - REVIEW DUE:**

Health Care Need/ Issue/ Condition	Management Goals	OTHER care providers Results/ appointments	ACTION ("TO DO") LIST:
Gender incongruence - physical aspected	Affirmation of experienced gender	Other health care providers:	☐ Regular review of goals for gender affirmation
(marked & persistent incongru-ence between experienced & as-signed	through medical &/or surgical treatment and supported social &/or		☐ Regular monitoring of treatment for efficacy, side effects & concerns
gender)	legal gender affirmation as desired		☐ Healthy lifestyle measures to support physical & mental health & reduce risk of chronic disease
Reference: ICD-11 (Version 04/2019)			
	Gender affirming hormonal treatment - oestrogen replacement	Other health care providers:	☐ Inform patient that no genital or chest exam is necessary in order to access hormonal affirmation
	Ostrogen replacement for gender		☐ Education re expected physical & mental changes & limitations of therapy
	affirmation	Results:	☐ Regular review with GP for clinical monitoring & dose adjustment
	<insert name="" patient=""></insert>		☐ Endocrine/ sexual health physican review, if ap-propriate
	goals:	<u>als</u> :	☐ Oestrogen replacement details:
			☐ Formulation:  Target oestrogen:  AusPATH target = 250-600pmol/L  Sydney consensus target = 400-1000pmol/L  < insert patient name >'s target = (outline reasons if difference in targets)  Patient education re risks of high dose oestrogen if electing for higher targets
			☐ Other gender affirming medical treatment: Progesterone Anti-androgens
			☐ Target testosterone: AusPATH target < 2nmol/L (but above zero) Higher if wishing to maintain erectile function
			☐ Regular blood tests, initially 6-12 weekly, then as advised/ symptomatically
			□ Discuss with Dr any treatment concerns

Health Care Need/ Issue/ Condition	Management Goals	OTHER care providers Results/ appointments	ACTION ("TO DO") LIST:
		Other health care providers:	☐ Education re potential side effects of treatment
	treatment - side effects		☐ Targeted management of side effects as appro-priate
	Early identification & management of treatment side effects	Results:	☐ Regular blood tests
		results.	☐ Discuss with Dr any treatment concerns
	<pre><insert name="" patient=""> goals:</insert></pre>		☐ Low libido/ reduced erectile fx. Increase testosterone target (if a concern)
			☐ Increased metabolic risk Regular blood tests / BP check Healthy lifestyle interventions including regular exercise & healthy diet, consider exercise physiologist/ dietician review as appropriate
			☐ Penile atrophy / pain Consider topical low dose testosterone
			☐ Possible elevated VTE (clot) risk Education on clot symptoms Urgent medical review if calf swelling or pain, chest pain or shortness of breath
	Gender affirming hormonal	Other health care providers:	☐ Discussion of current & future fertility plans
	treatment - fertility affects	Results:	☐ Discuss with Dr any fertility concerns
	Identification & appropriate management of fertility goals & use		☐ Consider sperm freezing if appropriate, (long term hormonal therapy may cause sterility)
	of appropriate contraception		☐ Contraception (condoms, vasectomy, orchiectomy) & STI protection (condoms, PrEP) as indicated
	<pre><insert name="" patient=""> goals:</insert></pre>		

Health Care Need/ Issue/ Condition	Management Goals	OTHER care providers Results/ appointments	ACTION ("TO DO") LIST:
	Other gender affirming treatment  Identification of & facilitation of treatment for other goals of gender affirmation including surgery, vocal training, prosthetics, etc. as appropriate <insert name="" patient=""> goals:</insert>	Other health care providers:  Results:	<ul> <li>□ Surgical referral, if/ when appropriate - oestrogen therapy may need to be ceased peri</li> <li>□ Speech therapy referral, if/when appropriate</li> <li>□ Permanent hair removal</li> <li>□ Safe use of genital tucking - remove for sleeping, monitor skin for rashes/infection/ pain/ bruising</li> <li>□ Breast prostheses - remove for sleeping, monitor skin for rashes/irritation</li> <li>□ Discuss with Dr any treatment concerns/ needs</li> </ul>
Gender incongruence - psychological aspects  Reference: Pride in Sport Australia, cited Nov. 2016  Other causes of mental distress: - Depression - Anxiety - Other mental health disorder:	Identification & appropriate management of any mental distress caused by gender incongruence, esp. if persistent despite gender affirmation, in order to improve symptom control and quality of life  Identification & appropriate management of any co-morbid mental health disorder to achieve & maintain symptom control & improve QOL	Other health care providers:  Results:	<ul> <li>□ Regular review with GP</li> <li>□ Psychotherapy with psychologist if appropriate</li> <li>□ Online resources:         <ul> <li>https://headtohealth.gov.au/</li> <li>www.acon.org.au</li> <li>□ Establish/ maintain healthy sleep habits</li> <li>□ Healthy diet, consider dietician review</li> <li>□ 30 mins(+) moderate intensity exercise daily, con-sider exercise physiology</li> <li>□ Meditation/ mindfulness as appropriate</li> <li>□ Discuss with Dr any med side effects or concerns</li> <li>□ Lifeline: 13 11 14</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

