



Transgender / Transsexualism Table

CS-01



Transgender FTMs



Men with ts

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| <p>Basically</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have a core sense of gender, which crosses the known <i>gender binary</i> (male/female) or is outside it hence the term <u>transgender</u> • transgenderism is an increasingly widespread social expression which recognises a <u>multiplicity of genders</u> • situate themselves somewhere on a continuum of gender | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a physical variation of human sexual formation of the <i>male sex</i> • prior to treatment these men experience a strong and persistent discomfort with their physical body which is the opposite to their <i>brain-sex</i> • situate themselves within a continuum of two - <i>female or male</i> |
| <p>Gender Binary (male/female)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transgender FTMs cannot situate themselves completely within either the <i>male</i> category nor the <i>female</i> category • experience themselves on a gender continuum with 'degrees of difference' | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • place themselves solely within the <i>male</i> category • inhabit the social, medical and legal expression of <i>man/male</i> by their own cultural standards |
| <p>Language</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • terms: makes use of a wide variety such as <i>ftm, transman, tranny boi, boichick, boy-dyke</i> etc • pronouns: <i>zie, hys, zir, zhe, sir, he, hym</i>, as well as the usual, <i>she, he, him, his</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • terms: <i>man, male</i> • pronouns: <i>he, him, his</i> |
| <p>Transition & Treatment</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make use of a range of social, hormonal and surgical options to express their gender and relieve their physical discomfort • decisions depend on the individual's personal sense of self, bodily comfort and self-identity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • desire conclusive medical treatment • seek a remedy of <i>rehabilitative sex affirmation treatment</i> (being those hormonal and surgical procedures sometimes described as <i>sex reassignment</i>) to bring the physical body into harmony with the innate (core) <i>brain-sex</i> to achieve a sense of personal unity and peace |
| <p>Invisibility</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • many transgender people feel the 'invisibility' of their identity is problematic • many transgender people prefer to be visibly transgender | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • these males feel a sense of relief when they are finally visible males - when their body is in harmony with their sexual identity • their invisibility is always viewed in a positive light • men with ts prefer to be visibly male |
| <p>Role of the Medical</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • many transgender people are uncomfortable (or even resent) being pathologised or medicalised to get medical assistance • many transgender FTMs consider the clinical aspects of the process to receive hormonal and/or surgical assistance is problematic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • men welcome the role of the health care provider to <i>correct</i> their physical appearance • strongly desire <i>rehabilitative sex affirmation treatment</i> (hormonal and surgical procedures) to resolve their situation • consider the clinical aspects of the process will confirm what they have always experienced to be true and are relieved there are medical solutions to their discomfort |
| <p>Identity</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'transgender' is an identity in itself - eg., <i>transman, transgender ftm, transgender person</i>, etc • transgender identity is akin to that of other minority groups or communities of difference in society • some transgender FTMs seek legal recognition as one of the <u>binary genders</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conclusive male identity • transsexualism is not an identity • transsexualism is a diagnosable treatable medical condition • 100% of this group desires <i>legal correction</i> of their innate (core) sex |

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The information contained in this FactSheet is not medical advice.

Please consult with a medical doctor who is qualified to interpret your signs, symptoms, blood tests, and development in the context of your personal medical history.