

Gender Dysphoria Treatment Excluding California and Washington

Guideline Number: MMG153.K

Effective Date: January 1, 2022

[➔ Instructions for Use](#)

Table of Contents	Page
Coverage Rationale	1
Documentation Requirements	3
Definitions	3
Applicable Codes	4
Description of Services	9
Benefit Considerations	9
Clinical Evidence	10
U.S. Food and Drug Administration	14
References	14
Guideline History/Revision Information	16
Instructions for Use	16

Related Medical Management Guidelines

- [Blepharoplasty, Blepharoptosis and Brow Ptosis Repair](#)
- [Cosmetic and Reconstructive Procedures](#)
- [Panniculectomy and Body Contouring Procedures](#)
- [Rhinoplasty and Other Nasal Surgeries](#)

Related Benefit Interpretation Policies

- Gender Dysphoria (Gender Identity Disorder) Treatment
- Rehabilitation Services (Physical, Occupational, and Speech Therapy)

Coverage Rationale

[➔ See Benefit Considerations](#)

Note:

- This Medical Management Guideline does not apply to members with ambiguous genitalia or disorders of sexual development.
- This Medical Management Guideline does not apply to policies in California. Please refer to the California-specific Benefit Interpretation Policy titled [Gender Dysphoria \(Gender Identity Disorder\) Treatment](#) for California.
- This Medical Policy does not apply to fully-insured group policies in the state of Washington. Refer to the Benefit Interpretation Policy titled [Gender Dysphoria \(Gender Identity Disorder\) Treatment](#) for Washington

Surgical treatment for Gender Dysphoria may be indicated for members who provide the following documentation:

- For breast surgery, a written psychological assessment from at least one [Qualified Behavioral Health Provider](#) experienced in treating Gender Dysphoria*, is required. The assessment must document that a member meets all of the following criteria:
 - Persistent, well-documented [Gender Dysphoria](#)
 - Capacity to make a fully informed decision and to consent for treatment
 - Must be at least 18 years of age (age of majority)
 - Favorable psychosocial-behavioral evaluation to provide screening and identification of risk factors or potential postoperative challenges
- For genital surgery, a written psychological assessment from at least two [Qualified Behavioral Health Providers](#) experienced in treating Gender Dysphoria*, who have independently assessed the individual, is required. The assessment must document that a member meets all of the following criteria:
 - Persistent, well-documented [Gender Dysphoria](#)
 - Capacity to make a fully informed decision and to consent for treatment
 - Must be at least 18 years of age (age of majority)

- Favorable psychosocial-behavioral evaluation to provide screening and identification of risk factors or potential postoperative challenges
- Complete at least 12 months of successful continuous full-time real-life experience in the desired gender
- Complete 12 months of continuous cross-sex hormone therapy appropriate for the desired gender (unless medically contraindicated).
- Treatment plan that includes ongoing follow-up and care by a [Qualified Behavioral Health Provider](#) experienced in treating Gender Dysphoria*.

When the above criteria are met, the following surgical procedures to treat Gender Dysphoria are medically necessary and covered as a proven benefit:

- Bilateral mastectomy or breast reduction*
- Clitoroplasty (creation of clitoris)
- Hysterectomy (removal of uterus)
- Labiaplasty (creation of labia)
- Laser or electrolysis hair removal in advance of genital reconstruction prescribed by a physician for the treatment of Gender Dysphoria
- Metoidioplasty (creation of penis, using clitoris)
- Orchiectomy (removal of testicles)
- Penectomy (removal of penis)
- Penile prosthesis
- Phalloplasty (creation of penis)
- Salpingo-oophorectomy (removal of fallopian tubes and ovaries)
- Scrotoplasty (creation of scrotum)
- Testicular prostheses
- Urethroplasty (reconstruction of female urethra)
- Urethroplasty (reconstruction of male urethra)
- Vaginectomy (removal of vagina)
- Vaginoplasty (creation of vagina)
- Vulvectomy (removal of vulva)

*When bilateral mastectomy or breast reduction is performed as a stand-alone procedure, without genital reconstruction procedures, completion of hormone therapy prior to the breast procedure is not required.

Certain ancillary procedures, including but not limited to the following, are considered cosmetic and not medically necessary when performed as part of surgical treatment for Gender Dysphoria:

See [Benefit Considerations](#): Member specific benefit plan language may vary.

- Abdominoplasty (also see Medical Management Guideline titled [Panniculectomy and Body Contouring Procedures](#))
- Blepharoplasty (also see Medical Management Guideline titled [Blepharoplasty, Blepharoptosis and Brow Ptosis Repair](#))
- Body contouring (e.g., fat transfer, lipoplasty, panniculectomy) (also see Medical Management Guideline titled [Panniculectomy and Body Contouring Procedures](#))
- Breast enlargement, including augmentation mammoplasty and breast implants
- Brow lift
- Calf implants
- Cheek, chin and nose implants
- Injection of fillers or neurotoxins
- Face/forehead lift and/or neck tightening
- Facial bone remodeling for facial feminization
- Laser or electrolysis hair removal not related to gender reconstruction
- Hair transplantation
- Lip augmentation
- Lip reduction
- Liposuction (suction-assisted lipectomy); also see Medical Management Guideline titled [Panniculectomy and Body Contouring Procedures](#)

- Mastopexy
- Pectoral implants for chest masculinization
- Rhinoplasty; also see Medical Management Guideline titled [Rhinoplasty and Other Nasal Surgeries](#)
- Skin resurfacing (e.g., dermabrasion, chemical peels, laser)
- Thyroid cartilage reduction/reduction thyroid chondroplasty/trachea shave (removal or reduction of the Adam's apple)
- Voice modification surgery (e.g., laryngoplasty, glottoplasty or shortening of the vocal cords)
- Voice lessons and voice therapy

Documentation Requirements

Benefit coverage for health services is determined by the member specific benefit plan document and applicable laws that may require coverage for a specific service. The documentation requirements outlined below are used to assess whether the member meets the clinical criteria for coverage but do not guarantee coverage of the service requested.

