

GHWG HL7 Balloting Sub-Committee
AGENDA POINTS

For October 19, 2020 Meeting | 30 min timeslot | Facilitated by Andrea

1.0 NAME-Related Ballot Items – NEW – International Ballot

1. **Preferred name or Name Used** – NEW (DICOM’s requirement; Clair Kronk’s (“CK’s”) [Table 4](#) (Kronk, 2020)) (Cooper believes this is included in v2 & FHIR & will verify) | **Free text**
 - a. Will it slow down the ballot too much to include?
 - i. Inside/outside scope GHWG?
 1. Y (related, same ballot) /N (unrelated, different ballot) (RMCC)
 2. Vote: Include/exclude Y/N

2.0 PRONOUN-Related Ballot Items – NEW – RELATED – US Ballot only

1. **Third party pronouns** (per CK’s [Table 6](#) (ibid.)) | Using [LOINC code 90778-2 Personal pronouns – Reported](#)
 - a. Will it slow down the ballot too much to include?
 - i. Inside/outside scope (GHWG)?
 1. Y (related, US ballot [pilot]) /N (unrelated, different ballot) (RMCC)
 2. Vote: Include/exclude Y/N
2. **Salutations** esp. for non-binary (Mr., Mrs., Ms., etc.) & Titles (Sir, Maam, Military Rank) | **Form to be determined ASAP**
 - a. Will it slow down the ballot too much to include?
 - i. Inside/outside scope (GHWG)?
 1. Y (related, US ballot [pilot]) /N (unrelated, different ballot) (RMCC)
 2. WG Vote: Include/exclude Y/N
 - b. Can we ask facilities to figure out appropriate salutation based on gender identity?

3.0 GHWG S&G Context Definitions – IN SCOPE – per Confluence “Gender Harmony Context Definitions”

1. **Gender Identity (GI)** – **Free text but specific to table definitions (max. 16 characters) or extensible binding?** | Use first 4 rows in [Table 1](#), CK’s [Table 2](#) (ibid.)
 - a. Male (M), female (F), non-binary (X), non-disclosed (U) = same as unknown?, other (O)?
 - i. **Clarity is required re definitions/distinction between non-binary & other.**
 - ii. Other, appended
2. **Sex for Clinical Use (SFCU)** | Using: [GHWG](#) (CK no comment)
 - a. Male, Female, Complex or Diverse, Intersex, Unknown
3. **Recorded Sex or Gender (previously Legal Gender)** | **Is this synonymous with [FHIR v.4.0.1 - 8.1.7](#) (see also below) or a separate value? AND CK’s [Table 1](#) (ibid.)**
 - a. **Sex or gender on an identity document** where identity document includes passport, driver’s licence and birth certificate (no Table), where i & ii will provide a clue to the value provided—
 - i. Source field name 0..1 and/or
 - ii. Jurisdiction 0..1

4.0 GHWG S&G Context Definitions – NEW – OUT OF SCOPE – not on Confluence

1. **Sex assigned at birth** – as documented on birth registration, only included in the US Core FHIR IG (not the base FHIR spec) | **This term is captured on [FHIR v.4.0.1 - 8.1.7](#) AND CK’s [Table 1](#) (ibid.)**
 - a. WG Vote: Include/exclude Y/N
2. **Clinical Gender** – Part of social history documentation; represented as an observation, can provide both history and confidentiality where the gender identity extension does not | **This term is captured on [FHIR v. 4. 0.1 - 8.1.7](#) with suggested reference to [LOINC code 76691-5 Gender identity](#)**
 - a. WG Vote: Include/exclude Y/N

5.0 S&G Context Definitions – NEW – OUT OF SCOPE – Different HL7 Working Groups are responsible

- [Table 3 & Table 5](#) *Name in Health Insurance Documentation* (Insurance-related WG) (ibid.)
- [Table 7](#) *Organ inventory* (Observation WG) (ibid.)
- [Table 8](#) *Karyotype* (Lab WG if result-related) (ibid.) (See also [FHIR 4.0.1 Clinical Sex](#) notes re: Observation)

Colour Coding Key: GHWG HL7 Balloting Sub-committee Agreement Clarification required

Key to interpreting the Agenda Items on page 1

1 List of GHWG Data Object Context Definitions

Please refer to the WG In-scope Context Definitions, on Confluence, [here](#).

2 Key to Cooper's HL7 FHIR Data Objects

Linked on page 1 throughout and otherwise, [here](#).