#### OTHER CHRONIC CARE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Health Care Need/ Issue/ Condition	Management Goals	OTHER care providers Results/ appointments	ACTION ("TO DO") LIST:
FOR EXAMPLE	Achieve glycaemic control with diet,	Other health care providers:	☐ Regular review with GP 3 monthly
	exercise and medications (where appropriate) to prevent development		☐ Healthy diet, consider dietician review
Diabetes Mellitus	or progression of diabetic complications	Results:	☐ Group allied health services for T2DM
(Poor glucose control increases risk	Regular multidisciplinary team assessment for the prevention/ early detection of diabetic complications  Standard targets: HbA1c < 7%/ 53 mmol/mol Total chol. <4.0, HDL ≥1.0, LDL <2.0, non-HDL <2.5, TGs<2.0 BP < 140/90 (< 130/80 if proteinuria) Urine Alb:Cr <3.5 women, <2.5 men	results.	☐ Diabetes educator, if appropriate
of cardiovascular, kidney and eye disease and nerve damage)  Reference: RACGP General practice management of type 2 diabetes 2016-18			☐ Skin / skin cancer check
			☐ 30 mins moderate intensity exercise daily (or more)
			☐ Smoking cessation if smoker
			☐ Limit alcohol intake (≤2 standard drinks daily, at least 2 alcohol free days per week)
			☐ Foot check: at least yearly
			☐ Eye check: at least yearly
			☐ Discuss with Dr any med side effects or concerns

#### PREVENTATIVE HEALTH CARE PLAN

Health Care Need/ Issue/ Condition	Management Goals	ACTION ("TO DO") LIST:
Sexual Health	Determination of sexual health risk	☐ Use of appropriate protection with any new, untested sexual partners
	& provision of individualised risk reduction strategies & screening plan	□ PrEP, if appropriate
	0,1	☐ STI screening recommendations (see www.stiguidelines.org.au):
		☐ See your doctor if any genital or sexual symptoms
Eye Health	Prevention and early detection of	☐ Eye check with optometrist at least every 2 years (more frequently as recom-mended)
	eye disease	☐ Report any sudden change in vision or any concerns about your vision
Oral Health	Maintenance of good oral hygiene for the prevention and early detection of dental disease	☐ Yearly dental checks, or more frequently if advised
		☐ Brushing teeth twice a day with fluoride toothpaste & daily flossing
		☐ Smoking cessation if smoker
		□ Avoid sugary snacks and drinks
		Dentist (if any): Last dental check:

Health Care Need/ Issue/ Condition	Management Goals	ACTION ("TO DO") LIST:
Skin Health	Early detection and removal of skin	□ Consider yearly skin checks with GP
	cancers	☐ Be aware of changes in your skin; if any new or changing skin lesions see your GP
	Maintenance of good skin integrity	☐ Be 'sun smart' by wearing hats, protective clothing, sunglasses and sunscreen (reapply every 2 hrs) www.sunsmart.com.au
Preventative Health & Screening	Achieve and maintain best possible	☐ Aggressive cardiovascular disease management through lifestyle measures (listed below) & medication where appropriate
	physical and mental health, maintain independence and prevent disease	☐ Smoking cessation if smoker
	through health diet, regular exercise,	☐ Regular exercise - MINIMUM 30 mins moderate intensity 5+ days/ wk
	not smoking, limiting alcohol intake and appropriate screening	☐ Health diet high in (non-starchy) vegies, unrefined grains & moderate healthy fats
	Vaccinations attended:	☐ Limit alcohol in take (≤2 standard drinks daily, at least 2 alcohol free days per week)
		Vaccination:
		□ Influenza (flu) – annually
	Constitution at the standards	☐ Whooping cough/ tetanus – every 10 years
	Screening attended:	□ Pneumococcal – at age 65 (or younger if high risk)
		☐ Shingles – at age 70
		☐ Hep A & meningococcal, if appropriate
	Outstanding:	□ Vaccination recommended prior to travel
		Cancer screening:
		□ Prostate cancer check
		☐ Breast cancer: Mammogram every 2 years ages 50-74 years BreastScreen NSW: 13 20 50
		☐ Skin cancer: skin check annually if risk factors such as family history or sunburns
		☐ Bowel cancer: poo test for blood 2 yearly from age 50, colonoscopy if appropriate

