CHAPTER 17

Conditions related to sexual health

Gender incongruence (BlockL1‑HA6)

Gender incongruence is characterized by a marked and persistent incongruence between an individual’s experienced gender and the assigned sex. Gender variant behaviour and preferences alone are not a basis for assigning the diagnoses in this group.

第17章 与性健康有关的情况 （翻译人：Jimmy)

性别不一致

性别不一致的特征为一个人的性别经历和被指派性别之间的显著的且持续的不一致。单独的性别多样的行为和倾向不足以作为诊断的基础。

Exclusions: Paraphilic disorders (BlockL1‑6D3)

HA60 Gender incongruence of adolescence or adulthood

Gender incongruence of adolescence and adulthood is characterized by a marked and persistent incongruence between an individual´s experienced gender and the assigned sex, as manifested by at least two of the following: 1) a strong dislike or discomfort with the one’s primary or secondary sex characteristics (in adolescents, anticipated secondary sex characteristics) due to their incongruity with the experienced gender; 2) a strong desire to be rid of some or all of one’s primary and/or secondary sex characteristics (in adolescents, anticipated secondary sex characteristics) due to their incongruity with the experienced gender; 3) a strong desire to have the primary and/or secondary sex characteristics of the experienced gender. The individual experiences a strong desire to be treated (to live and be accepted) as a person of the experienced gender. The experienced gender incongruence must have been continuously present for at least several months. The diagnosis cannot be assigned prior the onset of puberty. Gender variant behaviour and preferences alone are not a basis for assigning the diagnosis.

青少年和成年阶段的性别不一致

青少年和成年阶段的性别不一致的特征为一个人自身的性别经历和被指派性别之间的显著的且持续的不一致，表现在至少以下三项中的两项：1）由于自身的性别经历（与指派性别的不符），对于个人的第一性征或／和第二性征有强烈的不满或不适（在青少年之中，体现于对第二性征的到来所产生的不满或不适）； （2）由于自身的性别经历（与指派性别的不符），有想摆脱部分或者全部的第一或／和第二性征的强烈欲望（在青少年之中，体现于想摆脱第二性征的到来）；（3）对拥有和自身性别经历相符的第一或／和第二性征有强烈的欲望。该个体对被自身所经历的性别来对待（生活和被接受）有强烈的欲望。所经历的这种性别不一致必须持续存在至少数月。该诊断不适用于青春期发生之前。单独的性别多样的行为和倾向不足以作为诊断的基础。

Exclusions: Paraphilic disorders (BlockL1‑6D3)

HA61 Gender incongruence of childhood

Gender incongruence of childhood is characterized by a marked incongruence between an individual’s experienced/expressed gender and the assigned sex in pre-pubertal children. It includes a strong desire to be a different gender than the assigned sex; a strong dislike on the child’s part of his or her sexual anatomy or anticipated secondary sex characteristics and/or a strong desire for the primary and/or anticipated secondary sex characteristics that match the experienced gender; and make-believe or fantasy play, toys, games, or activities and playmates that are typical of the experienced gender rather than the assigned sex. The incongruence must have persisted for about 2 years. Gender variant behaviour and preferences alone are not a basis for assigning the diagnosis.

儿童时期的性别不一致

儿童时期的性别不一致的特征为一个青春期前的孩子的自身的性别经历／性别表达和被指派性别之间的显著的且持续的不符。这种不一致包括对成为和被指派性别不同的性别有强烈的欲望；对于自身的性器官或第二性征的到来有强烈的不满，或者对拥有和自身性别经历相符的第一或／和第二性征有强烈的欲望；想象或幻想和自身性别经历相符而不是和被指派性别相符的玩具，游戏，活动和玩伴。这种不一致必须持续大概两年。单独的性别多样的行为和倾向不足以作为诊断的基础。

Exclusions: Paraphilic disorders (BlockL1‑6D3)

HA6Z Gender incongruence, unspecified

HA8Y Other specified conditions related to sexual health

HA8Z Conditions related to sexual health, unspecified