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Greg Friese, MS, NRPFrom the Editorial Director

NAEMSP 2019 Quick Take: Introduction to affirming EMS care for transgender and gender-diverse patients

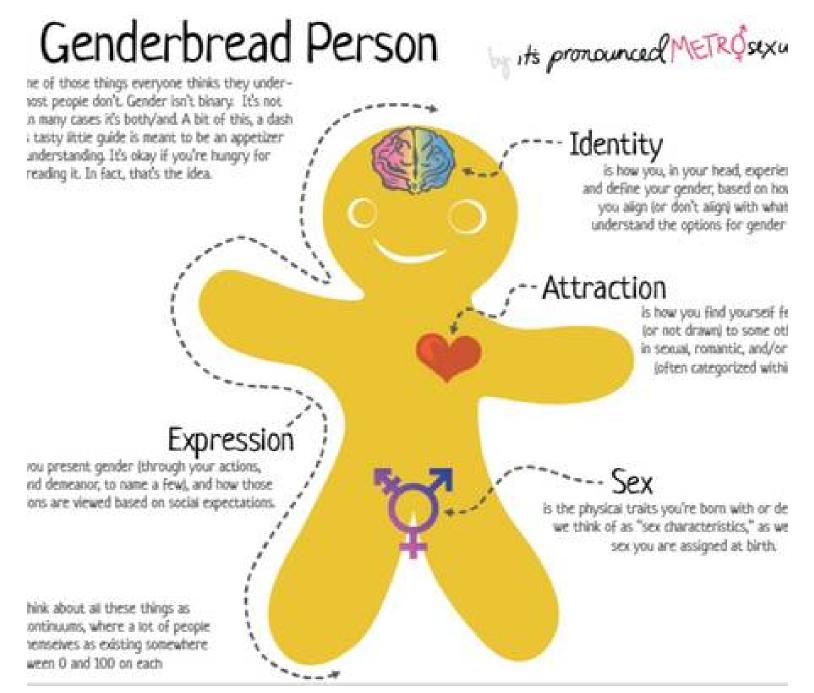
Create a safe and affirming environment for all patients by knowing and calling patients by their preferred name and pronouns

Jan 11, 2019

AUSTIN, Texas — Transgender and gender-diverse patients, which make up a vulnerable patient population in every service area, are often misunderstood and overlooked by healthcare providers. Eric Lowe, MD, FACEP, FAEMS, introduced NAEMSP Annual Meeting attendees to the terminology and significant healthcare issues this patient population faces.

Lowe delivered this education program to physicians, EMS providers and law enforcement officers because medical education has historically included little related to this population, and one third of self-identified transgender individuals report negative interactions with healthcare providers related to their gender status. He described what it means to be transgender, health-related vulnerabilities, and assessment tips to affirm and care for this population.

MEMORABLE QUOTES ON TRANSGENDER PATIENT ASSESSMENT AND CARE



Photo/Courtesy of www.genderbread.org

Here are three memorable quotes from Lowe's NAEMSP presentation:

"In EMS, we work with some of the most vulnerable populations at the most vulnerable times in their lives. It is our job to be sensitive to our patients' needs."

"Always refer to somebody by the identity they know themselves to be."

"EMS has the chance to set the tone for these individuals as they enter the healthcare system. We have a chance to make a difference."

TOP TAKEAWAYS ON TRANSGENDER PATIENT CARE

Transgender individuals exist in every community. An estimated 0.6 percent of the population identifies as transgender or gender diverse, and this population has many health vulnerabilities that may bring them in contact with EMS. As caregivers, EMS providers have a responsibility to understand this patient population. Here are my three top takeaways.

1. UNDERSTAND THE TERMINOLOGY

Lowe began his presentation by clarifying the importance of healthcare providers using a shared set of definitions for the terms sex, gender and sexuality.

- Sex is the physical characteristics and biology of a person
- **Gender** is one's internal deeply held sense of who they are. Gender identity is a sense of who one is. Gender expression is how we demonstrate that identity to the outside world.
- **Sexuality** is an expression through behaviors and emotions.

Two additional terms introduced during the presentation were cisgender and transgender.