3 Key to Clair's Tables, which follow on pages 3 – 23 (Table names are hyperlinked for convenience)

Minimum Value Sets – As proposed [but to be finalized by mid-November]

Table 1. Assigned Sex at Birth. Gender on original birth certificate (in most jurisdictions), where a **minimum data set is provided** (“MDSP”). **Need to confirm this relates to “Recorded Sex or Gender” on page 1.**

Table 2. Gender Identity. Includes international terms, where a minimum data set is provided (**MDSP**). **Assuming this relates to “Gender Identity” on page 1.**

Table 3. Gender in Health Insurance Documentation. Gender marker in person's health insurance documentation (where **MDSP values are same as in Table 1**). **Unclear – might be dealt with by another HL7 WG**

Table 4. Name. The name a person uses; may differ from a patient's legal name (**no value set**). **Relates to “Preferred name” on page 1.**

Table 5. Name in Health Insurance Documentation. Name in health insurance documentation and/or registration (**no value set**). **Assuming this would be dealt with by another HL7 WG?**

Table 6. Pronouns, with MDSP (English-specific, **MDSP**). **Assuming this relates to “Third party pronouns” on page 1.**

Table 7. Organ Inventory. **Incomplete (no value set)**. **Assuming this would be dealt with by another HL7 WG?**

Table 8. Karyotype. **Incomplete (no value set)**. **Assuming this would be dealt with by another HL7 WG?**

Suggested Tables

Clair Kronk

Version 1

(13 October 2020)

Codes and systems have yet to be decided. A sample table format can be seen here:

<https://www.hl7.org/fhir/v2/0005/index.html>.

Minimally necessary options from the various value sets **MUST** be included in some form regardless of jurisdiction. These are highlighted in yellow.

Table 1. Assigned Sex at Birth. Gender on original birth certificate (in most jurisdictions).

Summary

Version:	2.0
Title:	ASSIGNED SEX AT BIRTH
Synonyms:	ASSIGNED SEX; ASAB; ASSIGNED GENDER AT BIRTH; ASSIGNED GENDER; AGAB; DESIGNATED SEX AT BIRTH; DSAB; DESIGNATED GENDER AT BIRTH; DGAB; BIRTH SEX; SEX AT BIRTH; BIRTH GENDER; GENDER AT BIRTH; COERCIVELY ASSIGNED GENDER AT BIRTH; CAGAB; COERCIVELY ASSIGNED SEX AT BIRTH; CASAB; NATAL SEX; NATAL GENDER
Definition:	Abbreviated ASAB. Use instead of “sex” and “biological sex”, as these terms are unclear and not based on consistent criteria. This is an individual’s sex determined relatively shortly after birth by a medical practitioner or provider. Determination is usually based on appearance of external genitalia but may use other methodologies. This value is nearly always synonymous with “assigned gender at birth” (AGAB), being the legal gender marker affixed to birth-related certifications and registries. However, it is possible that an infant be designated intersex and a different gender marker assigned for the purposes of legal gender (depending on the jurisdiction). If assigned sex at birth is the same as the legal gender marker on such a certification, then it can be said to be synonymous with a person’s original birth certificate (or other certification), depending on jurisdiction. This is why “assigned sex at birth” is used instead of “assigned gender at birth”, despite the latter being more technically correct, as “gender” refers to a sociocultural (and thus legal) designation and category versus “sex” being (at least theoretically) culturally independent. Synonyms list both for the purposes of interoperability. Please note that many people may not know what their assigned sex at birth is, and it may not be relevant given a particular procedure. Individual may only select one.

Value Set

Minimally necessary options are: Male (M), Female (F), Other (O), X (X), Unknown (U)

Minimum Mapping	Description	Synonyms	Example Jurisdiction(s)	Comment
A	Ambiguous	Ambiguous Gender; Ambiguous Sex; Sex Ambiguous; Gender Ambiguous; Sex Assignment Ambiguous; Gender Assignment Ambiguous	Germany	“Ambiguous” means that an individual could be assigned male or assigned female, while “Indeterminate” means that the individual could not be assigned male or female.
D	Diverse	Gender Diverse; Sex Diverse; Gender-Diverse; Sex-Diverse	Germany	Written as “divers” in German.
E	Eunuch	Assigned Eunuch At Birth; Assigned Eunuch	India	Available only in some select jurisdictions in India, typically for <i>hijra</i> , transgender persons, and occasionally intersex persons. Usage should be restricted as “eunuch” may be considered an offensive and colonialist term.
F	Female	Assigned Female At Birth; AFAB; Designated Female At Birth; DFAB; Coercively Assigned Female At Birth; CAFAB; Assigned Female; Designated Female; Coercively Assigned Female; Female Assigned At Birth; FAAB	Australia; Canada; Germany; United States	An assigned sex typically indicated by significant external female genitalia. This may be more complicated depending on jurisdiction.
I	Indeterminate		Canada (Ontario); New Zealand	Indication that an assignment is not possible to determine (i.e. an individual is not able to be assigned male or female), typically (but not always) based on intersex anatomy or any of various intersex conditions.