Required Clinical Information

Gender Dysphoria Treatment

Medical notes documenting the following:

- The history of medical conditions requiring treatment or surgical intervention
- A well-defined physical/physiologic abnormality resulting in a medical condition that requires treatment
- Recurrent or persistent functional deficit caused by the abnormality
- Clinical studies/tests addressing the physical/physiologic abnormality confirming its presence and degree to which it causes impairment
- Color photos, where applicable, of the physical and/or physiological abnormality
- Physician plan of care with proposed procedures and whether this request is part of a staged procedure; indicate how the procedure will improve and/or restore function
- For CPT codes 58260, 58262, 58290 and 58291, provide the additional information:
 - The history of medical conditions requiring treatment or surgical intervention
 - Physician plan of care with proposed procedures and whether this request is part of a staged procedure
 - A written psychological assessment from at least two [Qualified Behavioral Health Providers](#) experienced in treating Gender Dysphoria, who have independently assessed the individual. The assessment should include all of the following:
 - The member is capable to make a fully informed decision and to consent for treatment
 - The member must be at least 18 years of age (age of majority)
 - If significant medical or mental health concerns are present, they must be reasonably well controlled
 - The member has completed at least 12 months of successful continuous full-time real-life experience in the desired gender
 - The member has completed 12 months of continuous cross-sex hormone therapy appropriate for the desired gender (unless medically contraindicated)
 - A treatment plan that includes ongoing follow-up and care by a [Qualified Behavioral Health Provider](#) experienced in treating Gender Dysphoria

Definitions

Gender Dysphoria in Adolescents and Adults: A disorder characterized by the following diagnostic criteria (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th edition [DSM-5]):

- A marked incongruence between one's experienced/expressed gender and assigned gender, of at least 6 months' duration, as manifested by at least two of the following:
 - A marked incongruence between one's experienced/expressed gender and primary and/or secondary sex characteristics [(or in young adolescents, the anticipated secondary sex characteristics)].
 - A strong desire to be rid of one's primary and/or secondary sex characteristics because of a marked incongruence with one's experienced/expressed gender [or in young adolescents, a desire to prevent the development of the anticipated secondary sex characteristics)].
 - A strong desire for the primary and/or secondary sex characteristics of the other gender.

- A strong desire to be of the other gender (or some alternative gender different from one's assigned gender).
- A strong desire to be treated as the other gender (or some alternative gender different from one's assigned gender).
- A strong conviction that one has the typical feelings and reactions of the other gender (or some alternative gender different from one's assigned gender).
- The condition is associated with clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational or other important areas of functioning.

Gender Dysphoria in Children: A disorder characterized by the following diagnostic criteria (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th edition [DSM-5]):

- A marked incongruence between one's experienced/expressed gender and assigned gender, of at least 6 months' duration, as manifested by at least six of the following (one of which must be criterion A1):
 - A strong desire to be of the other gender or an insistence that one is the other gender (or some alternative gender different from one's assigned gender).
 - In boys (assigned gender), a strong preference for cross-dressing or simulating female attire; or in girls (assigned gender), a strong preference for wearing only typical masculine clothing and a strong resistance to the wearing of typical feminine clothing.
 - A strong preference for cross-gender roles in make-believe play or fantasy play.
 - A strong preference for the toys, games or activities stereotypically used or engaged in by the other gender.
 - A strong preference for playmates of the other gender.
 - In boys (assigned gender), a strong rejection of typically masculine toys, games and activities and a strong avoidance of rough-and-tumble play; or in girls (assigned gender), a strong rejection of typically feminine toys, games and activities.
 - A strong dislike of one's sexual anatomy.
 - A strong desire for the primary and/or secondary sex characteristics that match one's experienced gender.
- The condition is associated with clinically significant distress or impairment in social, school or other important areas of functioning.

Qualified Behavioral Health Provider:

- Recommended minimum credentials for behavioral health providers working with adults presenting with gender dysphoria (World Professional Association for Transgender Health [WPATH] Guidelines, version 7, 2012):
 - A minimum of a master's degree or its equivalent in a clinical behavioral science field. This degree should be granted by an institution accredited by the appropriate national or regional accrediting board. The behavioral health provider should have documented credentials from a relevant licensing board;
 - Competence in using the current version of the Diagnostic Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) and/or the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) for assessment and diagnostic purposes;
 - Ability to recognize and diagnose coexisting mental health concerns and to distinguish these from gender dysphoria;
 - Documented supervised training and competence in psychotherapy or counseling;
 - Knowledgeable about gender nonconforming identities and expressions, and the evaluation and treatment of gender dysphoria;
 - Continuing education in the assessment and treatment of gender dysphoria;
 - Develop and maintain cultural competence to facilitate their work with transsexual, transgender, and gender nonconforming clients.
- Recommended minimum credentials for behavioral health providers working with children or adolescents presenting with gender dysphoria (WPATH Guidelines, version 7, 2012):
 - Meet the competency requirements for behavioral health providers working with adults, as outlined above;
 - Trained in childhood and adolescent developmental psychopathology;
 - Competent in diagnosing and treating the ordinary problems of children and adolescents.

Applicable Codes

The following list(s) of procedure and/or diagnosis codes is provided for reference purposes only and may not be all inclusive. Listing of a code in this guideline does not imply that the service described by the code is a covered or non-covered health service. Benefit coverage for health services is determined by the member specific benefit plan document and applicable laws

that may require coverage for a specific service. The inclusion of a code does not imply any right to reimbursement or guarantee claim payment. Other Policies and Guidelines may apply.

CPT Code	Description
11950	Subcutaneous injection of filling material (e.g., collagen); 1 cc or less
11951	Subcutaneous injection of filling material (e.g., collagen); 1.1 to 5.0 cc
11952	Subcutaneous injection of filling material (e.g., collagen); 5.1 to 10.0 cc
11954	Subcutaneous injection of filling material (e.g., collagen); over 10.0 cc
14000	Adjacent tissue transfer or rearrangement, trunk; defect 10 sq cm or less
14001	Adjacent tissue transfer or rearrangement, trunk; defect 10.1 sq cm to 30.0 sq cm
14041	Adjacent tissue transfer or rearrangement, forehead, cheeks, chin, mouth, neck, axillae, genitalia, hands and/or feet; defect 10.1 sq cm to 30.0 sq cm
15734	Muscle, myocutaneous, or fasciocutaneous flap; trunk
15738	Muscle, myocutaneous, or fasciocutaneous flap; lower extremity
15750	Flap; neurovascular pedicle
15757	Free skin flap with microvascular anastomosis
15758	Free fascial flap with microvascular anastomosis
15769	Grafting of autologous soft tissue, other, harvested by direct excision (e.g., fat, dermis, fascia)
15771	Grafting of autologous fat harvested by liposuction technique to trunk, breasts, scalp, arms, and/or legs; 50 cc or less injectate
15772	Grafting of autologous fat harvested by liposuction technique to trunk, breasts, scalp, arms, and/or legs; each additional 50 cc injectate, or part thereof (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
15773	Grafting of autologous fat harvested by liposuction technique to face, eyelids, mouth, neck, ears, orbits, genitalia, hands, and/or feet; 25 cc or less injectate
15774	Grafting of autologous fat harvested by liposuction technique to face, eyelids, mouth, neck, ears, orbits, genitalia, hands, and/or feet; each additional 25 cc injectate, or part thereof (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
15775	Punch graft for hair transplant; 1 to 15 punch grafts
15776	Punch graft for hair transplant; more than 15 punch grafts
15780	Dermabrasion; total face (e.g., for acne scarring, fine wrinkling, rhytids, general keratosis)
15781	Dermabrasion; segmental, face
15782	Dermabrasion; regional, other than face
15783	Dermabrasion; superficial, any site (e.g., tattoo removal)
15788	Chemical peel, facial; epidermal
15789	Chemical peel, facial; dermal
15792	Chemical peel, nonfacial; epidermal
15793	Chemical peel, nonfacial; dermal
15819	Cervicoplasty
15820	Blepharoplasty, lower eyelid;
15821	Blepharoplasty, lower eyelid; with extensive herniated fat pad
15822	Blepharoplasty, upper eyelid;
15823	Blepharoplasty, upper eyelid; with excessive skin weighting down lid
15824	Rhytidectomy; forehead
15825	Rhytidectomy; neck with platysmal tightening (platysmal flap, P-flap)
15826	Rhytidectomy; glabellar frown lines

