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## Trans sexuality meaning

a person who is transsexual who suffers from a contradiction gender identity with their assigned sex
Medical conditionTranssexualismOther namesTranssexuality Part of a series onTransgender topicsÅ
Å
Å
Å
gender identity
Androgyne
cisgender
Gender Bender
non-binary (or genderqueer)
Third typically
Akava'ine
Bakla
Bissu
Calabai
Fae
Å
Å
afafine
FakaleitÅ
Femminiello
Hijra
Kathoey
Khanith
Koekchuch
Ma
Ha
Å
Mak nyah
Mukhannathun
Muxe
Albanian sworn virgins
Takata
pui
two spirit
winkte
Travesti
Trans man
Trans woman
Transsexual
History
Timeline
Outline
UK
US
Compton Cafeteria
riot
Stonewall
riots
care
intersex
Health and medicine
Detransition
gender dysphoria
in children
Health care
hormone therapy
pregnancy sex reassignment surgery
treatment
for female to male
transgender rights
and legal issues
anti-genre
movement
discrimination, inequality
does not track
Transmisogyny
transphobia
Legal status
rights
moo
Chin
non-binary, third
care
of service
military
showcases
B
athroom
bills
Unisex
violence
organizations
Trans
hit
Unlawful
killings
Trans
Panic
Yogyakarta
Principles
Company
and
LGBT
film
culture
related
events
Awareness
Week
Day
Memorial
Day
of
Visibility
March
LGBT
Flags
Media
History
portraits
fictional
characters
Movies
television
people
not
binary
Publications
Religion
Sport
youth
Transition
more
Theory
and
Concepts
amblylia,
Androfilia,
Gynefilia
Childhood
gender
not
compliance
Cisgender
/
Cissexual
Cross-Dressing
gender
binary
gender
Expression
gender
Identity
gender-Sexuality
Interrogative
Change
gender
Positivism
Transfeminism
Transmissions
Transmisogyny
for
Argentina
Australia
country
rights
Right
Kevin
Brazil
Canada
Bill
C-16,
2016
rights
China
Germany
India
rights
of
transgender
people
Bill
2014
Tamil
Nadu
Iran
Ireland
New
Zealand
Singapore
South
Africa
Turkey
United
Kingdom
Gender
Recognition
Act
2004
History
of
the
United
States
Cafeteria
riot
disenfranchisement
history
history
of
law
Rights
Title
IX
See
also
Gender
intersex
LGBT
Sex
Sex
Sex
and
Gender
Distinction
Sexual
Sexual
orientation
Å
Å
LGBT
Bring
ç
Transgender
Portalyve
July
Schultz
with
the
letters
"XY"
[1]
[Note
1]
Transsexuals
are
people
who
experience
to
identify
gender
that
is
inconsistent
with
their
assigned
sex
and
the
transition
person
niently
desire
sex
or
sex
with
which
they
identify,
to
usually
seeking
medical
care
(including
sex
reassignment
therapies,
such
as
hormone
replacement
therapy
and
the
sex
reassignment
surgery)
to
help
them
to
their
body
with
their
sex
or
gender
identified.
The
term
transgender
is
a
subset
of
transgender,
[2]
[3]
[4],
but
some
transgender
people
reject
the
label
of
transgender.
[5]
[6]
[7]
[8]
A
medical
diagnosis
of
gender
dysphoria
can
be
done
if
a
person
expresses
a
desire
to
live
and
be
accepted
as
a
member
of
their
kind
identified
[9]
and
if
a
person
experiences
the
operation
compromised
or
distress
as
a
result
of
their
gender
identity.
[10]
[Page
needed]
Terminology
See
also:
Evolution
of
transgender
transgender
It
Åsa
terminology
origin
and
use
Norman
Haire
reported
that
in
1921
[11]
Dora
R
of
Germany
started
a
surigcal
transition,
under
the
care
of
Magnus
Hirschfeld,
which
ended
in
1930
with
a
successful
surgery
of
genital
reassignment.
In
1930,
Hirschfeld
supervised
the
second
surgery
of
genital
reassignment
to
be
reported
in
detail
in
a
peer-reviewed
journal,
that
of
Lili
Elbe
of
Denmark.
In
1923,
Hirschfeld
introduced
the
term
(German)
term
"transsexualism",
[12]
after
which
David
Oliver
Cauldwell
introduced
"transsexualism"
and
"transsexual"
into
English
in
1949
and
1950.