I	Intersex		Canada (Ontario); United States (Colorado)	Assignment as possessing intersex anatomy or having any of various intersex conditions. Note that intersex persons may have a different assigned gender depending on jurisdiction.
M	Male	Assigned Male At Birth; AMAB; Designated Male At Birth; DMAB; Coercively Assigned Male At Birth; CAMAB; Assigned Male; Designated Male; Coercively Assigned Male; Male Assigned At Birth; MAAB	Australia; Canada; Germany; United States	An assigned sex typically indicated by significant external male genitalia. This may be more complicated depending on jurisdiction.
N	Not Applicable	Not Applicable To Ask Assigned Gender; Not Applicable To Ask Assigned Sex	Germany	Used if knowledge of assigned sex at birth is not necessary to know given any of various procedures or if the information necessary can be derived from other parts of the health record (such as karyotype, organ inventory, etc.).
O	Other	Other Sex; Other Gender; Others; Other (Please Specify); Another Sex; Another Gender	Bangladesh; Canada; Germany; Nepal; Uruguay	A free-text option necessary in some jurisdictions due to rights to self-determination. As more jurisdictions add additional options and implement their own systems, having a text option is crucial.
T	Third Gender	Third Sex; Fourth Gender; Fourth Sex; Fifth Gender; Fifth Sex; Sixth Gender; Sixth Sex; Assigned Third Gender At Birth	Pakistan	Available only in some select jurisdictions in Pakistan, typically for <i>khwaja sira</i> , transgender persons, and occasionally intersex persons. Usage should be restricted as “third gender” may be considered an offensive and colonialist term.
T	Travesti Femininity	Travesti	Argentina	Used only in select situations when a person is a <i>travesti</i> . This designation is, to date, only available in Argentina.
U	U		Canada (British Columbia); Germany	An ambiguous marker which has different or unclear

				meanings based on jurisdiction. Often synonymous with unknown, unspecified, or undisclosed, but not always.
U	Undifferentiated	Not Differentiated; No Differentiation	Canada	Used if a neonate is has not yet undergone sexual differentiation (in the case of a stillbirth).
U	Undisclosed	Not Disclosed	United States (American Airlines)	Used when an individual specifically states that they do not wish to disclose their assigned sex at birth (such as selecting a “prefer not to say” option).
U	Unknown	Gender Unknown; Sex Unknown; Assigned Gender Unknown; Assigned Sex Unknown; Unknown Gender; Unknown Sex	Australia; Germany	Use when an individual’s assigned sex at birth is unknown for reasons other than those discussed in other sections.
U	Unspecified	Gender Unspecified; Sex Unspecified; Unspecified Gender; Unspecified Sex	New Zealand	Use when an individual does not specify an answer to the question asking their assigned sex at birth.
U	Inadequately Described		Australia	Use when attempting to make when determination is not possible from the description of an individual in a previously recorded note.
U	Not Stated	No Stated Gender; No Stated Sex; No Gender Stated; No Sex Stated	Australia	Use primarily for verbal communication in which an assigned sex at birth is not stated aloud.
X	Nonbinary	Non-Binary; Assigned Nonbinary; Assigned Non-Binary; NB		Not currently in use for any jurisdiction, but under discussion in several. May be synonymous with X, but unclear as of now. Colloquialisms include “enby” (plural: enbies) and “enban” (plural: enbans).
X	X	AXAB; Assigned X At Birth; X	Australia; Austria; Belgium; Canada; Denmark; Germany;	An assigned sex other than male and female available in some jurisdictions. May

		Assigned At Birth	Iceland; Malta; Netherlands; New Zealand; United States (Arkansas; Colorado; District of Columbia; Hawaii; Maine; Maryland; Massachusetts; Minnesota; New Hampshire; New Mexico; New York (New York City); Oregon; Pennsylvania; Virginia; Washington)	indicate transgender status, intersex status, nonbinary status, or something else.
	None	Assigned No Gender; Assigned No Gender At Birth; No Birth Gender; Assigned No Sex; Assigned No Sex At Birth; No Birth Sex	Argentina; Germany; Tasmania	Some jurisdictions allow an assigned sex to be blank.

Table 2. Gender Identity.

Trans men and trans women are classed with male (M) and female (F), respectively, based on a survey of 266 respondents.

Most common nonbinary identities are included based on the results of the 2020 Gender Census, including over 24,000 persons identifying outside of the gender binary.

Culturally-specific gender identities are included when they are contemporarily directly testified by persons belonging to said categories. These should be considered pending the formation of focus groups of persons identifying as such from those specific cultures. Identities are shifted to Latin script for the purposes of this survey and would be shifted to the appropriate script and language when implemented.

Summary

Version:	2.0
Title:	GENDER IDENTITY
Synonyms:	CORE GENDER IDENTITY; CGI; EXPERIENCED GENDER; SELF-IDENTIFIED GENDER IDENTITY; SIGI
Definition:	Abbreviated GI (avoid using in specialties where GI refers to other more common things). Replaces unclear terms like “sex identity” (which can refer to gender identity or sexual orientation identity), “psychogender”, “psychic sex”, “psychic gender”, “psychological sex”, “psychological gender”, “brain sex”, “brain gender”, “felt gender”, “chosen gender”, “authentic gender”, and “gender”. Gender identity is an individual’s concept and sense of self