CPT Code	Description
15828	Rhytidectomy; cheek, chin, and neck
15829	Rhytidectomy; superficial musculoaponeurotic system (SMAS) flap
15830	Excision, excessive skin and subcutaneous tissue (includes lipectomy); abdomen, infraumbilical panniculectomy
15832	Excision, excessive skin and subcutaneous tissue (includes lipectomy); thigh
15833	Excision, excessive skin and subcutaneous tissue (includes lipectomy); leg
15834	Excision, excessive skin and subcutaneous tissue (includes lipectomy); hip
15835	Excision, excessive skin and subcutaneous tissue (includes lipectomy); buttock
15836	Excision, excessive skin and subcutaneous tissue (includes lipectomy); arm
15837	Excision, excessive skin and subcutaneous tissue (includes lipectomy); forearm or hand
15838	Excision, excessive skin and subcutaneous tissue (includes lipectomy); submental fat pad
15839	Excision, excessive skin and subcutaneous tissue (includes lipectomy); other area
15847	Excision, excessive skin and subcutaneous tissue (includes lipectomy), abdomen (e.g., abdominoplasty) (includes umbilical transposition and fascial plication) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
15876	Suction assisted lipectomy; head and neck
15877	Suction assisted lipectomy; trunk
15878	Suction assisted lipectomy; upper extremity
15879	Suction assisted lipectomy; lower extremity
17380	Electrolysis epilation, each 30 minutes
17999	Unlisted procedure, skin, mucous membrane and subcutaneous tissue
19303	Mastectomy, simple, complete
19316	Mastopexy
19318	Breast reduction
19325	Breast augmentation with implant
19340	Insertion of breast implant on same day of mastectomy (i.e., immediate)
19342	Insertion or replacement of breast implant on separate day from mastectomy
19350	Nipple/areola reconstruction
21120	Genioplasty; augmentation (autograft, allograft, prosthetic material)
21121	Genioplasty; sliding osteotomy, single piece
21122	Genioplasty; sliding osteotomies, 2 or more osteotomies (e.g., wedge excision or bone wedge reversal for asymmetrical chin)
21123	Genioplasty; sliding, augmentation with interpositional bone grafts (includes obtaining autografts)
21125	Augmentation, mandibular body or angle; prosthetic material
21127	Augmentation, mandibular body or angle; with bone graft, onlay or interpositional (includes obtaining autograft)
21137	Reduction forehead; contouring only
21138	Reduction forehead; contouring and application of prosthetic material or bone graft (includes obtaining autograft)
21139	Reduction forehead; contouring and setback of anterior frontal sinus wall
21172	Reconstruction superior-lateral orbital rim and lower forehead, advancement or alteration, with or without grafts (includes obtaining autografts)

CPT Code	Description
21175	Reconstruction, bifrontal, superior-lateral orbital rims and lower forehead, advancement or alteration (e.g., plagiocephaly, trigonocephaly, brachycephaly), with or without grafts (includes obtaining autografts)
21179	Reconstruction, entire or majority of forehead and/or supraorbital rims; with grafts (allograft or prosthetic material)
21180	Reconstruction, entire or majority of forehead and/or supraorbital rims; with autograft (includes obtaining grafts)
21208	Osteoplasty, facial bones; augmentation (autograft, allograft, or prosthetic implant)
21209	Osteoplasty, facial bones; reduction
21210	Graft, bone; nasal, maxillary or malar areas (includes obtaining graft)
21270	Malar augmentation, prosthetic material
21899	Unlisted procedure, neck or thorax
30400	Rhinoplasty, primary; lateral and alar cartilages and/or elevation of nasal tip
30410	Rhinoplasty, primary; complete, external parts including bony pyramid, lateral and alar cartilages, and/or elevation of nasal tip
30420	Rhinoplasty, primary; including major septal repair
30430	Rhinoplasty, secondary; minor revision (small amount of nasal tip work)
30435	Rhinoplasty, secondary; intermediate revision (bony work with osteotomies)
30450	Rhinoplasty, secondary; major revision (nasal tip work and osteotomies)
31599	Unlisted procedure, larynx
31899	Unlisted procedure, trachea, bronchi
53410	Urethroplasty, 1-stage reconstruction of male anterior urethra
53430	Urethroplasty, reconstruction of female urethra
54125	Amputation of penis; complete
54400	Insertion of penile prosthesis; non-inflatable (semi-rigid)
54401	Insertion of penile prosthesis; inflatable (self-contained)
54405	Insertion of multi-component, inflatable penile prosthesis, including placement of pump, cylinders, and reservoir
54406	Removal of all components of a multi-component, inflatable penile prosthesis without replacement of prosthesis
54408	Repair of component(s) of a multi-component, inflatable penile prosthesis
54410	Removal and replacement of all component(s) of a multi-component, inflatable penile prosthesis at the same operative session
54411	Removal and replacement of all components of a multi-component inflatable penile prosthesis through an infected field at the same operative session, including irrigation and debridement of infected tissue
54415	Removal of non-inflatable (semi-rigid) or inflatable (self-contained) penile prosthesis, without replacement of prosthesis
54416	Removal and replacement of non-inflatable (semi-rigid) or inflatable (self-contained) penile prosthesis at the same operative session
54417	Removal and replacement of non-inflatable (semi-rigid) or inflatable (self-contained) penile prosthesis through an infected field at the same operative session, including irrigation and debridement of infected tissue
54520	Orchiectomy, simple (including subcapsular), with or without testicular prosthesis, scrotal or inguinal approach
54660	Insertion of testicular prosthesis (separate procedure)