[13]
[14]
Cauldwell
Be
the
first
to
use
the
term
to
refer
to
those
who
wanted
a
gearbox
of
physical
sex
[15]
in
1969,
Harry
Benjamin
said
he
was
the
first
to
use
the
term
"transsexual"
in
a
public
conference,
which
he
gave
in
December
1953.
[16]
Benjamin
continued
to
spread
the
term
in
his
1966
book,
the
transsexual
phenomenon,
in
which
he
has
Transsexual
people
on
a
scale
(later
called
"Benjamin
Scale")
of
three
intensity
levels:
"Transmission
(nonargpetic)",
"Transsexual
(moderate
intensity)"
and
"transsexual
(high
intensity)".
[17]
[18]
[19]
In
his
book,
Benjamin
described
the
transsexualism
"true"
as
the
following:
real
transsexuals
believe
that
they
belong
to
the
other
sex,
want
to
be
and
function
as
members
of
the
opposite
sex,
not
only
to
appear
As
such.
For
them,
their
sexual
bodies,
the
primary
(testicles)
and
the
secondary
(penis
and
others)
are
disgusting
deformed
that
must
be
changed
by
the
surgeon's
knife.
[20]
Benjamin
suggested
that
moderate
male
intensity
to
female
transsexual
people
can
benefit
from
estrogen
drugs
such
as
"substitutes
or
preliminary
to
operate".
[17]
Some
people
had
sex
reassigning
surgery
(SRS)
but
does
not
meet
the
above
definition
of
the
transsexual.
[ Necessary
quote
]
Other
people
do
not
want
SRS
although
they
meet
the
other
elements
of
the
definition
of
Benjamin
of
a
"true
transsexual".
[ Necessary
quote
]
Transsexuality
was
included
for
the
first
time
in
DSM-III
in
1980
and
again
in
DSM-III
-R
in
1987,
where
he
was
under
disorders
usually
evident
in
childhood,
in
childhood
or
In
adolescence.
Beyond
the
work
of
Benjamin,
who
focused
on
male-to-female
transsexual
people
(MTF),
there
are
cases
of
the
female
to
the
transsexual
male,
for
which
genital
surgery
may
not
be
practiced.
Benjamin
gave
the
certification
letters
to
his
MTF
transsexual
patients
who
declared
"their
anatomical
sex,
namely,
the
body,
is
the
male,
their
psychological
sex,
ie,
the
mind,
is
female"
.
After
1967
[Benjamin
needed],
Benjamin
abandoned
his
early
terminology
adopted
that
of
"gender
identity".
[21]
Relationship
with
transgender
The
term
transgender
was
coined
by
John
Oliven
in
1965.
[3]
Among
the
90s,
the
transsexual
had
come
to
be
considered
a
subset
of
the
transgender
transgender
of
the
umbrella.
[2]
[3]
[4]
The
term
transgender
is
now
more
common,
and
many
transgender
people
prefer
the
transgender
designation
and
refuse
the
transsexual.
[22]
[23]
[24]
The
transsexual
term,
however,
continues
to
be
used,
[25]
and
some
people
who
pursue
medical
assistance
(for
example,
sex
reassigning
surgery)
to
change
their
sexual
characteristics
to
combine
the
their
gender
identity
prefers
the
transsexual
designation
and
refuse
transgender.
[22]
[23]
[24]
A
perspective
offered
by
transsexual
people
who
reject
a
transgender
label
for
that
of
the
transsexed
is
that,
for
people
who
have
crossed
a
sexual
surgery
of
reassignment,
their
anatomical
sex
was
altered
As
their
genre
remains
constant.
[26]
[27]
[28]
Historically,
a
reason
why
some
preferential
transgender
people
to
transgender
is
that
the
medical
community
in
the
1950s
in
the
1980s
encouraged
a
distinction
between
the
terms
that
would
only
allow
the
previous
access
to
treatment
doctor.
[29]
Other
self-identified
transsexual
people
claim
that
those
who
do
not
seek
sex
marrying
surgery
(SRS)
are
fundamentally
different
from
those
who
do,
and
that
the
two
have
different
concerns,
[19],
but
this
vision
is
controversial,
And
others
claim
that
simply
having
some
medical
procedures
have
no
consequences
so
of
far-reaching
to
put
those
who
have
them
and
those
who
do
not
have
(for
example
because
they
can
not
allow
them)
in
categories
such
distinctive.
Some
objected
the
transsexual
term
based
on
the
fact
that
describes
a
condition
relating
to
gender
identity
rather
than
sexuality.
