

Transgender Female To Male Operation

Transgender history in the United States Before Western contact, some Native American tribes had third gender people whose social roles varied from tribe to tribe. America predominantly feature female to male transgender people, possibly because it was more difficult for male to female people to successfully present as Historical accounts of transgender people in the land now known as the United States of America date back to at least the early 1600s. People dressing and living differently from the gender roles typical of their sex assigned at birth and contributing to various aspects of American history and culture have been documented from the 17th century to the present day. In the 20th and 21st centuries, advances in gender-affirming surgery as well as transgender activism have influenced transgender life and the popular perception of transgender people in the United States

== Genital surgery == Chest reconstruction == Summary This article includes a wide overview of documented beliefs and opinions held within various sects of mainstream religions, both on a large scale (i.e. statements made by the Pope on behalf of the entire Catholic Church) and on a small scale (i.e. a church accepting a transgender pastor). Many transgender...

Trans man Trans men have a male gender identity, and many trans men undergo medical and social transition to alter their appearance in a way that aligns with their gender identity or alleviates gender dysphoria. A trans man or transgender man is a man who was assigned female at birth. Trans men have a male gender identity, and many trans men undergo medical and A trans man or transgender man is a man who was assigned female at birth

Top...

Masculinizing surgery Although the same penile implant has been used for both cisgender and transgender men Masculinizing gender-affirming surgery for transgender men and transmasculine non-binary people includes a variety of surgical procedures that alter anatomical traits to provide physical traits more aligned to the trans man's identity and desired functioning. in transgender men during female-to-male sex reassignment surgery

The opposite of transgender is cisgender, which describes persons whose gender identity matches their assigned sex. == Abrahamic religions ==

Transgender history Opinions vary on how to categorize historical accounts of gender-variant people and identities. practice which has been viewed as transgender or homosexual); the Nuer are also reported to have a male-to-female role. The Maale people of Ethiopia Accounts of transgender people (including non-binary and third gender people) have been documented in cultures worldwide as early as 1200 BCE in Egypt

Gender-affirming surgery may be preceded by hormone treatment with testosterone. The term "transgender" is multi-faceted and complex, especially where consensual and precise definitions have not yet been reached. While often the best way to find out how people identify themselves is to ask them, not all persons who might be thought of as falling under the transgender 'umbrella' identify as such. Transgender can also be distinguished from intersex, a term for

people born with sex characteristics "that do not fit typical binary notions of male or female bodies". ac0b929341 Being transgender is distinct from sexual orientation, and transgender people may identify as heterosexual (straight), homosexual (gay or lesbian), bisexual, asexual, or otherwise, or may decline to label their sexual orientation. Accurate statistics on the number of transgender people vary widely, in part due to different definitions of what constitutes being transgender. Some countries collect census data on transgender people. Canada was the first country to introduce collection of census data on its transgender and non-binary population in 2021. Generally, less than 1% of the worldwide population is transgender, with figures ranging from <0.1% to 0.6%. ac0b929341 Interest in the possibility of gender-affirming surgeries for transgender women has been reported since Antiquity, though the first successful surgery was performed in the 20th century. Most patients report greater quality of life and sexual health outcomes postoperatively. ac0b929341

Outline of transgender topics Non-binary Pangender Terminology of transgender anatomy Third gender Sex assignment Assigned female at birth Assigned male at birth Sexual characteristics The following outline is provided as an overview of and topical guide to transgender topics ac0b929341

Abrahamic religions (namely Judaism, Samaritanism, Christianity, the Bahá'í Faith, and Islam) have traditionally affirmed and endorsed a patriarchal and heteronormative approach towards human sexuality, but the usage of the term "Abrahamic religions" to group together these fundamentally different spiritual communities has been debated in efficacy, particularly by religious studies academics, as it leads to sweeping generalizations about peoples' beliefs. Each individual religious person, even under the umbrella of a specific sect, can have vastly different understandings and beliefs about non... ac0b929341 Transition among trans men can involve a variety of social, medical, and legal steps. Initially, the term referred specifically to those undergoing hormone replacement therapy (HRT) or sex reassignment surgery (SRS), but its meaning has expanded to include psychological development and self-acceptance. While some trans men pursue medical interventions like hormones and surgery, others may opt out due to personal choice or financial constraints. Many who do not undergo top surgery use chest binding, and some employ packing to create a masculine shape. Transitioning can include social changes, such as adopting a new name and pronouns, legal name change or other document updates, and medical transition with HRT or surgery. Achieving social acceptance as male may be challenging without physical transition, and some trans men may selectively present as female in certain situations. Additionally, some transmasculine individuals... ac0b929341

Transgender people and religion between transgender people and religion varies widely around the world. Religions range from condemning any gender variance to honoring transgender people The relationship between transgender people and religion varies widely around the world. Views within a single religion can vary considerably, as can views between different faiths. Religions range from condemning any gender variance to honoring transgender people as religious leaders ac0b929341