- Cisgender is the alignment of gender identity and biological sex.
- **Transgender** is a contrast of biological sex and gender identity (biological sex and gender identity are different).

Lowe also reviewed the transition options some individuals undertake, including:

- Social changes
- Gender-affirming medications
- Gender-affirming procedures

2. TRANSGENDER STATISTICS AND HEALTH RISKS

Many transgender or gender non-conforming individuals have suffered from harassment, physical assault and sexual assault while in primary education. "Forty percent of transgender adults reported having attempted suicide," Lowe said.

Family support makes a significant difference to transgender individuals. The rate of suicide attempt increases to 60 percent for adolescents who report having an unsupportive family.

In the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey, nearly one-third of respondents limited their food and water intake to limit their daily need for using school or public bathrooms. Those individuals are at increased risk of weak and dizzy spells, urinary tract infections and insufficient body weight; problems which may put them in contact with EMS providers, school nurses and emergency physicians.

One-third of transgender patients report having negative interactions with healthcare providers in the past year, primarily because of not being called by their preferred gender pronouns (being misgendered and misnamed), denial of their gender identity by healthcare providers, and having to explain their gender identity to skeptical or under-informed healthcare providers.

Tip: Name and pronouns are very important to gender identity. Use the patient's preferred name and pronouns in verbal interactions with the patient, handoff report to emergency department staff and ePCR documentation.

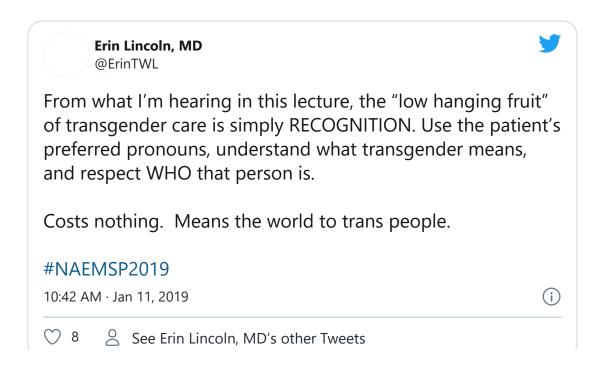
3. SAFE AND AFFIRMING CARE ENVIRONMENT

Lowe concluded the presentation by discussing what we can do better. "For all patients, we should create an environment that is safe and affirming," Lowe said.

Tip: Ask the patient two simple questions:

- What name would you like me to call you?
- What pronouns do you prefer?

"If you can do any one thing, do this (asking the above questions). It makes an enormous difference," Lowe said.



He acknowledged that at first, these questions might feel uncomfortable or awkward before explaining we use nicknames and variations (like Mike instead of Michael or Beth instead of Elizabeth). "This just takes practice and getting used to it," Lowe said.

For patients with complaints that are dependent on understanding the patient's anatomy, like abdominal pain, Lowe described how to conduct an organ inventory with three questions.

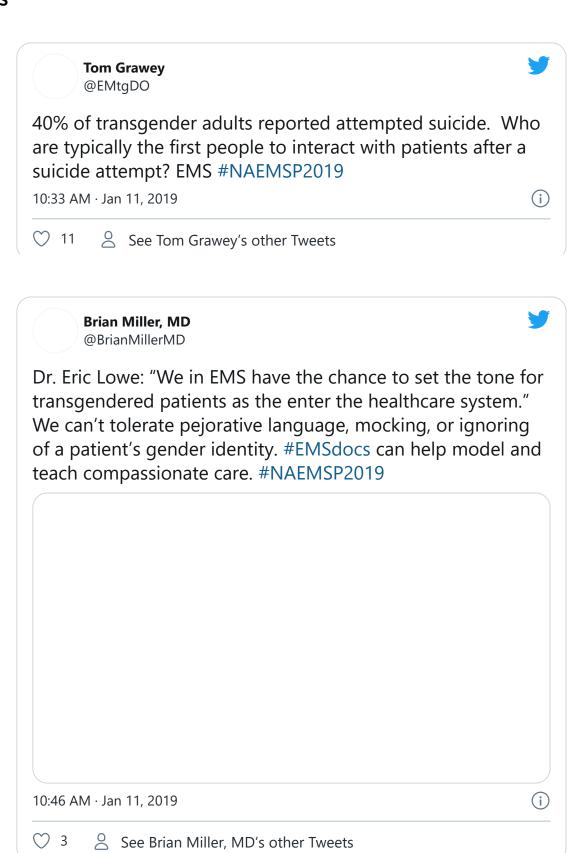
| ■ Have you been on any gender-affirming medications? | | | | |
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| Have you had any gender-affirming procedures or surgeries? | | | | |
| Finally, there are other actions EMS agencies and emergency departments can take to be inclusive and make patients feel welcome: | | | | |
| ■ Inclusive signs, images | | | | |
| Awareness of how other providers interact with patients | | | | |
| Understanding organization policies | | | | |
| One of the images Lowe shared was the Montana #Open2All logo. | | | | |
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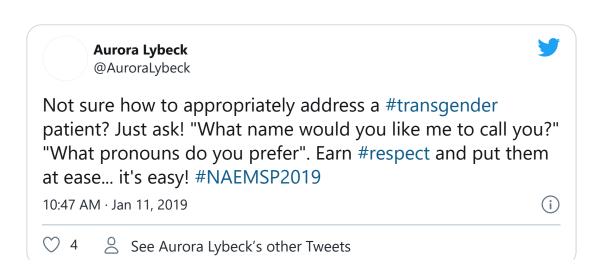
■ What sex were you assigned at birth?