CPT Code	Description
54690	Laparoscopy, surgical; orchiectomy
55180	Scrotoplasty; complicated
55970	Intersex surgery; male to female
55980	Intersex surgery; female to male
56625	Vulvectomy simple; complete
56800	Plastic repair of introitus
56805	Clitoroplasty for intersex state
57110	Vaginectomy, complete removal of vaginal wall;
57335	Vaginoplasty for intersex state
58150	Total abdominal hysterectomy (corpus and cervix), with or without removal of tube(s), with or without removal of ovary(s);
58180	Supracervical abdominal hysterectomy (subtotal hysterectomy), with or without removal of tube(s), with or without removal of ovary(s)
58260	Vaginal hysterectomy, for uterus 250 g or less;
58262	Vaginal hysterectomy, for uterus 250 g or less; with removal of tube(s), and/or ovary(s)
58290	Vaginal hysterectomy, for uterus greater than 250 g;
58291	Vaginal hysterectomy, for uterus greater than 250 g; with removal of tube(s) and/or ovary(s)
58541	Laparoscopy, surgical, supracervical hysterectomy, for uterus 250 g or less;
58542	Laparoscopy, surgical, supracervical hysterectomy, for uterus 250 g or less; with removal of tube(s) and/or ovary(s)
58543	Laparoscopy, surgical, supracervical hysterectomy, for uterus greater than 250 g;
58544	Laparoscopy, surgical, supracervical hysterectomy, for uterus greater than 250 g; with removal of tube(s) and/or ovary(s)
58550	Laparoscopy, surgical, with vaginal hysterectomy, for uterus 250 g or less;
58552	Laparoscopy, surgical, with vaginal hysterectomy, for uterus 250 g or less; with removal of tube(s) and/or ovary(s)
58553	Laparoscopy, surgical, with vaginal hysterectomy, for uterus greater than 250 g;
58554	Laparoscopy, surgical, with vaginal hysterectomy, for uterus greater than 250 g; with removal of tube(s) and/or ovary(s)
58570	Laparoscopy, surgical, with total hysterectomy, for uterus 250 g or less;
58571	Laparoscopy, surgical, with total hysterectomy, for uterus 250 g or less; with removal of tube(s) and/or ovary(s)
58572	Laparoscopy, surgical, with total hysterectomy, for uterus greater than 250 g;
58573	Laparoscopy, surgical, with total hysterectomy, for uterus greater than 250 g; with removal of tube(s) and/or ovary(s)
58661	Laparoscopy, surgical; with removal of adnexal structures (partial or total oophorectomy and/or salpingectomy)
58720	Salpingo-oophorectomy, complete or partial, unilateral or bilateral (separate procedure)
58940	Oophorectomy, partial or total, unilateral or bilateral;
64856	Suture of major peripheral nerve, arm or leg, except sciatic; including transposition
64892	Nerve graft (includes obtaining graft), single strand, arm or leg; up to 4 cm length
64896	Nerve graft (includes obtaining graft), multiple strands (cable), hand or foot; more than 4 cm length
67900	Repair of brow ptosis (supraciliary, mid-forehead or coronal approach)
92507	Treatment of speech, language, voice, communication, and/or auditory processing disorder; individual

CPT Code	Description
92508	Treatment of speech, language, voice, communication, and/or auditory processing disorder; group, 2 or more individuals

CPT® is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association

Diagnosis Code	Description
F64.0	Transsexualism
F64.1	Dual role transvestism
F64.2	Gender identity disorder of childhood
F64.8	Other gender identity disorders
F64.9	Gender identity disorder, unspecified
Z87.890	Personal history of sex reassignment

Description of Services

Gender Dysphoria is a condition in which there is a marked incongruence between an individual's experienced/expressed/alternative gender and assigned gender (DSM-5). Treatment options include behavioral therapy, psychotherapy, hormone therapy and surgery for gender transformation. Surgical treatments for gender dysphoria may include the following: clitoroplasty, hysterectomy, labiaplasty, mastectomy, orchiectomy, penectomy, phalloplasty or metoidioplasty (alternative to phalloplasty), placement of testicular and/or penile prostheses, salpingo-oophorectomy, scrotoplasty, urethroplasty, urethroplasty, vaginectomy, vaginoplasty and vulvectomy.

Other terms used to describe surgery for Gender Dysphoria include gender affirming surgery, sex transformation surgery, sex change, sex reversal, gender change, transsexual surgery, transgender surgery and sex reassignment.

Benefit Considerations

Coverage Information

Benefit coverage for health services is determined by the member specific benefit plan document and applicable laws that may require coverage for a specific service.

This Medical Management Guideline does not apply to policies in California. Please refer to the California-specific Benefit Interpretation Policy titled [Gender Dysphoria \(Gender Identity Disorder\) Treatment: CA](#).

This Medical Policy does not apply to fully-insured group policies in the state of Washington. Refer to the Benefit Interpretation Policy titled Gender Dysphoria (Gender Identity Disorder) Treatment: WA.

Unless otherwise specified, if a plan covers treatment for gender dysphoria, coverage includes psychotherapy, cross-sex hormone therapy, puberty suppressing medications and laboratory testing to monitor the safety of hormone therapy. This benefit also includes certain surgical treatments listed in the [Coverage Rationale](#) section above.

Limitations and Exclusions

Certain treatments and services are not covered. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- Treatment received outside of the United States
- Reproduction services, including, but not limited to, sperm preservation in advance of hormone treatment or gender dysphoria surgery, cryopreservation of fertilized embryos, oocyte preservation, surrogate parenting, donor eggs, donor sperm and host uterus (See the Reproduction exclusion in the member specific benefit plan document.)
- Transportation, meals, lodging or similar expenses
- Cosmetic procedures (see Medical Management Guideline titled [Cosmetic and Reconstructive Procedures](#) and the [Coverage Rationale](#) section above)
- Reversal of genital surgery or reversal of surgery to revise secondary sex characteristics

Clinical Evidence

Scandurra et al. (2019) performed a systematic review assessing the health of nonbinary and genderqueer (NBGQ) individuals compared to binary transgender (BT) and cisgender individuals. Eleven studies were included in the review. Results related to the difference in health between NBGQ and BT were mixed, with some finding a better health status while others a worse one. Results related to the differences in health between NBGQ and cisgender individuals highlighted higher health needs in NBGQ individuals compared with cisgender counterparts. The authors noted the need for research expansion in terms of both methodology and research contents.

Wernick et al. (2019) conducted a systematic review of the psychological benefits of gender-affirming surgery. Thirty-three studies were included in the analysis. Overall, most of the studies comparing pre- and post-operative data on quality of life, body image/satisfaction, and overall psychological functioning among individuals with gender dysphoria suggested that gender-affirming surgery leads to multiple, significant psychological benefits. Of the studies comparing psychological well-being between individuals who did or did not undergo surgery, most demonstrated a trend of better mental health among individuals who underwent surgery compared with those who did not. The authors encouraged future research to focus on standardizing the assessment of psychological functioning pre- and post-gender-affirming surgery to gather longitudinal data that will allow for more definitive conclusions to be made about factors that contribute to the psychological benefits of surgery.

