

Assessing perceived competence in and incorporation of gender and trans-inclusive and affirming care at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital’s Obstetrics, Midwifery, and Gynecology clinic

Layla Joudeh, BA; Biftu Mengesha, MD, MAS

BACKGROUND

- Gender expansive individuals experience discrimination in health care.
- ObGyn settings have unique features that contribute to discrimination.
- There are known gaps in reproductive health care provision for transgender men and gender non-binary individuals.
- Medical training underprepares trainees to serve transgender patients.

METHODS

- Cross-sectional, descriptive study of clinicians and staff who interact with patients at ZSFGH’s Obstetric, Midwifery, and Gynecologic (ZSFGH’s OMG) clinic.
- Recruited participants via email and flyers.
- Collected survey data on perceived importance and competence in gender and trans-inclusive and affirming care and perceived importance of including related services within ZSFGH’s OMG clinic and within clinicians’ own scope of practice
- Performed descriptive analyses using Stata.

RESULTS

- Recruited 61 total participants. 41 were clinicians and 20 were staff.
- Clinicians’ and staff’s perceived competence in a skill was lower than their agreement that the skill was important for them to have.
- Clinicians agreed that discussing gender and trans-affirming and inclusive care options and procedural skills were important to provide at ZSFGH’s OMG clinic but to a lesser extent agreed that these skills should be in their own scope of practice.

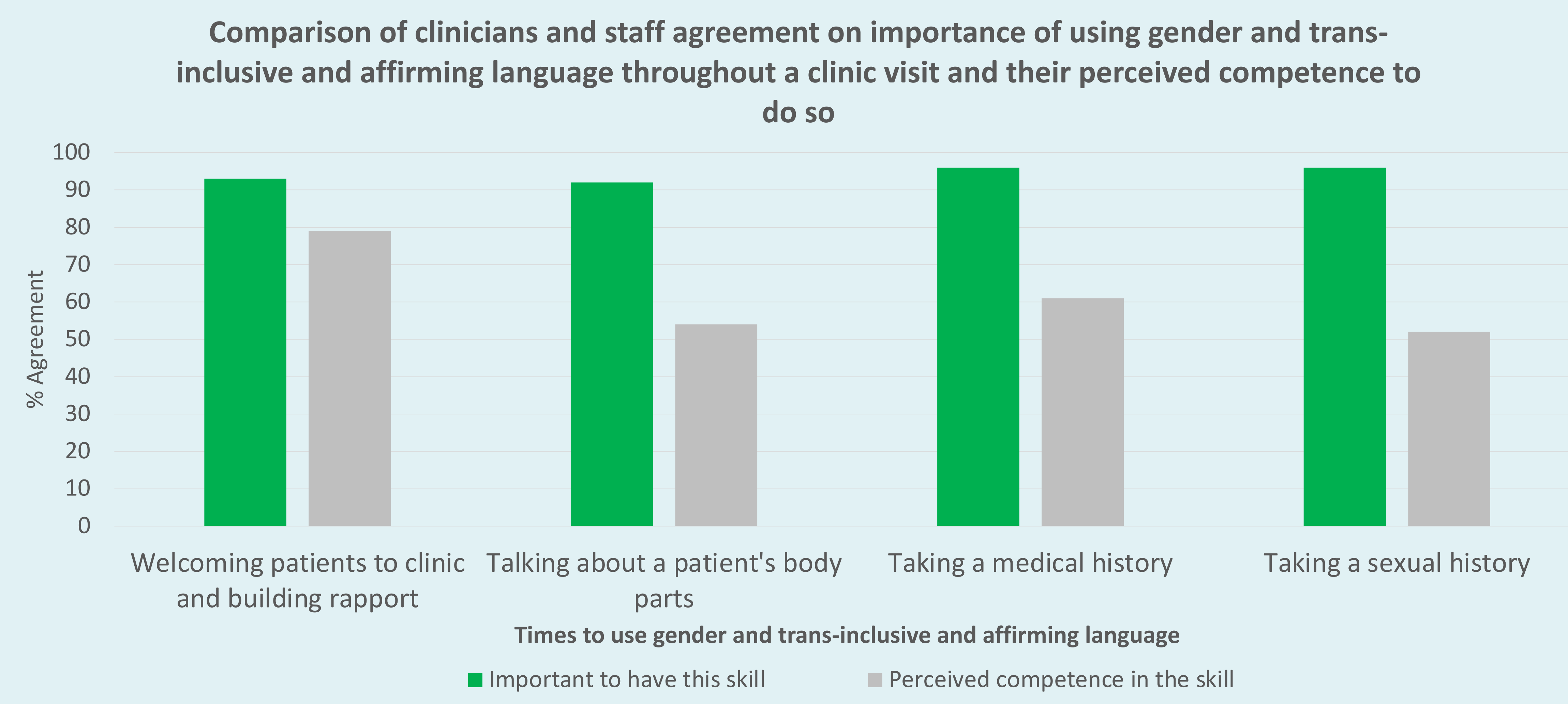
DISCUSSION

- Clinicians and staff think it is important to have skills and services that contribute to gender and trans-inclusive and affirming care at ZSFGH’s OMG clinic.
- However, there is a lack of competence in skills required to do this, and clinicians do not think some of these skills should be in their scope of practice.
- Providing targeted training to clinicians and staff to improve competency may be beneficial to provide gender and trans-inclusive and affirming care at ZSFHG’s OMG clinic.
- Further studies can explore why clinicians do not agree that skills should not be in their scope, whose scope of practice these skills should be under, and most effective training practices.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Support in part by grants from the UCSF Inquiry Office.

Skills in providing gender inclusive and affirming care are deemed important, but staff and clinicians lack perceived competence in these skills.



Clinicians agree that gender inclusive and affirming services should be part of the clinic, but to a lesser extent agree that skills for these services should be in their scope of practice.