[30]
[best
source
of
the
source
For
example,
Christine
Jorgensen,
the
first
person
widely
known
to
have
sex
marrying
surgery
(in
this
case,
masculine-female),
transsexual
rejected
and
instead
identified
in
a
journalist
as
a
trans-gene,
on
this
basis.
[31]
[32]
Terminological
variance
The
word
transsexual
is
more
often
used
as
an
adjective
rather
than
a
noun
Å
ç
å
,
~
"
a
"
transsexual
person
"
rather
than
simply
"
a
transsexual
"
.
[Request
required]
Starting
from
2018
[
Update],
use
of
NOUN
name
(ç
referring
to
people
as
transsexuals)
is
often
deprecated
by
those
in
Transsexual
community
[33]
As
other
trans
people,
transsexual
people
prefer
to
be
indicated
by
the
pronouns
and
the
kind
terms
associated
with
their
gender
identity.
For
example,
a
trans
man
is
a
person
who
has
been
assigned
female
sex
at
birth
based
on
his
genitals,
but
despite
that
assignment,
identifies
as
a
man
and
is
transition
or
spent
a
male
gender
or
role.
In
the
case
of
a
transsexual
man,
he
also
has
a
male
body.
Transmission
people
are
sometimes
indicated
with
directional
terms,
such
as
"female
to
male"
for
a
transsexual
man,
abbreviated
to
"2m",
"ftm"
and
"fm",
or
"male-female"
for
a
transsexual,
abbreviated
woman
"
M2F
",
"
MTF
"
and
"
M
A
F
".
Individuals
who
have
suffered
and
completed
sex
reassigning
surgery
are
sometimes
indicated
as
individuals
transsexed;
[34]
However,
the
transsexed
term
should
not
be
confused
with
the
transsexual
term,
which
can
also
refer
to
individuals
who
have
not
yet
subjected
to
SRS
and
anatomical
sex
(yet)
does
not
correspond
to
their
psychological
sense
of
personal
identity
of
type.
The
terms
of
gender
disfords
and
gender
identity
disorder
were
not
used
until
the
1970s.
[25]
when
Laub
and
Fisk
published
several
works
on
transsexualism
using
these
terms.
[35]
[36]
The
"transsexualism"
was
replaced
in
DSM-IV
from
the
"gender
identity
disturbance
in
adolescents
and
adults".
Male-to-female
transsexualism
Sometimes
it
was
called
"Harry
Benjamin
syndrome"
after
the
endocrinologist
who
made
pioneer
the
study
of
disfority.
[37]
Because
the
current
medical
practice
of
gender
variance
is
much
broader
than
the
early
description
of
Benjamin,
there
is
a
greater
understanding
of
its
aspects,
[21]
and
the
use
of
the
term
Harry
Benjamin
syndrome
is
State
criticized
for
the
delegitimation
of
people
gender
variants
with
different
experiences.
[38]
[39]
Sexual
orientation
Main
article:
Androfilia
and
Gynefilia
See
also:
Transgender
ÅÅ§
The
sexual
orientation
of
transgender
people
from
half
of
the
20th
century,
the
homosexual
and
related
transsexual
terms
were
used
to
label
orientation
Sexual
of
people
based
on
their
sex
at
birth
[40].
Many
sources
criticize
this
choice
of
formulation
as
confusion,
"heterosexist",
[41]
[Archaic",
[42]
and
humiliating
because
label
people
by
sex
assigned
to
birth
instead
of
their
gender
identity.
[43]
Sexogo
John
Bancroft
has
also
recently
expressed
regret
for
using
this
terminology,
which
was
standard
when
he
used
it
to
refer
to
transsexual
women.
[44]
He
says
he
now
tries
to
choose
his
words
more
significantly.
[44]
Sexogo
Charles
Allen
Moser
is
also
critical
of
terminology.
[45]
Sociomedical
scientist
Rebecca
Jordan-Young
challenge
researchers
like
Simon
Levey,
J.
Michael
Bailey
and
Martin
Lalumiere,
who
says
"has
not
managed
to
appreciate
the
implications
of
alternative
ways
to
frame
sexual
orientation."
[46]
The
terms
androphilia
and
gynepilia
to
describe
the
sexual
orientation
of
a
non-reference
person
to
their
gender
identity
was
proposed
and
popular
by
the
psychologist
Ron
Langevin
in
the
1980s.
[47]
Similar
specifiers
attracted
by
men,
attracted
by
women,
attracted
by
both
or
attracted,
nor
was
used
in
DSM-IV.