Cohen et al. (2019) conducted a systematic review of surgical options and associated outcomes for transmasculine top surgery. Twenty-two studies were included (n=2447). The authors reported that future research is needed to improve patient selection, surgical decision making, and patient-reported outcomes for different chest contouring techniques.

Mahfouda et al. (2019) conducted a systematic review of the available published evidence on gender-affirming cross-sex hormone (CSH) and surgical interventions in transgender children and adolescents, amalgamating findings on mental health outcomes, cognitive and physical effects, side-effects, and safety variables. The small amount of available data suggest that when clearly indicated in accordance with international guidelines, gender-affirming CSHs and chest wall masculinisation in transgender males are associated with improvements in mental health and quality of life. Evidence regarding surgical vaginoplasty in transgender females younger than age 18 years remains extremely scarce and conclusions cannot yet be drawn regarding its risks and benefits in this age group. Further research on an international scale is urgently warranted to clarify long-term outcomes on psychological functioning and safety.

A Hayes report on sex reassignment surgery (2018; updated 2021) for the treatment of gender dysphoria made the following conclusions:

- Studies suggest that following sex reassignment surgery, patients reported decreased gender dysphoria and improved body image satisfaction. However, results were mixed regarding effects of sex reassignment surgery on quality of life and psychological symptoms.
- Few studies compare outcomes in patients who received sex reassignment surgery with stand-alone hormone therapy. The results of these studies suggest that sex reassignment surgery may improve gender dysphoria, quality of life, body image and psychological symptoms to a greater extent than hormone therapy alone. However, the results were conflicting.
- Few studies compared outcomes in patients who received different components of sex reassignment surgery. For most outcome measures, there was only a single study available. This evidence is therefore insufficient to support definitive conclusions regarding the comparative effectiveness of different components of sex reassignment surgery for treating gender dysphoria.
- Not all studies reported all outcomes; the following findings therefore do not inform overall incidence of complications. Following sex reassignment surgery, there were very low rates of regret of surgery (0% to 6% per study) and suicide (2% to 3% per study). Complications following sex reassignment surgery were common, and some were serious.

Dreher et al. (2018) conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to evaluate the epidemiology, presentation, management, and outcomes of neovaginal complications in the MtF transgender reassignment surgery patients. Selected studies reported on 1,684 patients with an overall complication rate of 32.5% and a reoperation rate of 21.7% for non-aesthetic reasons. The most common complication was stenosis of the neo-meatus (14.4%). Wound infection was associated with an increased risk of all

tissue-healing complications. Use of sacrospinous ligament fixation (SSL) was associated with a significantly decreased risk of prolapse of the neovagina. The authors concluded that gender-affirmation surgery is important in the treatment of gender dysphoric patients, but there is a high complication rate in the reported literature. Variability in technique and complication reporting standards makes it difficult to assess the accurately the current state of MtF gender reassignment surgery. Further research and implementation of standards is necessary to improve patient outcomes.

Manrique et al (2018) conducted a systematic review of retrospective studies on the outcomes of MtF vaginoplasty to minimize surgical complications and improve patient outcomes for transgender patients. Forty-six studies met the authors eligibility criteria. A total of 3716 cases were analyzed. The results showed the overall incidence of complications as follows: 2% fistula, 14% stenosis and strictures, 1% tissue necrosis, and 4% prolapse. Patient-reported outcomes included a satisfaction rate of 93% with overall results, 87% with functional outcomes, and 90% with esthetic outcomes. Ability to have orgasm was reported in 70% of patients. The regret rate was 1%. The authors concluded that multiple surgical techniques have demonstrated safe and reliable means of MtF vaginoplasty with low overall complication rates and with a significant improvement in the patient's quality of life. Studies using different techniques in a similar population and standardized patient-reported outcomes are required to further analyze outcomes among the different procedures and to establish best-practice guidelines.

Van Damme et al. (2017) conducted a systematic review of the effectiveness of pitch-raising surgery performed in MtF transsexuals. Twenty studies were included: eight using cricothyroid approximation, six using anterior glottal web formation and six using other surgery types or a combination of surgical techniques. A substantial rise in postoperative frequency was identified. The majority of patients seemed satisfied with the outcome. However, none of the studies used a control group and randomization process. Further investigation regarding long-term results using a stronger study design is necessary.

Gaither et al. (2017) retrospectively reviewed the records of 330 MtF patients from 2011 to 2015, to assess surgical complications related to primary penile inversion vaginoplasty. Complications included granulation tissue, vaginal pain, wound separation, labial asymmetry, vaginal stenosis, fistula formation, urinary symptoms including spraying stream or dribbling, infection, vaginal fissure or vaginal bleeding. Median age at surgery was 35 years, and median followup in all patients was 3 months. The results showed that 95 of the patients presented with a postoperative complication with the median time to a complication being 4.4 months. Rectovaginal fistulas developed in 3 patients, and 30 patients required a second operation. Age, body mass index and hormone replacement therapy were not associated with complications. The authors concluded that penile inversion vaginoplasty is a relatively safe procedure. Most complications due to this surgery develop within the first 4 months postoperatively. Age, body mass index and hormone replacement therapy are not associated with complications and, thus, they should not dictate the timing of surgery.

An ECRI special report systematically reviewed the clinical literature to assess the efficacy of treatments for gender dysphoria. The authors identified limited evidence from mostly low-quality retrospective studies. Evidence on gender reassignment surgery was mostly limited to evaluations of MtF individuals undergoing vaginoplasty, facial feminization surgery and breast augmentation. Outcomes included mortality, patient satisfaction, physical well-being, psychological-related outcomes, quality of life, sexual-related outcomes, suicide and adverse events. Concluding remarks included the need for standardized protocols and prospective studies using standardized measures for correct interpretation and comparability of data (ECRI, 2016).

Morrison et al. (2016) conducted a systematic review of the facial feminization surgery literature. Fifteen studies were included, all of which were either retrospective or case series/reports. The studies covered a variety of facial feminization procedures. A total of 1121 patients underwent facial feminization surgery, with seven complications reported, although many studies did not explicitly comment on complications. Satisfaction was high, although most studies did not use validated or quantified approaches to address satisfaction. The authors noted that further studies are needed to better compare different techniques to more robustly establish best practices. Prospective studies and patient-reported outcomes are needed to establish quality of life outcomes for patients.