	<p>as a member of a particular socio-culturally determined gender category. Gender identity has both biological and environmental components and typically develops around the age of 3. Attempts to change an individual’s gender identity are considered pseudoscientific and a form of conversion therapy. Individual may select all that apply. Note that terms like “trans” and “transgender” are typically not considered gender identities in and of themselves; therefore, class trans men with “Male” and trans women with “Female”. Further, note that “trans” is an adjective, so “trans man” is the appropriate term (not “transman”). “Transgendered” should also be avoided (as should terms like “bigendered” and “multigendered”). Terms like “trans male” (transgender male) and “trans female” (transgender female) should be avoided as they are unclear in their meanings and occasionally derogatory. “Cisgender” (shortened to “cis”) is an adjective which refers to a person who is not transgender. Like “trans”, “cis woman” or “cis man” is appropriate over “ciswoman” or “cisman”. Including a question on gender identity with options being (for example) man, woman, trans man, and trans woman denies many trans people the ability to identify as their gender and oftentimes forces them to choose one identity over another. Using just “male” and “female” is far simpler. Identification of a person as transgender can be made by either (1) including a direct question about transgender status when appropriate, or (2) detecting whether assigned sex at birth and gender identity are different (commonly known as the two-step method). Note that asking or deriving transgender status may be inappropriate and entirely unnecessary depending on the type of encounter. Such information (whether a person is transgender, cisgender, intersex, etc.) should be considered private information and should not be shared without patient consent. Avoid using terms like “transsexual” unless a specific patient requests its usage within the space of the encounter. Avoid using terms like “MTF” and “FTM” as well unless requested. “Transsexual”, “MTF”, and “FTM” may turn away patients from accessing health care. Further “MTF” and “FTM” imply that a person’s status as their identified gender is based solely in medical transition or that they had not always been that identity. If there is a need for any other clinically relevant information, it should be included via specific lab results (such as hormone levels, karyotypes, and organ inventories). The term Rae-Rae (RaeRae or Rae Rae) is sometimes used to refer</p>
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	to trans women in Tahiti and in the Tahitian diaspora; use Female when indicated (or Rae-Rae if specifically indicated by the patient). The term “New Half” (Nyūhāfu) is sometimes used to refer to transgender persons in Japan, but should be avoided unless specifically indicated for use by the patient themselves. Avoid terms like “Socialized Female” and “Socialized Male”. Do not use “gender identity” for non-human animals.
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Value Set

Minimally necessary options are: Male (M), Female (F), Nonbinary (X), Other (O), Unknown (U)

Minimum Mapping	Description	Synonyms	Example Culture(s) and/or Jurisdiction(s)	Comment
D	Diverse	Diverse Gender; Gender Diverse; Diverse Gender Identity	German	Originally meant to indicate gender status related to intersex status in Germany; now also utilized by transgender persons. May be used outside of Germany to indicate any form of gender diversity. However, may be viewed as overly simplistic; addition of “Nonbinary” and “Other (please specify)” is preferred outside of Germany.
F	Female	Female Gender Identity; Female Identity; Woman; Wombyn; Wommin; Wimmin; Womyn; Womxn		Can include “girl” implicitly if age is specified. Note that “feminine” is typically a form of gender expression, not gender identity. Avoid terms like “woman-identified person” and “woman-identified woman”.
M	Male	Male Gender Identity; Male Identity; Man		Can include “boy” implicitly if age is specified. Note that “masculine” is typically a form of gender expression, not gender identity. Avoid terms like “male-identified person” and “male-identified man”.
N	Not Applicable	Not Applicable To Ask		Used if a gender identity-related question is not applicable in a given situation or circumstance.
N	Not Appropriate	Not Appropriate To Ask; Inappropriate To Ask		Used if it is inappropriate to ask a person in a given circumstance (i.e. if gender identity-related information might not be necessary or if it is inappropriate to ask a child, especially if a child has not yet developed a sense of gender identity).

O	Other	Other Gender Identity; Another Gender Identity; Gender Identity Not Listed; Other Gender; Another Gender; Gender Not Listed; Additional Gender Identity; Additional Gender; Additional Gender Category; Other Gender Category; Another Gender Category		This option should also include a free-text option to cover emerging gender identities and as more culturally-specific gender identities come to be known.
U	Questioning	Questioning Gender Identity; Questioning Gender		Use when an individual is questioning their gender identity. This option can be helpful, as it may help medical providers to prepare necessary materials before an encounter.
U	Unknown	Unknown Gender; Gender Unknown; Unknown Gender Identity; Gender Identity Unknown; Undetermined; Undetermined Gender Identity		Use when an individual’s gender identity is unknown for reasons other than those discussed in other sections.
U	Undisclosed	Prefer Not To Respond; Prefer Not To Answer; Non-Disclosed Gender; Non-Disclosed Gender Identity; Gender Not Disclosed; Gender Identity Not Disclosed; Person Prefers Not To Say; Non-Disclosed; Non-Disclose; Chose Not To		Used when an individual specifically states that they do not wish to disclose their gender identity (such as selecting a “prefer not to say” option).