[48]
Many
transsexual
people
choose
the
language
of
how
they
refer
to
their
sexual
orientation
based
on
their
gender
identity,
not
their
birth
has
assigned
sex
[21].
The
different
surgical
status
are
in
common
use,
in
particular
within
the
same
community
relating
to
the
surgical
or
operational
state
of
someone
who
is
transsexual,
depending
on
whether
they
have
already
had
a
reassignment
surgery
of
sex
(SRS),
he
does
not
have
Have
SRS
but
still
meant,
or
I
do
not
intend
to
have
SRS.
They
are,
post-op,
pre-op
and
not
op.
[49]
Pre-operational
a
pre-operational
transsexual
person,
or
simply
pre-op
for
short,
is
someone
who
intends
to
have
SRS
at
some
point,
but
he
has
not
yet
had.
[49]
[50]
Post-operator
A
post-operative
or
post-op
transsexual
person
for
short,
is
someone
who
had
SRS.
[49]
Non-operative
A
A
Transsexual,
or
not
op,
is
someone
who
has
not
had
SRS,
and
does
not
intend
to
have
it
in
the
future.
There
may
be
various
reasons
for
this,
by
staff
to
financial
[49]
medical
diagnosis
transsexualism
is
no
longer
classified
as
mental
disorder
in
international
statistical
classification
of
diseases
and
related
health
problems
(ICD).
The
Professional
World
Association
for
Transgender
Health
(WAPAT)
and
many
transsexual
people
have
recommended
this
removal,
[51]
claiming
that
at
least
some
mental
health
professionals
are
insensitive
to
the
labeling
of
transsexualism
as
"disease"
rather
than
as
an
innate
trait,
like
Many
transsexuals
believe
it
is.
[52]
Now,
instead,
it
is
classified
as
a
condition
of
sexual
health;
This
classification
continues
to
allow
health
systems
to
provide
health
care
requirements.
[53]
The
eleventh
edition
was
released
in
June
2018.
The
previous
version,
ICD-10,
had
incorporated
transsexualism,
the
double
transversionism
of
the
role
and
the
disorder
of
kindness
gender
identity
in
its
category
of
disorder
of
Gender
identity.
He
defined
transsexualism
as
"[]a
desire
to
live
and
be
accepted
as
a
member
of
the
opposite
sex,
usually
accompanied
by
a
sense
of
discomfort
with
or
inadequacy
of,
one's
anatomical
sex
and
a
desire
to
have
surgery
and
treatment
hormonal
to
do
your
body
as
a
congruent,
possible
with
the
preferred
sex."
Historically,
transsexualism
was
also
included
in
the
diagnostic
and
statistical
manual
of
the
American
psychiatric
association
of
mental
disorders
(DSM).
With
the
DSM-5,
transsexualism
has
been
removed
as
a
diagnosis
and
a
diagnosis
of
gender
disfords
has
been
created
in
its
place.
[54]
This
change
was
made
to
reflect
the
view
of
the
consent
of
the
members
of
the
APA
that
transsexuality
is
not
in
and
for
a
disturbance
and
that
transsexual
people
should
not
be
stigmatized
unnecessarily.
[55]
By
amazing
a
diagnosis
for
gender
disfabcity,
transsexual
people
are
still
able
to
access
medical
care
through
the
transition
process.
[ Necessary
quote
]
The
current
diagnosis
for
transsexual
people
who
arise
for
medical
care
are
sex
damp
(levaing
out
those
who
have
sexual
identity
disorders
without
gender
worries).
[54]
According
to
the
care
standards
formulated
by
WAPPA,
[56]
[57]
previously
the
Harry
Benjamin
International
Disphoria
Association,
this
diagnostic
label
is
often
necessary
to
obtain
the
therapy
of
sex
reassignment
with
health
insurance
coverage
and
The
designation
of
gender
identity
disorders
as
mental
disorders
are
not
a
license
for
stigmatization
or
for
the
deprivation
of
civil
rights
of
gender
patients.
[ Necessary
quote
 ]
Causes,
studies
and
theories
This
section
is
transformed
by
the
causes
of
transsexuality.
(Modification
|
History)
Twin
studies
suggest
that
there
are
likely
genetic
causes
of
transsexuality,
although
the
precise
genes
involved
are
not
fully
understood.
[58]
[59]
A
study
published
in
the
Journal
International
of
Transgender
Health
has
found
that
20%
of
the
identical
twin
couples
in
which
at
least
one
twin
was
trans
was
both
trans,
compared
to
only
2.6%
of
non-identical
twins
that
were
raised
in
the
same
family
at
the
same
time,
but
they
were
not
genetically
identical.