Frey et al. (2016) conducted a systematic review of metoidioplasty and radial forearm flap phalloplasty (RFFP) in FtM transgender genital reconstruction. Eighteen studies were included: 7 for metoidioplasty and 11 for RFFP. The quality of evidence was low to very low for all included studies. In studies examining metoidioplasty, the average study size and length of follow-up were 54 patients and 4.6 years, respectively (1 study did not report [NR]). Eighty-eight percent underwent a single-stage reconstruction, 87% reported an aesthetic neophallus (3 NR) and 100% reported erogenous sensation (2 NR). Fifty-one percent of patients reported successful intercourse (3 NR) and 89% of patients achieved standing micturition (3 NR). In studies examining RFFP, the average study size and follow-up were 60.4 patients and 6.23 years, respectively (6 NR). No patients

underwent single-stage reconstructions (8 NR). Seventy percent of patients reported a satisfactorily aesthetic neophallus (4 NR) and 69% reported erogenous sensation (6 NR). Forty-three percent reported successful penetration of partner during intercourse (6 NR) and 89% achieved standing micturition (6 NR). Compared with RFFP, metoidioplasty was significantly more likely to be completed in a single stage, have an aesthetic result, maintain erogenous sensation, achieve standing micturition and have a lower overall complication rate. The authors reported that, although the current literature suggests that metoidioplasty is more likely to yield an "ideal" neophallus compared with RFFP, any conclusion is severely limited by the low quality of available evidence.

Using a retrospective chart review, Buncamper et al. (2016) assessed surgical outcome after penile inversion vaginoplasty. Outcome measures were intraoperative and postoperative complications, reoperations, secondary surgical procedures and possible risk factors. Of 475 patients who underwent the procedure, 405 did not have additional full-thickness skin grafts while 70 did have grafts. Median follow-up was 7.8 years. The most frequently observed intraoperative complication was rectal injury (2.3 percent). Short-term postoperative bleeding that required transfusion (4.8 percent), reoperation (1.5 percent) or both (0.4 percent) occurred in some cases. Major complications were three (0.6 percent) rectoneovaginal fistulas, which were successfully treated. Revision vaginoplasty was performed in 14 patients (2.9 percent). Comorbid diabetes was associated with a higher risk of local infection, and use of psychotropic medication predisposed to postoperative urinary retention. Successful vaginal construction without the need for secondary functional reoperations was achieved in the majority of patients.

Bouman et al. (2016) prospectively assessed surgical outcomes of primary total laparoscopic sigmoid vaginoplasty in 42 transgender women with penoscrotal hypoplasia. Mean follow-up time was 3.2 ± 2.1 years. The mean operative duration was 210 ± 44 minutes. There were no conversions to laparotomy. One rectal perforation was recognized during surgery and immediately oversewn without long-term consequences. The mean length of hospitalization was 5.7 ± 1.1 days. One patient died as a result of an extended-spectrum beta-lactamase-positive necrotizing fasciitis leading to septic shock, with multiorgan failure. Direct postoperative complications that needed laparoscopic reoperation occurred in three cases (7.1 percent). In seven cases (17.1 percent), long-term complications needed a secondary correction. After 1 year, all patients had a functional neovagina with a mean depth of 16.3 ± 1.5 cm.

Despite the significant increase in genital gender affirming surgery (GAS) within the past 50 years, there is limited data regarding hair removal practices in preparation for genital GAS. Genital GAS involves reconstruction of the genitals to match a patient's identified sex. The use of hair-bearing flaps in this procedure may result in postoperative intra-vaginal and intra-urethral hair growth and associated complications, including lower satisfaction with genital GAS. In 2016 Zhang et al conducted a literature review, recommendations from experience, and a practical laser hair removal (LHR) approach to hair removal prior to genital GAS.

Horbach et al. (2015) conducted a systematic review of vaginoplasty techniques in MtF individuals with gender dysphoria. Twenty-six studies were included (mostly retrospective case series of low to intermediate quality). Outcome of the penile skin inversion technique was reported in 1,461 patients and bowel vaginoplasty in 102 patients. Neovaginal stenosis was the most frequent complication in both techniques. Sexual function and patient satisfaction were overall acceptable, but many different outcome measures were used. Quality of life was only reported in one study. Comparison between techniques was difficult due to the lack of standardization. The authors concluded that the penile skin inversion technique is the most researched surgical procedure. Outcome of bowel vaginoplasty has been reported less frequently but does not seem to be inferior. The available literature is heterogeneous in patient groups, surgical procedure, outcome measurement tools and follow-up. There is a need for prospective studies with standardized surgical procedures, larger patient groups and longer follow-up periods. Uniformity in outcome measurement tools such as validated questionnaires and scores for sexual function and quality of life is mandatory for correct interpretation and comparability of data.

Bouman et al. (2014) conducted a systematic review of surgical techniques and clinical outcomes of intestinal vaginoplasty. Twenty-one studies were included (n=894). All studies had a retrospective design and were of low quality. Prevalence and severity of procedure-related complications were low. The main postoperative complication was introital stenosis, necessitating surgical correction in 4.1% of sigmoid-derived and 1.2% of ileum-derived vaginoplasties. Neither diversion colitis nor cancer was reported. Sexual satisfaction rate was high, but standardized questionnaires were rarely used. Quality of life was not reported. The authors concluded that prospective studies, using standardized measures and questionnaires, are warranted to assess functional outcomes and quality of life.

Djordjevic et al. (2013) evaluated 207 patients who underwent single-stage metoidioplasty, comparing two different surgical techniques of urethral lengthening. The procedure included lengthening and straightening of the clitoris, urethral reconstruction and scrotoplasty with implantation of testicular prostheses. Buccal mucosa graft was used in all cases for dorsal urethral plate formation and joined with one of the two different flaps: longitudinal dorsal clitoral skin flap (n=49) (group 1) and labia minora flap (n=158) (group 2). The median follow-up was 39 months. The total length of reconstructed urethra ranged from 9.1 to 12.3 cm in group 1 and from 9.4 to 14.2 cm in group 2. Voiding while standing was significantly better in group 2 (93%) than in group 1 (87.82%). Urethral fistula occurred in 16 patients in both groups. Overall satisfaction was noted in 193 patients. The authors concluded that combined buccal mucosa graft and labia minora flap was the method of choice for urethroplasty in metoidioplasty, minimizing postoperative complications.

In a non-randomized study, Dhejne et al. (2011) evaluated mortality, morbidity and criminal rates after gender reassignment surgery in 324 individuals (MtF n=191; FtM n=133). Random population controls (10:1) were matched by birth year and birth sex or reassigned final sex. The authors reported substantially higher rates of overall mortality, death from cardiovascular disease and suicide, suicide attempts and psychiatric hospitalizations in sex-reassigned individuals (both MtF/FtM) compared to a healthy control population. FtMs had a higher risk for criminal convictions.

Murad et al. (2010) conducted a systematic review to evaluate the effects of hormone therapy on patients undergoing gender reassignment surgery. The authors identified 28 eligible studies, all of which were observational and most lacked controls. These studies enrolled 1833 participants with gender dysphoria (1093 MtF; 801 FtM). After gender reassignment surgery, individuals reported improvement in gender dysphoria (80%), psychological symptoms (78%), sexual function (72%) and quality of life (80%). The authors concluded that very low quality evidence suggests that gender reassignment, that includes hormonal interventions, is likely to improve gender dysphoria, psychological functioning and comorbidities, sexual function and overall quality of life.

