

Trans Friendly Counseling in Wisconsin

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Milwaukee Transgender Program
Pathways Counseling Center
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Milwaukee, WI. 53226-1304
Phone : (414) 774-4111
Website:
<http://www.pathwayscounseling.com/transgender.html>

Transgender Identity Group
c/o Ivanoff and Ivanoff
Ste. 1810 Clark Building,
633 West Wisconsin Ave.
Milwaukee, WI. 53203-1918
Phone : (414) 271-3322
Meets the second Sunday afternoon of
each month.

Dr. Linda Wetherbe
Phone : (847) 223-6123
[Email : liwetherbe@netwury.net](mailto:liwetherbe@netwury.net)
By appointment only.

Campus Resources

LGBTQ Resource Center

*Located in the lower level of the
Center for Equity and Diversity on
the corner of Irving and Elmwood.*
lgbtqcenter@uwosh.edu

Student Health Center

*Radford Hall
777 Algoma Blvd.
Oshkosh, WI 54901
(920) 424 2424*

Counseling Center

*Dempsey Hall 201
(920) 424-2061
www.uwosh.edu/couns_center*

***For additional transgender health information see:**

- *Transgender Health Brochure*
- *Female to Male Health*

Resources:
<http://lgbthealth.healthcommunities.com/transgender/index.shtml>



Transgender Health: Male to Female Health

Specific health care concerns for transgendered people:

• Medical care

- Bias and discrimination in the medical community
- Delayed medical care
- Lack of studies and lack of research on long-term effects of hormone therapy
- Lack of access to medical care. Some institutions deny care to transgendered persons. Search for a trans friendly healthcare provider.

• Mental health

- Few medical providers who are experienced with transgendered patients
- Limited access to care due to insurance policies
- Insensitive providers

• Hormonal Therapy

- May not be covered by insurance
- Risks associated with unsupervised therapy

• Surgical

- Cost
- Few experienced surgeons
- Post-operation complications

Hormone Therapy

Males transitioning to females (MTF) experience the following effects of estrogen:

- Breast development (full development takes several years)
- Loss of ejaculation
- Loss of erection
- Shrinkage of testicles
- Sterility

Temporary changes, which are reversible after hormone therapy is stopped, include the following:

- Decrease in acne
- Decrease in facial and body hair
- Decrease in muscle mass and strength
- Skin becomes softer and smoother
- Slowing of balding pattern
- Redistribution of fat from abdominal area to hips and buttocks

Risks associated with hormone therapy include, but are not limited to the following:

- Gallbladder disease
- High blood pressure
- Liver disease
- Migraine headaches
- Risk for blood clots
- Weight gain
- Depression

Male to Female Surgery

- **Elective bilateral orchiectomy** (MTF), the removal of both testicles. Transitioning MTFs undergo orchiectomy because it significantly reduces testosterone production. The reduction of testosterone may allow a person with a male body to transition to a woman and to take less estrogen.
- **Tracheal shave** involves surgically reducing the tracheal cartilage (the Adam's apple). This results in a throat contour that is flatter and more feminine in appearance. Although uncommon, there is a risk of shaving too much cartilage and affecting the vocal chords that lie just behind the trachea. This may permanently affect the voice.
- **Vaginoplasty**, the surgical construction of a vagina through skin inversion, involves removing the organs and erectile tissue of the penis. The skin and tissue is used to create a vaginal opening, clitoris, clitoral hood, and labia (lips). The urethra is kept for urination and the skin and nerves of the glans (head) of the penis can be salvaged for sensitivity. After surgery, the patient must progressively stretch the vaginal opening. This is done with plastic dilation molds, which are supplied by a medical care team. Complications include hardening of the urethra and death of the vaginal tissue.