[59]
Ray
Blanchard
has
created
a
taxonomy
of
the
male-female
transsexual
that
proposes
two
distinct
etiologies
for
androphilic
and
jewish
individuals
who
became
controversial,
supported
by
J.
Michael
Bailey,
James
Lawrence,
James
Cantor
and
others,
but
opposites
from
Charles
Allen
Moser,
Julia
Evenano
and
the
Professional
World
Transgender
Association.
Medical
Assistance
Sex
Reassigning
Therapy
Main
Item:
Sex
Reassignment
Therapy
Reassignment
therapy
(SRT)
is
a
term
umbrella
for
all
medical
treatments
related
to
the
reassignment
of
TransGender's
sex
and
InterSex
People.
Individuals
make
different
choices
concerning
the
therapy
of
sex
reassignment,
which
can
include
masculinization
or
feminine
hormone
replacement
therapy
to
modify
secondary
sexual
characteristics,
sex
reassignment
sex
(How
orchectomy)
to
alter
the
primary
sexual
characteristics,
such
as
the
upper
thoracic
surgery
or
breast
augmentation
surgery,
or
in
the
case
of
trans
women,
a
trachea
shave,
facial
feminization
surgery
or
permanent
hair
removal.
To
get
the
sex
change
therapy,
transgender
people
are
usually
required
to
undergo
a
psychological
evaluation
and
to
receive
a
diagnosis
of
identity
disorder
gender
in
accordance
with
the
standards
of
care
(SOC)
as
published
by
the
World
Professional
Association
for
Transgender
Health.
[56]
This
assessment
is
usually
accompanied
by
advice
on
issues
of
adaptation
to
the
desired
gender
role,
effects
and
risks
of
medical
treatments,
and
sometimes
also
by
psychological
therapy.
The
SOC
is
intended
as
a
guide,
not
inflexible
rules,
and
are
designed
to
ensure
that
customers
are
properly
informed
and
in
good
psychological
health,
and
to
discourage
people
from
transition
on
the
basis
of
unrealistic
expectations.
Gender
roles
and
the
transition
after
an
initial
psychological
evaluation,
trans
men
and
trans
women
can
begin
medical
treatment,
starting
with
hormone
replacement
therapy
[57]
[60]
or
hormone
blockers.
In
these
cases,
people
who
change
their
gender
are
usually
required
to
live
as
members
of
their
kind
target
for
at
least
one
year
prior
to
genital
surgery,
gaining
real
life
experience,
which
is
sometimes
called
the
"Real
Life
Test"
(
RLT).
[57]
transgender
people
may
suffer
some,
all,
or
none
of
the
medical
procedures
available,
depending
on
your
personal
feelings,
health,
income,
and
other
considerations.
Some
people
speculate
that
transsexualism
is
a
physical
condition,
not
a
psychological
problem,
and
assert
that
the
sex
reassignment
therapy
should
be
given
on
request.
(Brown
103)
Like
other
trans
people,
trans
people
can
refer
to
themselves
as
men
or
trans
trans
women.
transsexuals
desire
to
establish
a
permanent
role
as
general
as
a
member
of
the
gender
with
which
they
identify,
and
many
transgender
people
pursue
medical
interventions,
as
part
of
the
process
of
expressing
their
gender.
The
whole
process
of
transition
from
one
physical
sex
and
social
gender
presentation,
another
is
often
referred
to
as
transition,
and
it
usually
takes
several
years.
transsexual
transition
that
usually
change
their
social
gender
roles,
legal
names
and
designation
of
the
legal
sex.
(Citation
needed)
Not
all
transgender
people
undergo
a
physical
transition.
Some
obstacles
or
problems
preventing
them
from
doing
so,
such
as
the
cost
of
surgery,
the
risk
of
medical
complications
or
medical
conditions
that
make
the
use
of
hormones
or
dangerous
surgery.
Others
can
not
identify
strongly
with
another
role
binary
kind.
Still
others
may
find
balance
at
a
central
point
in
the
process,
regardless
of
whether
they
are
identified
trucks.
Many
transgender
people,
including
transgender
persons
identified
binary,
do
not
undergo
genital
surgery,
ç
because
they
are
comfortable
with
their
genitals,
or
because
they
are
worried
about
ç
nerve
damage
and
the
potential
loss
of
sexual
pleasure,
including
orgasm.