Sutcliffe et al. (2009) systematically reviewed five individual procedures for MtF gender reassignment surgery: clitoroplasty, labiaplasty, orchiectomy, penectomy and vaginoplasty. Further evaluations were made of eight surgical procedures for FtM gender reassignment surgery: hysterectomy, mastectomy, metoidioplasty, phalloplasty, salpingo-oophorectomy, scrotoplasty/placement of testicular prostheses, urethroplasty and vaginectomy. Eighty-two published studies (38 MtF; 44 FtM) were included in the review. For MtF procedures, the authors found no evidence that met the inclusion criteria concerning labiaplasty, penectomy or orchiectomy. A large amount of evidence was available concerning vaginoplasty and clitoroplasty procedures. The authors reported that the evidence concerning gender reassignment surgery in both MtF and FtM individuals with gender dysphoria has several limitations including lack of controlled studies, lack of prospective data, high loss to follow-up and lack of validated assessment measures. Some satisfactory outcomes were reported, but the magnitude of benefit and harm for individual surgical procedures cannot be estimated accurately using the current available evidence.

World Professional Association for Transgender Health (WPATH)

WPATH, formerly known as the Harry Benjamin International Gender Dysphoria Association, is an advocacy group devoted to transgender health. WPATH guidelines (2012) present eligibility and readiness criteria for transition-related treatment, as well as competencies of health care providers.

WPATH describes the transition from one gender to another in the following three stages:

- Living in the gender role consistent with gender identity
- The use of cross-sex hormone therapy after living in the new gender role for a least three months
- Gender-affirmation surgery after living in the new gender role and using hormonal therapy for at least 12 months.

Clinical Practice Guidelines

American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)

In a 2018 policy statement entitled Ensuring Comprehensive Care and Support for Transgender and Gender-Diverse Children and Adolescents, the AAP states the following regarding surgery: Surgical approaches may be used to feminize or masculinize features, such as hair distribution, chest, or genitalia, and may include removal of internal organs, such as ovaries or the uterus (affecting fertility). These changes are irreversible. Although current protocols typically reserve surgical interventions for adults, they are occasionally pursued during adolescence on a case-by case basis, considering the necessity and benefit to the adolescent's overall health and often including multidisciplinary input from medical, mental health, and surgical providers as well as from the adolescent and family.

American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology (ACOG)

An ACOG committee opinion (2021) provides guidance on health care for transgender and gender diverse individuals. The document does not make specific recommendations regarding surgery but does provide an overview of surgical procedures and education for clinicians who care for transgender patients before and after surgery.

Endocrine Society

Endocrine Society practice guidelines (Hembree et al., 2017) addressing endocrine treatment of gender-dysphoric/gender-incongruent persons makes the following recommendations regarding surgery for sex reassignment and gender confirmation :

- Suggest that clinicians delay gender-affirming genital surgery involving gonadectomy and/or hysterectomy until the patient is at least 18 years old or legal age of majority in his or her country (Recommendation based on low quality evidence).
- A patient pursue genital gender-affirming surgery only after the mental health practitioner (MHP) and the clinician responsible for endocrine transition therapy both agree that surgery is medically necessary and would benefit the patient's overall health and/or well-being (Strong recommendation based on low quality evidence).
- Surgery is recommended only after completion of at least one year of consistent and compliant hormone treatment unless hormone therapy is not desired or medically contraindicated (Ungraded Good Practice Statement).
- The physician responsible for endocrine treatment medically clears individual for surgery and collaborates with the surgeon regarding hormone use during and after surgery. (Ungraded Good Practice Statement).
- Recommend that clinicians refer hormone treated transgender individuals for genital surgery when (Strong recommendation based on very low quality evidence):
 - The individual has had a satisfactory social role change
 - The individual is satisfied about the hormonal effects
 - The individual desires definitive surgical changes
- Suggest that clinicians determine the timing of breast surgery for transgender males based upon the physical and mental health status of the individual. There is insufficient evidence to recommend a specific age requirement (Recommendation based on very low quality evidence)

University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) Center of Excellence for Transgender Health

The UCSF Center of Excellence evidence-based guidelines for the primary and gender-affirming care of transgender and gender nonbinary people address various surgical procedures, including risks, complications, approaches and perioperative and postoperative care (Deutsch, 2016).

U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

This section is to be used for informational purposes only. FDA approval alone is not a basis for coverage.

Gender transformation surgeries are procedures, and therefore, not subject to FDA regulation. However, medical devices, drugs, biologics or tests used as a part of these procedures may be subject to FDA regulation. See the following website to search by product name. Available at: <http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfPMN/pmn.cfm>. (Accessed August 24, 2021)

References

- American Academy of Pediatrics. Policy Statement. Ensuring Comprehensive Care and Support for Transgender and Gender-Diverse Children and Adolescents. October 2018.
- American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG). Committee Opinion #823. Health care for transgender and gender diverse individuals. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2021 Mar 1;137(3):e75-e88.
- American Psychological Association. Report of the task force on gender identity and gender variance. Washington, DC: 2009.
- American Psychological Association. Report of the task force on appropriate therapeutic responses to sexual orientation. Washington, DC: 2009.