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Collaborating providers & details (as listed in GPMP)	Treatment / Service Provided	Health Care Need/ Issue/ Condition (to be) addressed by provider	Treatment / Service Goals & Actions for	
Practice nurses  NB to Drs: Nurses to not qualify as 'collaborating providers' for the TCA	Nursing care	LIST CONDITION	SERVICES THE PRACTICE NURSES WILL PROVIDE - e.g. wt checks, needs to be included to be able to claim 10997	
1. Collaborating provider:				
2. Collaborating provider:				
Other collaborating providers:				
Signed copies of this final page to be forwarded to collaborating providers				
For collaborating providers - please fax back to, if any changes suggested to current team care arrangements				

#### PATIENT CONSENT FOR GPMP/TCA

I, <insert patient name>, acknowledge that:

- My doctor has explained to me (and/or my carer) the purpose of & the steps involved in preparing my care plan & I have agreed to the preparation of the plan
- My doctor has discussed with me & we have agreed upon management goals for my health care which will be reviewed regularly
- My doctor has offered me (and/or my carer) a copy of my health care plan

If a team care arrangement has been undertaken:

- My doctor has explained the steps involved the development of the team care arrangements to me (and/or my carer)
- My doctor has discussed with me the collaborating providers in my team care arrangement, their services & treatments, & I agree to my team care arrangement
- I agree to the involvement of other care providers and to for them to share clinical information without restrictions
- My doctor has offered me (and/ or my carer) a copy of my team care arrangement

<insert name="" patient=""> signature:</insert>	<insert doctor="" name:="" signature:<="" th=""></insert>	
/	/	

#### **TransHub Templates**

# GENDER AFFIRMING CARE MANAGEMENT PLAN - MASCULINISING PREVENTATIVE HEALTH CARE PLAN TEAM CARE ARRANGEMENT



Important Note: Chronic Care Management Plans must be individualised for each patient to ensure Medicare compliance.		GP Management Plans (721):/ (date of service)  Team Care Arrangements (723):/ (date of service)  Reviews (732):/ (date of service)	
PATIENT DETAILS		ALLERGIES  No known allergies/adverse reactions.	
GENDER DETAILS  Gender identity: <insert gender=""> Gender presumed at birth: F</insert>	GP	HISTORY LIST  Inactive: Date Condition Comment	
Pronouns:  MEDICATIONS		Date Condition Comment	

#### **GENDER AFFIRMING CARE MANAGEMENT PLAN TEMPLATE - REVIEW DUE:**

Health Care Need/ Issue/ Condition	Management Goals	OTHER care providers Results/ appointments	ACTION ("TO DO") LIST:
Gender incongruence - physical aspected	ence through medical &/or surgical	Other health care providers:	☐ Regular review of goals for gender affirmation
(marked & persistent incongruence between experienced & assigned gender)			☐ Regular monitoring of treatment for efficacy, side effects & concerns
Reference: ICD-11 (Version 04/2019)	legal gender affirmation as desired		☐ Healthy lifestyle measures to support physical & mental health & reduce risk of chronic disease
	Gender affirming hormonal treatment - testosterone	Other health care providers:	<ul> <li>Inform patient that no genital or chest exam is necessary in order to access hormonal affirmation</li> </ul>
	replacement		☐ Education re expected physical & mental changes & limitations of therapy
	Testosterone replacement for gender	Results:	☐ Regular review with GP
	affirmation		☐ Endocrine/ sexual health physican review, if appropriate
	<insert name="" patient=""> goals:</insert>		☐ Testosterone replacement details:
	goals:		☐ Target testosterone:  AusPATH target = 10-15nmol/L (trough) <insert name="">'s target = (outline reasons if difference in targets)</insert>
			☐ Regular blood tests, initially 6-12 weekly, then as advised/ symptomatically
			☐ Discuss with Dr any treatment concerns
	Gender affirming hormonal	Other health care providers:	☐ Education re potential side effects of treatment
	treatment - side effects		☐ Targeted management of side effects as appropriate
	Early identification & management	Results:	☐ Regular blood tests
	of treatment side effects		☐ Discuss with Dr any treatment concerns
<a href="mailto:square;"><insert name="" patient=""></insert></a> <a href="mailto:goals">goals</a> :			☐ Acne Topical treatment: Referral to dermatologist for isotretinoin
			<ul> <li>Persistent uterine bleeding</li> <li>Rule out pathological causes (CST, USS, STI testing as indicated)</li> <li>Consideration of hormonal IUD</li> </ul>
			□ Polycythemia Regular monitoring of red cell count/ oct Use of male normal values Smoking cessation Treatment modification/ haematology input as indicated
			☐ Vaginal dryness / atrophy Vaginal moisturisers, e.g. Replens/ Sylk Topical oestrogen Surgical management if appropriate