		Answer; Chose To Not Answer		
U	Unsure	Unsure About What Gender Identity Means; Unsure What Question Is Asking		Use if the patient is unsure about what the question concerning gender identity is asking. May remark in same or different encounter depending on patient understanding. If patient is questioning their gender identity, use "Questioning" instead.
U	Inadequately Described	Gender Identity Inadequately Described; Gender Inadequately Described		Use when attempting to make when determination is not possible from the description of an individual in a previously recorded note.
U	Not Provided	Gender Identity Not Provided; Gender Not Provided		Use when a patient or an organization or person representing the patient does not provide information concerning gender identity.
U	Unspecified	Not Specified; Unspecified Gender Identity		Use when an individual does not specify an answer to the question asking their gender identity.
X	Nonbinary	Non-Binary; Nonbinary Gender; Non-Binary Gender; Nonbinary Gender Identity; Non-Binary Gender Identity		Having a specific identity which is nonbinary (not within a binary construct of male or female) or having an identity which falls under the nonbinary umbrella (i.e. any or all gender identities which are not female or male). Note that nonbinary gender identity is not necessarily concordant with they/them (or other gender-neutral) pronouns or with an androgynous gender presentation. Note that nonbinary is generally not synonymous with terms like "genderqueer", "queer", or "gender nonconforming".
X	Genderfluid	Gender-Fluid; Fluid Gender; Genderfluid Identity; Fluid Gender Identity		Having a gender identity which varies over time, usually between male or female; although not always. Genderfluid persons may switch pronoun usage or prefer gender-neutral pronouns. It may be appropriate to ask for current gender identity and pronouns at each encounter subsequent to the first identification as genderfluid.
X	Bigender	Bi-gender		Having two gender identities simultaneously. Identifying as both male and female, for instance.

X	Polygender	Poly-gender		Having more than three gender identities; or, having more than one gender identity generally (i.e. an umbrella term including bigender, trigender, etc.). Sometimes considered synonymous with “polygender”.
X	Trigender	Tri-gender		Having three gender identities simultaneously. Identifying as both male, female, and nonbinary, for instance.
X	Agender	A-gender; Genderless; Non-Gendered; Non-Gender Identity; Agender Identity; Genderless Identity		A gender identity (or lack thereof) which may be described as lacking gender, genderless, gender neutral (rarely), neutrois, or having an unknown gender, among other descriptions. Usually the term refers to a lack of gender identity, separating it from terms like gender neutral or neutrois. Agender people may also identify as nonbinary.
X	Neutral	Gender Neutral; Neutral Gender; Neutrois; Neutrois Identity		Having a gender identity which is neutral, i.e. placed between other gender identities, such as between male and female. Gender neutral people may also identify as nonbinary.
X	Pangender	Pan-gender		Identifying with all gender identities simultaneously.
X	Multigender	Multi-gender		Identifying with several gender identities simultaneously; sometimes considered synonymous with “polygender”.
X	Intergender	Inter-gender		A gender identity which overlaps with other gender identities, but does not necessarily fit into them. May be used most commonly by intersex people to describe their gender identity.
X	Demigender	Demi-gender		Having a gender identity which partially overlaps with a particular gender identity, fitting in to some extent, but not entirely (as opposed to intergender, which does not fit into other gender identities. A demigender person may identify partially as male, for instance.
X	Demiboy	Demi-boy; Demiman; Demi-man		A demigender identity which identifies partially as male.

X	Demigirl	Demi-girl; Demiwoman; Demi-woman		A demigender identity which identifies partially as female.
X	Akava'ine	'Akava'ine	Cook Islands Māori	A term used in the eastern Polynesian language Cook Islands Māori; sometimes translated as "behave(s) like a woman". Contemporarily, it may also refer to gender-variant or transgender persons, usually transgender women.
X	Ashtime	Āshitimē	Maale	A gender category observed among the Maale people of Ethiopia. The exact meaning of the word is not known, with scholars having differing interpretations of the role's various associations. It should not be considered pending for these reasons.
X	Baklâ	Bakla	Filipino	A Filipino identity which is considered nonnormative in terms of gender and/or sexuality. Depending on the context, such a person may also consider themselves to be gay, transgender, bisexual, or otherwise part of a cultural gender identity exclusive to the Philippines. However, the term is almost always applied to persons assigned male at birth.
X	Bissu		Bugis	One of five gender categories observed in Bugis culture. A bissu must be intersex or transgender in nature, having an externally male appearance and an internal female spirit (this may be represented by ambiguous genitalia, but this is not always necessarily the case). The combination of maleness and femaleness enable a "meta-gender" identity to emerge. Finally, the potential bissu must learn the language, songs, and incantations, and have a talent for bestowing blessings to be given the title of bissu. Bissu remain celibate throughout their lives and wear relatively conservative clothing.
X	Brotherboy	Brother-boy; Brother boy	Aboriginal Australians; Torres Islanders	A term used in some Aboriginal Australian and Torres Strait Islander communities to refer to transgender men or other persons assigned female at birth who live