- American Psychological Association. Guidelines for psychological practice with transgender and gender nonconforming people. *Am Psychol*. 2015 Dec;70(9):832-64.
- Bouman MB, van der Sluis WB, Buncamper ME, et al. Primary total laparoscopic sigmoid vaginoplasty in transgender women with penoscrotal hypoplasia: a prospective cohort study of surgical outcomes and follow-up of 42 patients. *Plast Reconstr Surg*. 2016 Oct;138(4):614e-23e.
- Bouman MB, van Zeijl MC, Buncamper ME, et al. Intestinal vaginoplasty revisited: a review of surgical techniques, complications, and sexual function. *J Sex Med*. 2014 Jul;11(7):1835-47.
- Buncamper ME, van der Sluis WB, van der Pas RS, et al. Surgical outcome after penile inversion vaginoplasty: a retrospective study of 475 transgender women. *Plast Reconstr Surg*. 2016 Nov;138(5):999-1007.
- Byne W, Bradley SJ, Coleman E, et al. Report of the American Psychiatric Association task force on treatment of gender identity disorder. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2012 Aug;169(8):875-6.
- Cohen WA, Shah NR, Iwanicki M, et al. Female-to-male transgender chest contouring: a systematic review of outcomes and knowledge gaps. *Ann Plast Surg*. 2019 Nov;83(5):589-593
- Deutsch MB, editor. Guidelines for the primary and gender-affirming care of transgender and gender nonbinary people. 2nd edition. San Francisco, CA: UCSF Transgender Care; 2016.
- Dhejne C, Lichtenstein P, Boman M, et al. Long-term follow-up of transsexual persons undergoing sex reassignment surgery: cohort study in Sweden. *PLoS One*. 2011 Feb 22;6(2):e16885.
- Djordjevic ML, Bizic MR. Comparison of two different methods for urethral lengthening in female to male (metoidioplasty) surgery. *J Sex Med*. 2013 May;10(5):1431-8.
- Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (5th ed.). 2013. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association.
- Dreher PC, Edwards D, Hager S, et al. Complications of the neovagina in male-to-female transgender surgery: A systematic review and meta-analysis with discussion of management. *Clin Anat*. 2018 Mar;31(2):191-199.
- ECRI Institute. Special Report. Gender dysphoria. January 2016.
- Frey JD, Poudrier G, Chiodo MV, Hazen A. A systematic review of metoidioplasty and radial forearm flap phalloplasty in female-to-male transgender genital reconstruction: is the "ideal" neophallus an achievable goal? *Plast Reconstr Surg Glob Open*. 2016 Dec 23;4(12):e1131.
- Gaither TW, Awad MA, Osterberg EC, et al. Postoperative Complications following Primary Penile Inversion Vaginoplasty among 330 Male-to-Female Transgender Patients. *J Urol*. 2018;199(3):760-765.
- Gooren LJ. Clinical practice. Care of transsexual persons. *N Engl J Med*. 2011 Mar 31;364(13):1251-7.
- Hayes, Inc. Hayes Directory Report. Sex reassignment surgery for the treatment of gender dysphoria. Lansdale, PA: Hayes, Inc.; August 2018; updated July 2021.
- Hayes, Inc. Hayes Evidence Analysis Research Brief. Reversal of gender reassignment surgery. Lansdale, PA: Hayes, Inc.; June 2020. Archived July 2021.
- Hembree WC, Cohen-Kettenis PT, Gooren L, et al. Endocrine Treatment of Gender-Dysphoric/Gender-Incongruent Persons: An Endocrine Society Clinical Practice Guideline. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*. 2017 Nov 1;102(11):3869-3903. <https://academic.oup.com/jcem/article/102/11/3869/4157558>.
- Horbach SE, Bouman MB, Smit JM, et al. Outcome of vaginoplasty in male-to-female transgenders: a systematic review of surgical techniques. *J Sex Med*. 2015 Jun;12(6):1499-512.
- Kanhai RC, Hage JJ, Mulder JW. Long-term outcome of augmentation mammoplasty in male-to-female transsexuals: a questionnaire survey of 107 patients. *Br J Plast Surg*. 2000 Apr;53(3):209-11.
- Kuhn A, Bodmer C, Stadlmayr W, Kuhn P, Mueller MD, Birkhäuser M. Quality of life 15 years after sex reassignment surgery for transsexualism. *Fertil Steril*. 2009 Nov;92(5):1685-1689.e3.
- Mahfouda S, Moore JK, Siafarikas A, Hewitt T, Ganti U, Lin A, Zepf FD. Gender-affirming hormones and surgery in transgender children and adolescents. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol*. 2019 Jun;7(6):484-498.
- Manrique OJ, Adabi K, Martinez-Jorge J, et al. Complications and Patient-Reported Outcomes in Male-to-Female Vaginoplasty-Where We Are Today: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Ann Plast Surg*. 2018 Jun;80(6): 684-691.

Morrison SD, Vyas KS, Motakef S, et al. Facial feminization: systematic review of the literature. *Plast Reconstr Surg*. 2016 Jun;137(6):1759-70.

Murad MH, Elamin MB, Garcia MZ, et al. Hormonal therapy and sex reassignment: a systematic review and meta-analysis of quality of life and psychosocial outcomes. *Clin Endocrinol (Oxf)*. 2010 Feb;72(2):214-31.

Nondiscrimination in Health Programs and Activities, 81 Fed. Reg. 31376 (May 18, 2016) (codified at 45 C.F.R. pt. 92).

Scandurra C, Mezza F, Maldonato NM, et al. Health of non-binary and genderqueer people: a systematic review. *Front Psychol*. 2019 Jun 25;10:1453.

Sutcliffe PA, Dixon S, Akehurst RL, et al. Evaluation of surgical procedures for sex reassignment: a systematic review. *J Plast Reconstr Aesthet Surg*. 2009 Mar;62(3):294-306; discussion 306-8.

Van Damme S, Cosyns M, Deman S, et al. The effectiveness of pitch-raising surgery in male-to-female transsexuals: a systematic review. *J Voice*. 2017 Mar;31(2):244.e1-244.e5.

Wernick JA, Busa S, Matouk K, et al. A systematic review of the psychological benefits of gender-affirming surgery. *Urol Clin North Am*. 2019 Nov;46(4):475-486.

World Professional Association for Transgender Health (WPATH). *Standards of care for the health of transsexual, transgender and gender nonconforming people*. 7th edition. 2012.

Zhang WR, Garrett GL, Arron ST, Garcia MM. Laser hair removal for genital gender affirming surgery. *Transl Androl Urol*. 2016 Jun;5(3):381-7.

Guideline History/Revision Information

Date	Summary of Changes
01/01/2022	<p>Title Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previously titled <i>Gender Dysphoria Treatment Excluding California</i> <p>Coverage Rationale and Benefit Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added notation to indicate this Medical Management Guideline does not apply to fully-insured group policies in the state of Washington; refer to Benefit Interpretation Policy titled <i>Gender Dysphoria (Gender Identity Disorder) Treatment</i> for Washington <p>Supporting Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated <i>Description of Services</i>, <i>Clinical Evidence</i>, and <i>References</i> sections to reflect the most current information Archived previous policy version MMG153.J

Instructions for Use

This Medical Management Guideline provides assistance in interpreting UnitedHealthcare standard benefit plans. When deciding coverage, the member specific benefit plan document must be referenced as the terms of the member specific benefit plan may differ from the standard plan. In the event of a conflict, the member specific benefit plan document governs. Before using this guideline, please check the member specific benefit plan document and any applicable federal or state mandates. UnitedHealthcare reserves the right to modify its Policies and Guidelines as necessary. This Medical Management Guideline is provided for informational purposes. It does not constitute medical advice.

UnitedHealthcare may also use tools developed by third parties, such as the InterQual[®] criteria, to assist us in administering health benefits. UnitedHealthcare West Medical Management Guidelines are intended to be used in connection with the independent professional medical judgment of a qualified health care provider and do not constitute the practice of medicine or medical advice.

Member benefit coverage and limitations may vary based on the member's benefit plan Health Plan coverage provided by or through UnitedHealthcare of California, UnitedHealthcare Benefits Plan of California, UnitedHealthcare of Oklahoma, Inc., UnitedHealthcare of Oregon, Inc., UnitedHealthcare Benefits of Texas, Inc., or UnitedHealthcare of Washington, Inc.