Health Care Need/ Issue/ Condition	Management Goals	OTHER care providers Results/ appointments	ACTION ("TO DO") LIST:
	Gender affirming hormonal treatment - fertility affects	Other health care providers:	☐ Discussion of current & fertility concerns
			□ Discuss with Dr any fertility concerns
	Identification & appropriate	Results:	☐ Consider egg freezing if appropriate
	management of fertility goals & use of appropriate contraception	results.	☐ Contraception as indicated (testosterone & amenorrhoea is not sufficient for contraception) including barrier methods, IUD & surgery
	<pre><insert name="" patient=""> goals:</insert></pre>		
	Other gender affirming treatment	Other health care providers:	☐ Surgical referral, if/ when appropriate
	Identification of & facilitation of		☐ Speech therapy referral, if/when appropriate
	treatment for other goals of gender affirmation including surgery, vocal training, chest binding, etc. as appropriate <insert name="" patient=""> goals:</insert>	affirmation including surgery, vocal training, chest binding, etc. as	☐ Safe use of chest binding - use properly sized commercial binder, remove for sleeping, max. 8-12 hrs, Power's 4 finger check; review if pain, rashes or other concerns
			☐ Prostheses - remove for sleeping, careful daily washing if skin contact; review with GP if symptoms of urinary tract infection (burning, stinging or blood in urine) or skin irritation
			□ Discuss with Dr any treatment concerns/ needs
Gender incongruence -	Identification & appropriate management of any mental distress caused by gender incongruence, esp. if persistent despite gender affirmation, in order to improve symptom control and quality of life  Identification & appropriate management of any co-morbid mental health disorder to achieve & maintain symptom control & improve QOL	Other health care providers:	☐ Regular review with GP
psychological aspects			☐ Psychotherapy with psychologist if appropriate
Reference: Pride in Sport Australia, cited Nov. 2016		Results:	☐ Online resources: https://headtohealth.gov.au/ www.acon.org.au
Other causes of mental distress:			☐ Establish/ maintain healthy sleep habits
- Depression - Anxiety			☐ Healthy diet, consider dietician review
- Other mental health disorder:			☐ 30 mins(+) moderate intensity exercise daily, consider exercise physiology
			☐ Meditation/ mindfulness as appropriate
			☐ Discuss with Dr any med side effects or concerns
			□ Lifeline: 13 11 14

#### OTHER CHRONIC CARE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Health Care Need/ Issue/ Condition	Management Goals	OTHER care providers Results/ appointments	ACTION ("TO DO") LIST:	
FOR EXAMPLE	Achieve glycaemic control with diet,	Other health care providers:	☐ Regular review with GP 3 monthly	
	exercise and medications (where appropriate) to prevent development		☐ Healthy diet, consider dietician review	
Diabetes Mellitus	or progression of diabetic complications	Results:	☐ Group allied health services for T2DM	
(Poor glucose control increases risk	(Poor glucose control increases risk of cardiovascular, kidney and eye disease and nerve damage)  Regular multidisciplinary team assessment for the prevention/ early detection of diabetic complications	nesuits.	☐ Diabetes educator, if appropriate	
				☐ Skin / skin cancer check
			☐ 30 mins moderate intensity exercise daily (or more)	
Standard targets:  Reference: RACGP General practice management of type 2 diabetes 2016-18  Standard targets: HbA1c < 7%/ 53 mmol/mol Total chol. <4.0, HDL ≥1.0, LDL <2.0, non-HDL <2.5, TGs<2.0 BP < 140/90 (< 130/80 if proteinuria) Urine Alb:Cr <3.5 women, <2.5 men		☐ Smoking cessation if smoker		
		☐ Limit alcohol intake (≤2 standard drinks daily, at least 2 alcohol free days per week)		
		☐ Foot check: at least yearly		
		☐ Eye check: at least yearly		
			☐ Discuss with Dr any med side effects or concerns	