				their lives as male, irrespective of their medical or surgical path.
X	Sistergirl	Sister-girl; Sister girl	Aboriginal Australians; Torres Islanders	A term used in some Aboriginal Australian and Torres Strait Islander communities to refer to transgender women or other persons assigned male at birth who live their lives as female, irrespective of their medical or surgical path.
X	Calabai		Bugis	One of five gender categories observed in Bugis culture. A calabai is a person typically assigned male at birth who takes on a more feminine role. Such persons live as women in this sense, but do not think of themselves as female and are thought of as male by other men.
X	Calalai		Bugis	One of five gender categories observed in Bugis culture. A calalai is a person typically assigned female at birth who takes on a more masculine role. Such persons dress and present as men, hold stereotypically masculine professions, and usually live with female partners to adopt children.
X	Dee		Thai	In Thai culture, an assigned female at birth person who is gay or bisexual and follows outward Thai gender norms. Dees typically engage in relationships in toms (similar to femme-butcht relationships).
X	Fa'afafine	Fa'afāfine	Samoaan	A gender role and/or identity that is part of Samoan culture. Typically, it refers to persons who are assigned male at birth and who embody both masculine and feminine traits to some degree. Such persons may characterize themselves as transgender women, cisgender gay men, or a distinctly different category of experience.
X	Fa'afatama	Fa'atama; Fa'atane; Fafatama	Samoaan	A gender role and/or identity that is part of Samoan culture. Typically, it refers to persons who are assigned female at birth and who embody both masculine and feminine traits to some degree. Such persons may characterize themselves as transgender men,

				cisgender lesbians, masculine women, tomboys, or a distinctly different category of experience.
X	Fakaleiti	Fakafefine; Leiti	Tongan	Tongan persons assigned male at birth who are characterized as feminine. Although the fakaleiti is often compared to being a transgender woman or a cisgender gay man, the identity is ostensibly separate from these conceptualizations in Tonga. However, among the Tongan diaspora in New Zealand, Australia, and the United States especially, fakaleiti persons may identify with such communities.
X	Khwaja Sara	Khwaja sira; Khwajasarai; Kuvājāsarāi	Pakistani	A gender role observed in many communities on the Indian subcontinent. Many khwaja sara also consider themselves to be transgender women or intersex persons, but the concept predates that terminology. Khwaja sara are almost exclusively assigned male at birth and some undergo an initiation ritual called nirwaan (nirvan), which involves removal of the penis, scrotum, and testicles. The term “khwaja sara” is utilized primarily in Pakistan, while “hijra” is used more commonly in India and Bangladesh.
X	Hijra	Hijrā; Khasuaa; Khusaraa; Hijrā; Hejira; Hijada; Hijara; Hijda; Hijira; Hijla; Hijrada; Hijrah; Hijre; Hizra; Hizre	Indian; Bangla	A gender role observed in many communities on the Indian subcontinent. Many hijras also consider themselves to be transgender women or intersex persons, but the concept predates that terminology. Hijra are almost exclusively assigned male at birth and some undergo an initiation ritual called nirwaan (nirvan), which involves removal of the penis, scrotum, and testicles. Do not use the term “chakka” (chhakka) as a synonym as it is considered a slur.
X	Aravani	Aravaani; Aruvani	Tamil	A term used to refer to hijra in Tamil Nadu. Some prefer the term thirunangi, which translates as "daughter of god". "Aravani" may also be used broadly as a catch-all

				term for gender and sexual minorities in Tamil Nadu.
X	Thirunangi	Thiru nangai; Thirunangai	Tamil	A term used to refer to hijra in Tamil Nadu. Translates as "daughter of god". Sometimes preferred over "Aravani" (and also more specific).
X	Hinjida	Hinjda; Napunsaka	Odia	An Odia term for a cultural identity similar to hijra observed in the Indian state of Odisha.
X	Khadra		Sindhi	A Sindhi term for a cultural identity similar to hijra observed in the Sindh region of northern India.
X	Khusra	Jankha	Punjabi	A Punjabi term for a cultural identity similar to hijra observed in northwest India and eastern Pakistan.
X	Kinnar		Northern Indian	A term usually used to refer to hijras living in north India; also used in other parts of India (such as Maharashtra) by hijra to refer to themselves. Some scholars consider the identity separate from hijra.
X	Mangalamukhi		Kannada	A Kannada term for a cultural identity similar to hijra observed in Karnataka in southwestern India.
X	Napunsakudu	Kojja; Maada	Telugu	A Telugu term for a cultural identity similar to hijra observed in the Indian states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and the Union Territory of Puducherry.
X	Pavaiyaa		Gujarati	A Gujarati term for a cultural identity similar to hijra observed in the Indian state of Gujarat.
X	Jogappa	Jōkappa	Karnataka	A person who dresses and acts in a feminine manner who is devoted to the goddess Yellamma in Karnataka and may be considered assigned male at birth.
X	Kathoei	Kathoei; Katoey; Ladyboy; Lady-boy	Thai	A gender role or category in Thailand, which often overlaps significantly with being a transgender woman or a feminine gay man. Note that very few transgender women in Thailand refer to themselves as "kathoei". Instead, the term "phuying" (Thai: 'woman') or "phuying praphet song" (Thai: 'a second kind of woman'). Map "phuying" and "phuying praphet song" to Female, not to Kathoei. Also note that

