

Health Care: Trans People

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Short Communication

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INTRODUCTION

Trans individuals are exposed to multiple rights violations in clinical practice and analysis. From 1975 on, gender transition processes are classified as a disorder in diagnostic classification manuals, a classification that was removed recently from ICD, International Classification of Diseases, and continues in DSM, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. Trans individuals in several world regions are forced to simply accept medical diagnoses and assessment so as to have access to trans health care, subject to reparative therapies and exposed to transphobic institutional and social discrimination and violence. In several countries, identity laws embrace medical needs, like medical diagnosis, endocrine treatment, reproductive organ surgery, or sterilization. Within the scientific literature, a frequent pathologization of trans experiences will be known, by means that of pathologizing conceptualizations, terminologies, visual representations, and practices, in addition as partisanship biases [1].

Trans policy and scholarship have questioned wide the pathologization of trans individuals in clinical practice and analysis. Over the last decade, a global trans depathologization movement emerged, demanding, among different claims, the removal of the diagnostic classification of transexuality as a disorder, in addition as changes within the health care and legal context.

International and regional bodies designed up a personality's rights framework associated with sexual, gender and bodily diversity that represent a relevant reference for trans depathologization policy. The Yogyakarta Principles, printed in 2007 and extended in 2017 by means that of the Yogyakarta Principles and ten, establish a framework in Nursing application of international human rights law in regard to sexual orientation, gender expression, identity, and sex characteristics. International and regional human rights bodies enclosed demands associated with depathologization in their agenda [2,3].

More recently, advancements towards trans depathologization will be ascertained within the diagnostic classifications, in addition as within the health care and legal context. At an equivalent time, trans individuals continue being exposed to pathologization and transphobic violence.

The Human Rights in Patient Care (HRPC) framework offers a personality's right-based approach on health care practices. The paper aims at analyzing the shared human rights focus and potential alliances between the trans depathologization perspective and therefore the HRPC framework.

A reciprocal relationship will be ascertained between the international human rights framework and trans depathologization policy and scholarship [3]. The human rights framework will be known as a relevant reference for trans depathologization. At an equivalent time, European human rights bodies incorporated trans depathologization views in their agenda and strategic documents.

Over the last decade, a framework in Nursing application of elementary human rights principles to sexual, gender, and bodily diversity will be ascertained. In 2006, a global professional cluster developed the Yogyakarta Principles, Principles on the Application of International Human Rights Law in regard to Sexual Orientation and Identity, printed and conferred at the international organization Human Rights Council in 2007. The Yogyakarta Principles are a relevant reference document for international depathologization policy and scholarship. In 2017, the Yogyakarta Principles and ten were printed, with extra principles that ask new topics and priorities raised over the last decade, together with aspects associated with the human rights of trans individuals. In 2011, the international organization passed the primary resolution on equity on grounds of sexual orientation and identity. From this moment on, international organization agencies and regional human rights bodies discharged strategic documents associated with the protection from discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation, gender expression/identity, and sex characteristics.

Furthermore, in 2016, the mandate of a global international organisation professional on Sexual Orientation and identity was established thought-about as a chance for the defense of trans rights worldwide. many authors analyzed arguments gift within the international human rights law so as to defend the correct to depathologization.

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