



March 3, 2022

National Academy of Medicine in France Advises Caution in Pediatric Gender Transition

Medical care of children and adolescents with transgender identity

The National Academy of Medicine in France has issued a press release in which it cautions medical practitioners that the growing cases of transgender identity in young people are often socially-mediated and that great caution in treatment is needed. The Academy draws attention to the fact that hormonal and surgical treatments carry health risks and have permanent effects, and that it is not possible to distinguish a durable trans identity from a passing phase of an adolescent's development.

SEGM has translated the press release, which is provided in full below. Both the original press release in French, and its unofficial SEGM translation are appended.

Update: The French National Academy of Medicine provided an official translation of its position, [available at this link](#).

National Academy of Medicine, France

Press Release

Medical Care of Children and Adolescents with Transgender Identity

This press release was adopted by the National Academy of Medicine, France on February 25, 2022, with 59 votes in favor, 20 votes against, and 13 abstaining. It was approved in its revised version by the Administrative Council on February 28, 2022.

Transgender identity is a feeling of identifying as a gender different from that assigned at birth, which is persistent and lasts more than 6 months. This experience can cause significant and prolonged distress, which can contribute to an increased risk of suicide [a].

No genetic predisposition has been found.

While this condition has been long recognized, a sharp increase in demand for medical interventions has been observed (1,2) first in North America, then in Northern Europe, and, more recently, in France, particularly among children and adolescents. A recent study of a number of high schools in Pittsburgh revealed a prevalence that is clearly higher than

previously estimated in the United States (3): 10% of students declared themselves to be transgender or non-binary or were unsure of their gender [b]. In 2003, the Royal Children's Hospital in Melbourne diagnosed only one child with gender dysphoria, whereas today it treats nearly 200.

Whatever the mechanisms involved in adolescents - excessive engagement with social media, greater social acceptability, or influence by those in one's social circle - this epidemic-like phenomenon manifests itself in the emergence of cases or even clusters of cases in the adolescents' immediate surroundings (4). This primarily social problem is due, in part, to the questioning of an overly dichotomous view of gender identity by some young people.

The demand for medical interventions, due to the distress that this condition (which is not a mental illness per se) causes, leads to a growing supply of care in the form of consultations or care in specialized clinics. This involves many pediatric subspecialties. The psychiatric consultations are utilized first, and if the identity is authentic and the discomfort persists, endocrinology, gynecology and, ultimately, surgery become involved.

However, great medical caution must be taken in children and adolescents, given the vulnerability, particularly psychological, of this population and the many undesirable effects and even serious complications that can be caused by some of the therapies available. In this regard, it is important to recall the recent decision (May 2021) of the Karolinska University Hospital in Stockholm to prohibit the use of puberty blockers.

If France allows the use of puberty blockers or cross-sex hormones with parental authorization and no age limitations, the greatest caution is needed in their use, taking into account the side-effects such as the impact on growth, bone weakening, risk of sterility, emotional and intellectual consequences and, for girls, menopause-like symptoms.

As for surgical treatments, specifically mastectomy, which is allowed in France at the age of 14, and surgeries relating to the external genitalia (vulva, penis), it must be emphasized that these procedures are irreversible.

When medical care is provided for this reason, it is essential to ensure medical and psychological support, first for the affected children and adolescents, but also for their parents, especially since there is no test to distinguish between persisting gender dysphoria and transient adolescent dysphoria. Moreover, the risk of over-diagnosis is real, as evidenced by the growing number of young adults wishing to detransition [c]. It is, therefore, appropriate to extend the phase of psychological care as much as possible.

The National Academy of Medicine draws the medical community's attention to the growing demand for care in the context of transgender identity in children and adolescents, and recommends the following:

Children and adolescents expressing a desire to transition, as well as their families, should receive extended psychological support;

Should the desire to transition persist, the decision to treat with puberty blockers or cross sex-hormones must be considered carefully and within the framework of multidisciplinary consultations;

Medical studies should include clinical information specifically adapted for informing and guiding young people and their families;

Continued research into both, clinical and biological, as well as ethical aspects of this matter, still lacking in France, is needed;

Parents addressing their children's questions about transgender identity or associated distress should remain vigilant regarding the addictive role of excessive engagement with social media, which is both harmful to the psychological development of young people and is responsible for a very significant part of the growing sense of gender incongruence.

Glossary:

- a. Gender dysphoria is the medical term used to describe the distress resulting from the incongruence between the experienced gender and the gender assigned at birth (5).
- b. A non-binary person is a person whose gender identity is neither male nor female.
- c. A transgender person adopts the appearance and lifestyle of a sex different from that assigned at birth. Whether born a man or a woman, the transgender person modifies, or even rejects, his or her original sexual identity. The sex registered on their official documents does not match the appearance presented. This does not necessarily involve medical interventions.

References:

1. NHS, The Tavistock and Portman, Referrals to the Gender Identity Development Services (GIDS) for children and adolescents level off in 2018-19, 28 June 2019 (<https://tavistockandportman.nhs.uk/about-us/news/stories/referrals-gender-identity-development-service-gids-level-2018-19/>)
2. Swedish national health Council, Report on the prevalence of persons diagnosed with gender dysphoria since 1998 among registered citizens of Sweden, 2020, www.socialstyrelsen.se
3. Kidd K.M., Sequeira G.M., Douglas C. et al, Prevalence of gender diverse youth in an urban school district, *Pediatrics*, 2021, vol 147, issue 6
4. Littman, L., Parent reports of adolescents and young adults perceived to show signs of a rapid onset of gender dysphoria. *PLoS ONE*, 2018, 13(8), e0202330. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0202330>; Correction: *PLoS ONE* 2019; 14(3): e0214157. Published online 2019 Mar 19. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0214157
5. Martinerie L., Condat A., Bargiacchi A., et al., Management of endocrine disease. Approach to the management of children and adolescents with gender dysphoria, *European Journal of Endocrinology*, 2018, 179, p. 1219-1237

Attachments

[22.2.25-Communique-PCRA-19-Medecine-et-transidentite-genre.pdf](#)

[English Translation_22.2.25-Communique-PCRA-19-Medecine-et-transidentite-genre.pdf](#)

Society for Evidence-Based Gender Medicine

© 2020-2023 SEGM