Other opportunities for safe and affirming environment include:

- Adding the patient's preferred name, pronouns and gender identity to ePCR documentation
- Adding patient's preferred name field in the patient hand-off note, which can make a difference for all patients.

TOP TWEETS



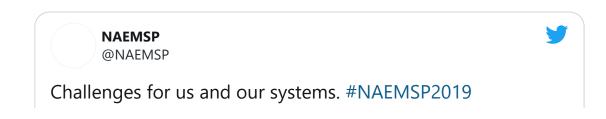


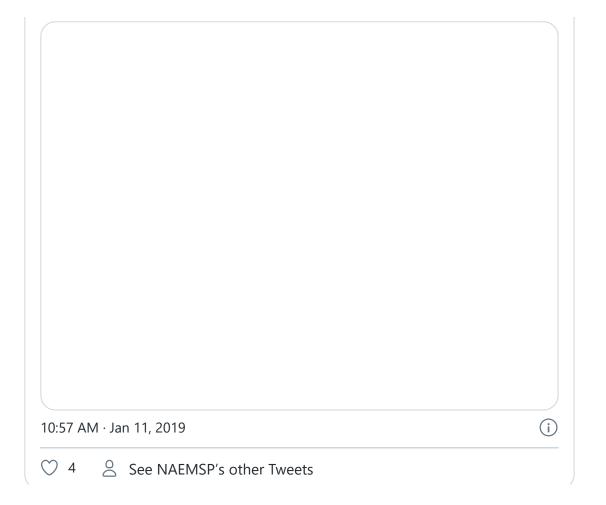
LEARN MORE AND GET INVOLVED

Learning terminology and understanding the known health risks transgender patients experience is an important starting point for EMS providers, emergency physicians and all healthcare providers. One starting point is the Genderbread Person, a tool Lowe shared for understanding biological sex, gender expression and gender identity.

| Photo/Courtesy of Greg Friese | | |
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| Additional resources: | | |
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- U.S. Transgender Survey
- Why transitions of care are an important patient safety opportunity
- Why patient hand-offs are important to successful care
- FDNY supports LGBT youth with 'It Gets Better' video
- What EMS leaders need to know about unconscious bias





About the author

Greg Friese, MS, NRP, is the Lexipol Editorial Director, leading the efforts of the editorial team on PoliceOne, FireRescue1, Corrections1, EMS1 and Gov1. Greg served as the EMS1 editor-in-chief for five years. He has a bachelor's degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison and a master's degree from the University of Idaho. He is an educator, author, national registry paramedic since 2005, and a long-distance runner. Greg was a 2010 recipient of the EMS 10 Award for innovation. He is also a three-time Jesse H. Neal award winner, the most prestigious award in specialized journalism, and the 2018 Eddie Award winner for best Column/Blog. Connect with Greg on Twitter or LinkedIn and submit an article idea or ask questions with this form.

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