				“ladyboy” and its derivatives are often considered slurs for trans women in primarily English-speaking countries and should not be added as options in those countries.
X	Khanith	Chanith; Khaneeth; Xanith	Omani	An alternative gender role or categorization referred to in Oman and some parts of the Arabian Peninsula. The term usually refers to those assigned male at birth who may express themselves in a somewhat feminine manner or engage in relationships with men. "Khanith" is defined differently by many authors, some equating it with being a transgender woman, a feminine cisgender gay man, a male-to-female cross-dresser, or a completely separate gender designation. Some persons consider khanith to be a temporary category that is "grown out of", i.e. at some point khanith consider themselves as men enter into heterosexual relationships with women. This is by no means a universal consideration. Given these considerations, the term should be considered pending.
X	Kothi	Koti	Indian; Pakistani; Bangla	A heterogeneous gender role or categorization of the Indian subcontinent. Typically used to refer to persons assigned male at birth who take on a passive role in sexual relationships with other men (analogous to the idea of a "bottom" in many English-speaking countries). Kothi differ significantly from hijra in that the former do not live in intentional communities as hijra often do. However, some hijra identify as kothi and vice versa. Note that some kothi identify as bisexual or pansexual, not necessarily as exclusively gay.
X	Kteuy		Cambodian	A Khmer term for a culturally specific gender identity considered intermediate between pros (male) and srey (female).
X	Durani	Dhurani	Kolkata	An equivalent identity to kothi observed in Kolkata.

X	Menaka		Cochin	An equivalent identity to kothi observed in Cochin.
X	Zenana	Zenani; Zanána	Pakistani	An equivalent identity to kothi observed in Pakistan.
X	Sak klay	Short Hair	Cambodian	A term in Khmer used to refer to a man who acts and dresses stereotypically masculine and engages in sexual activities with other men, but is typically married to a woman and does not usually exclusively have sex with men. It may make sense to map this to Male. It should therefore be considered pending.
X	Sak veng	Long Hair	Cambodian	A Khmer term describing a Cambodian person assigned male at person who identifies as female, occupies a more stereotypically feminine gender role, and who may use hormones or surgery to feminize their appearance. It may make sense to map this to Female. It should therefore be considered pending.
X	Srey sros		Cambodian	A Khmer term describing a Cambodian person assigned male at person who identifies as female, occupies a more stereotypically feminine gender role, and who may use hormones or surgery to feminize their appearance. It may make sense to map this to Female. It should therefore be considered pending.
X	Meti		Nepal	A Nepali word with no direct translation in English; it is often used to refer to transgender women or other persons assigned female at birth with expression of some female gender identity; however, it can also be used to refer to cross-dressers, hijra, and feminine cisgender gay men.
X	Māhū	Mahu; Māhūwahine; Mahuwahine; Mahu Wahine; Mahu Vahine	Kanaka Maoli (Native Hawaiian); Maohi (Tahitian)	A culturally specific gender identity in Kanaka Maoli (Native Hawaiian) and Maohi (Tahitian) cultures. Such persons typically have specific traditional spiritual and social roles within the specific culture. The term means "in the middle".
X	Palao'ana		Chamorro	A gender role and category in the Chamorro culture of the Northern Marianas Islands, including Guam.

X	Sekrata		Sakalava	A culturally specific gender role in some Madagasy cultures for persons who may temporarily be assigned male at birth but occupy a more stereotypically feminine societal role. Sekrata are often assigned spiritual importance.
X	Shiv-Shakthi	Shiv Shakthi	Andhra Pradesh	A gender categorization observed in a specific community in Andhra Pradesh. The term refers to those persons assigned male at birth who are possessed by or married to any of various gods, most notably Shiva. Shiv-shakthis generally present a feminine gender expression and appear as women during religious ceremonies and festivals.
X	Tida Wena		Warao	In Warao culture, a person who may temporarily be considered assigned male at birth who occupies a mostly female gender role, is said to possess two spirits, and may assume a sociocultural role as a shaman. The term "tida wena" literally translates as "twisted women".
X	Tom		Thai	In Thai culture, an assigned female at birth person who is gay or bisexual and dresses and acts in a stereotypically masculine fashion. Toms typically engage in relationships in dees (similar to butch-femme relationships).
X	Two-Spirit	Two Spirit	Native Americans; First Nations	Two-Spirit is a modern, pan-Indian, umbrella term used by some indigenous North Americans to describe certain people in their communities who fulfill a traditional third-gender (or other gender non-conforming) ceremonial role in their cultures. Note that individual tribes may use different terminology or define Two-Spirit as something outside of the Eurocentric conceptualization of gender identity/role and/or sexuality. No contemporary census of terminology has ever been created (to this author's knowledge), so inclusion of more specific terms would rely mostly on

				historical anthropological accounts which may carry imperialistic and colonialist biases with them. Never use the term “berdache”.
X	Wakatane		Māori	A Māori term for a person who may contemporarily may assigned female at birth who embodies a traditionally masculine gender role.
X	Waria		Indonesian	A member of Indonesia's traditional transfeminine third gender category.
X	Whakawahine	Whakawāhine	Māori	A Māori term for a person who may be assigned male at birth who embodies a traditionally feminine gender role.
X	X-Gender	X-Jendā	Japanese	Transgender identity in Japan which is not considered male or female. Sometimes considered equivalent to words like genderqueer or nonbinary (but not always).
	None	No Gender; No Gender Identity		Used for neonates/infants who have not yet developed a gender identity (most development psychologists/psychiatrists agree that gender identity does not form until around age 3).