This
is
especially
true
in
the
case
of
trans
men,
many
of
whom
are
not
satisfied
with
the
current
state
of
phalloplasty,
which
is
very
expensive
in
general,
is
not
covered
by
health
insurance,
and
commonly
do
not
get
the
desired
results.
For
example,
not
only
phalloplasty
determines
completely
natural
erection,
may
not
allow
the
erection
at
all,
and
its
results
commonly
missing
penis
sexual
sensitivity;
in
other
cases,
however,
the
results
are
satisfactory
phalloplasty
for
trans
men.
By
contrast,
metoidioplasty,
which
is
more
popular,
Much
less
expensive
and
has
much
better
sexual
results.
[61]
[62]
[63]
Transsexual
people
can
be
heterosexual,
gays,
lesbians
or
bisexuals;
Many
choose
the
language
of
how
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to
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sexual
orientation
based
on
their
gender
identity,
not
their
assigned
sex
birth.
[21]
Psychological
Treatment
Psychological
Techniques
seeking
to
alter
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identity
to
one
considered
considered
Because
the
assigned
sex
of
the
person
is
typically
ineffective.
Widely
recognized
care
standards
[57]
Note
that
sometimes
the
only
reasonable
and
effective
course
of
treatment
for
transsexual
people
is
to
go
through
the
therapy
of
sex
reassignment.
[57]
[64]
The
treatment
of
treatment
of
transsexual
people
is
underlined
by
the
high
rate
of
mental
health
problems,
including
depression,
anxiety
and
various
dependencies,
as
well
as
a
higher
suicide
rate
among
transsexual
people
does
not
Treated
of
expressing
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gender.
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whole
process
of
transition
from
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them
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or
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their
genitals,
or
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damage
and
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potential
loss
of
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the
case
of
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men,
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of
whom
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expressing
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whole
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and
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all
transgender
people
undergo
a
physical
transition.
Some
obstacles
or
problems
preventing
them
from
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as
the
cost
of
surgery,
the
risk
of
medical
complications
or
medical
conditions
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make
the
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or
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Others
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Still
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process,
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Many
transgender
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transgender
persons
identified
binary,
do
not
undergo
genital
surgery,
ç
because
they
are
comfortable
with
their
genitals,
or
because
they
are
worried
about
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nerve
damage
and
the
potential
loss
of
sexual
pleasure,
including
orgasm.
This
is
especially
true
in
the
case
of
trans
men,
many
of
whom
are
not
satisfied
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the
current
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of
phalloplasty,
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Transsexual
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be
heterosexual,
gays,
lesbians
or
bisexuals;
Many
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language
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they
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identity,
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Psychological
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not
Treated
of
expressing
their
gender.
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whole
process
of
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one
physical
sex
and
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gender
presentation,
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another
role
binary
kind.
Still
others
may
find
balance
at
a
central
point
in
the
process,
regardless
of
whether
they
are
identified
trucks.
Many
transgender
people,
including
transgender
persons
identified
binary,
do
not
undergo
genital
surgery,
ç
because
they
are
comfortable
with
their
genitals,
or
because
they
are
worried
about
ç
nerve
damage
and
the
potential
loss
of
sexual
pleasure,
including
orgasm.
This
is
especially
true
in
the
case
of
trans
men,
many
of
whom
are
not
satisfied
with
the
current
state
of
phalloplasty,
which
is
very
expensive
in
general,
is
not
covered
by
health
insurance,
and
commonly
do
not
get
the
desired
results.
For
example,
not
only
phalloplasty
determines
completely
natural
erection,
may
not
allow
the
erection
at
all,
and
its
results
commonly
missing
penis
sexual
sensitivity;
in
other
cases,
however,
the
results
are
satisfactory
phalloplasty
for
trans
men.
By
contrast,
metoidioplasty,
which
is
more
popular,
Much
less
expensive
and
has
much
better
sexual
results.
[61]
[62]
[63]
Transsexual
people
can
be
heterosexual,
gays,
lesbians
or
bisexuals;
Many
choose
the
language
of
how
they
refer
to
their
sexual
orientation
based
on
their
gender
identity,
not
their
assigned
sex
birth.
[21]
Psychological
Treatment
Psychological
Techniques
seeking
to
alter
gender
identity
to
one
considered
considered
Because
the
assigned
sex
of
the
person
is
typically
ineffective.
Widely
recognized
care
standards
[57]
Note
that
sometimes
the
only
reasonable
and
effective
course
of
treatment
for
transsexual
people
is
to
go
through
the
therapy
of
sex
reassignment.



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