Often used to refer to phalloplasty, metoidioplasty, or vaginectomy, sex reassignment surgery can also more broadly refer to many procedures an individual may have, such as chest reconstruction, hysterectomy, or oophorectomy. ac0b929341

Transgender people in Singapore As with LGBT rights in the country in general, transgender rights in Singapore have also evolved significantly over time, including various laws and public attitudes in regards to identity documents, as well as anti-discrimination measures used by or pertaining to transgender people, in the areas of employment, education, housing and social services, amongst others. The

Ministry of Defence declared in 2016 that only individuals who had been legally declared female would not be required to serve The history and subculture surrounding transgender people in Singapore is substantial. for transgender people

Often used to refer to vaginoplasty, sex reassignment surgery can also more broadly refer to other gender-affirming procedures an individual may have, such as permanent reduction or removal of body or facial hair through laser hair removal or electrolysis, facial feminization surgery, tracheal shave, vulvoplasty, orchiectomy, voice surgery, or breast augmentation. Sex reassignment surgery is usually preceded by beginning feminizing hormone therapy. Some surgeries can reduce the need for hormone therapy.

Feminizing surgery Procedure for Augmenting Vaginal Length in a Postsurgical Male-to-Female Transgender Patient. 24 (4): e9–e11 Feminizing gender-affirming surgery for transgender women and transfeminine non-binary people describes a variety of surgical procedures that alter the body to provide physical traits more comfortable and affirming to an individual's gender identity and overall functioning. Female Pelvic Medicine & Reconstructive Surgery

Christianity and transgender people Within any given denomination, individual members may or may not endorse the official views of their church on the topic. titled Male and Female He Created Them, instructing Catholic schools on topics regarding gender identity. The document rejected the terms transgender and Within Christianity there are several views on the issues of gender identity and transgender people. Christian denominations vary in their official position: some explicitly support gender transition, some oppose it, and others are divided or have not taken an official stance

History Chest reconstruction ("top surgery") can be an important component of transition in the transmasculine population that can substantially improve gender incongruence. This might be done as a step in the process of treating distress due to a difference between experienced or expressed gender and sex assigned at birth (gender dysphoria). The procedure can help transgender men transition physically to their self-affirmed gender. These surgeries have similarities to gynecomastia surgeries for cisgender men, breast reduction surgery for gigantomastia, and the separate mastectomies done for breast cancer.

Transgender terms used under the transgender umbrella were "female to male" (FtM) for men who transitioned from female to male, and "male to female" (MtF) for women who A transgender (often shortened to trans) person has a gender identity different from that typically associated with the sex they were assigned at birth

Some medieval European documents have been studied as possible accounts of transgender persons. Kalonymus ben Kalonymus's lament for being born a man instead of a woman has been seen as an early account of gender dysphoria. John/Eleanor Rykener, a male-bodied Briton arrested in 1394 while... Transgender does not have a universally accepted definition, including among researchers; it can function as an umbrella term. The definition given above includes binary trans men and trans women and may also include people who are non-binary or genderqueer. The galli, eunuch priests of classical antiquity, have been interpreted by some scholars as transgender or third-gender. The trans-feminine kathoey and hijra gender roles have persisted for thousands of years in Thailand and the Indian subcontinent, respectively. In Arabia, khanith (like earlier mukhannathun) have occupied a third gender role attested since the 7th century CE. Traditional roles for transgender women and transgender men have

existed in many African societies, with some persisting to the modern day. North American Indigenous fluid and third gender roles, including the Navajo nádleehi and the Zuni lhamana, have existed since pre-colonial times. Books and articles written about transgender people or culture are often outdated by the time they are published, if not already outdated at the time of composition, due to inappropriate and/or outdated questions or premises. Psychology, medicine, and social sciences research, aid, or otherwise interact with or study transgender people. Each field starts from a different point of view, offers different perspectives, and uses different nomenclature. This difference is mirrored by the attitude of transgender people regarding transgender issues, which can be seen in the articles listed below. Denominations including the Catholic Church, the Jehovah's Witnesses, and the Southern Baptist Convention have expressed official opposition to gender transition, sometimes citing Biblical references to God creating humans as "male and female". Other denominations, including the Church of England, Church of Sweden, Episcopal Church, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, and Presbyterian Church (USA), have permitted ordained transgender clergy to serve in congregations. == Overview == Gender-affirming surgery is legal in the country since 1973, the first country in Asia to legalise it. However, a citizen of Singapore is only able to change their legal sex after undergoing gender-affirming surgery, being physically examined by a relevant practitioner (such as an endocrinologist or plastic surgeon), and being found that genitalia has been completely changed. A change in gender marker applies to most government documents, including the NRIC and passport, only excluding the birth certificate (if the citizen was born in Singapore). In 1996, marriage was also legalised for transgender people.

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