Table 3. Gender in Health Insurance Documentation.

Summary

Version:	2.0
Title:	GENDER IN HEALTH INSURANCE DOCUMENTATION
Synonyms:	Gender For Health Insurance; Gender In Health Insurance; Gender With Health Insurance; Legal Gender In Health Insurance; Health Insurance Gender
Definition:	This is the administrative gender a person has registered with health insurance. The gender marker which appears in a person’s health insurance documentation.

Value Set

Values (and minimally required values) are the same as those included in Tables 1, variable depending on jurisdiction.

Table 4. Name.

Summary

Version:	2.0
Title:	NAME
Synonyms:	Name To Use; Used Name
Definition:	This is a person’s name, specifically, the name that they use. This may differ from a patient’s legal name on certain identity documents, from the patient’s name registered with an insurance company, etc., but is still their name. Do not use

	terms like “affirmed name”, “chosen name”, or “real name” as these imply that a transgender person’s name is somehow lesser than a cisgender (non-transgender) person’s name
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Value Set

No value set.

Table 5. Name in Health Insurance Documentation.

Summary

Version:	2.0
Title:	NAME IN HEALTH INSURANCE DOCUMENTATION
Synonyms:	Name For Health Insurance; Name In Health Insurance; Name With Health Insurance; Legal Name In Health Insurance; Health Insurance Name
Definition:	The name which appears in a person’s health insurance documentation and/or registration.

Value Set

No value set.

Table 6. Pronouns.

Note that these are English specific. Additional languages should be addressed by focus groups of native speakers. The most common neologistic pronouns (neopronouns) were added based on the results of the 2019 Gender Census, which included >11,000 responses from persons outside the gender binary.

Summary

Version:	2.0
Title:	PRONOUNS
Synonyms:	Pronouns To Use
Definition:	These are the pronouns an individual uses. Avoid terms like “preferred pronouns”, as that implies that a person’s pronouns may be ignored. Individual may select all that apply. Incorrect pronoun usage should be quickly corrected and moved on from without excessive apologies or excuses. Avoiding incorrect pronoun use and patient misgendering is crucial in transgender and gender-diverse care.

Value Set

Minimally necessary options are: He/Him (H); She, Her (S); They, Them (T); Other (O); Unknown (U)

Minimum Mapping	Description	Synonyms	Comment
H	He, Him, His, Himself	Masculine Pronouns; Male Pronouns; He/Him Pronouns	
S	She, Her, Hers, Herself	Feminine Pronouns; Female Pronouns; She/Her Pronouns	
T	They, Them, Their, Theirs, Themselves	They/Them Pronouns; They, Them, Their, Theirs, Themselves; Nonbinary Pronouns	
O	Xe, Xem, Xyr, Xyrs, Xemself	Xe/Xem Pronouns	

O	E, Em, Eir, Eirs, Emself	Spivak Pronouns	
O	Ze, Hir, Hirs, Hirsself	Ze/Hir Pronouns	
O	Fae, Faer, Faers, Faerself	Fae/Faers Pronouns	
O	Only Uses Name	Use Only Name; Use Name	Individual should be addressed using only their name.
O	Uses Other Pronouns	Other; Other (Please Specify); Other Pronoun Set; Another Pronoun Set; Other Pronouns; Other Pronouns Used	Open for individual to use their own pronouns. Pronouns should be indicated starting with the subject pronoun. If a provider is unclear about the pronouns entered or how they should be used, they should ask the patient.
O	Does Not Use Pronouns	Does Not Use	Individual does not use any pronouns. Patient should be asked how they prefer to be addressed.
U	Pronouns Not Stated	Not Stated	Use primarily for verbal communication in which pronouns are not stated aloud.
U	Unknown Pronouns	Unknown	Used in situations wherein no pronouns can be asked for (young children, infants, neonates, etc.).

Table 7. Organ Inventory.

Organ inventories are currently available in some electronic health records (EHRs) such as Epic. The value set here is incomplete; theoretically could include any and all organs in an organ-based controlled vocabulary or dataset.

Summary

Version:	2.0
Title:	ORGAN INVENTORY
Synonyms:	
Definition:	

Value Set

To be completed.

Description	Synonyms	Comment
Penis		
Testes		
Prostate		
Breasts		
Vagina		
Cervix		
Uterus		
Ovaries		
Appendix		

Table 8. Karyotype.

The value set here is incomplete and aims to only include karyotypes related to sexual differentiation and various intersex conditions; theoretically could include any and all karyotypes in an karyotype-based controlled vocabulary or dataset.

Summary

Version:	2.0
Title:	KARYOTYPE
Synonyms:	
Definition:	Use instead of chromosomal sex designations when available. Do not guess without laboratory confirmation of karyotype.

Value Set

To be completed.