#### PREVENTATIVE HEALTH CARE PLAN

Health Care Need/ Issue/ Condition	Management Goals	ACTION ("TO DO") LIST:
Sexual Health	Determination of sexual health risk & provision of individualised risk reduction strategies & screening plan	☐ Use of appropriate protection with any new, untested sexual partners
		□ PrEP, if appropriate
		☐ STI screening recommendations (see www.stiguidelines.org.au):
		☐ See your doctor if any genital or sexual symptoms
Eye Health	Prevention and early detection of eye disease	☐ Eye check with optometrist at least every 2 years (more frequently as recommended)
		☐ Report any sudden change in vision or any concerns about your vision
Oral Health	Maintenance of good oral hygiene for the prevention and early detection of dental disease	☐ Yearly dental checks, or more frequently if advised
		☐ Brushing teeth twice a day with fluoride toothpaste & daily flossing
		☐ Smoking cessation if smoker
		☐ Avoid sugary snacks and drinks
		Dentist (if any): Last dental check:

Health Care Need/ Issue/ Condition	Management Goals	ACTION ("TO DO") LIST:
Skin Health	Early detection and removal of skin	□ Consider yearly skin checks with GP
	cancers	☐ Be aware of changes in your skin; if any new or changing skin lesions see your GP
	Maintenance of good skin integrity	☐ Be 'sun smart' by wearing hats, protective clothing, sunglasses and sunscreen (reapply every 2 hrs) www.sunsmart.com.au
Preventative Health & Screening	Achieve and maintain best possible	☐ Aggressive cardiovascular disease management through lifestyle measures (listed below) & medication where appropriate
	physical and mental health, maintain independence and prevent disease	☐ Smoking cessation if smoker
	through health diet, regular exercise,	☐ Regular exercise - MINIMUM 30 mins moderate intensity 5+ days/ wk
	not smoking, limiting alcohol intake and appropriate screening	☐ Health diet high in (non-starchy) vegies, unrefined grains & moderate healthy fats
	Vaccinations attended:	☐ Limit alcohol in take (≤2 standard drinks daily, at least 2 alcohol free days per week)
		Vaccination:
		□ Influenza (flu) – annually
	Screening attended:	☐ Whooping cough/ tetanus – every 10 years
		□ Pneumococcal – at age 65 (or younger if high risk)
		□ Shingles – at age 70
		☐ Hep A & meningococcal, if appropriate
	Outstanding:	□ Vaccination recommended prior to travel
		Cancer screening:
		☐ Cervical cancer: screening ages 25-74  At least every 5 yrs (if last test after Dec 2017 - 2yrs if below), more frequently as advised; see Dr if abnormal vaginal bleeding
		☐ Breast cancer: Mammogram every 2 years ages 50-74 years BreastScreen NSW: 13 20 50
		☐ Skin cancer: skin check annually if risk factors such as family history or sunburns
		☐ Bowel cancer: poo test for blood 2 yearly from age 50, colonoscopy if appropriate

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#### **TEAM CARE ARRANGEMENT for <insert patient name>**

Collaborating providers & details (as listed in GPMP)	Treatment / Service Provided	Health Care Need/ Issue/ Condition (to be) addressed by provider	Treatment / Service Goals & Actions for
Practice nurses  NB to Drs: Nurses to not qualify as 'collaborating providers' for the TCA	Nursing care	LIST CONDITION	SERVICES THE PRACTICE NURSES WILL PROVIDE - e.g. wt checks, needs to be included to be able to claim 10997
1. Collaborating provider:			
2. Collaborating provider:			
Other collaborating providers:			

For collaborating providers - please fax back to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, if any changes suggested to current team care arrangements

#### PATIENT CONSENT FOR GPMP/TCA

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<insert name="" patient=""> signature:</insert>	<insert doctor="" name="" signature:<="" th=""></insert>	
/	/	