

The provided documents and link describe a continuing education (CE) field reference guide and course for medical professionals, specifically focused on the cultural competence of caring for transgender and non-binary patients.

## Overview of the Reference Guide

The guide, titled *Cultural Competence Continuing Education: Field Reference Guide for Transgender and Non-Binary Patients*, was created by **Taylor Sprecher, EMT**. It provides clinical protocols, pharmacological information, and communication strategies for EMS and emergency department staff.

## Clinical and Diagnostic Protocols

The guide outlines specific medical considerations that differ for transgender and non-binary patients:

- **Cardiac Monitoring (12-Lead ECG):** EMS providers are instructed to use the patient's **sex assigned at birth** for cardiac monitor settings to ensure accurate analysis of heart axis and ventricular depolarization.
- **Cornell Voltage Criteria for LVH:** Left Ventricular Hypertrophy (LVH) is identified based on assigned sex at birth:
  - **Assigned Female:** Sum of R wave in AVL and S wave in V3 is **20mm**.
  - **Assigned Male:** Sum of R wave in AVL and S wave in V3 is **28mm**.
- **Intersex Patients:** For intersex patients, analysis algorithms on major monitors (Zoll-X, Phillips, Physio Life Pak) should be run as **Female**.
- **Respiratory Assessment:** Sharp pain on inhalation in transgender men may be caused by **binding**, which can lead to fractured ribs or pneumothorax.
- **Surgical Complications:** If a patient has split sutures from a penectomy/vaginoplasty, providers should use an **abdominal pad** rather than Combat Gauze, as the latter can damage viable tissue intended for future grafts.

## Pharmacological Considerations

The guide lists common transition-related medications and their potential adverse reactions:

- **Spirolactone:** Can lead to **Hyperkalemia** (high potassium).
- **Testosterone:** Can lead to **Hypokalemia** (low potassium) or cardiac issues such as MI and TIA.
- **Finasteride:** Associated with **Orthostatic Hypotension**.
- **Leuprolide Acetate (Puberty Blocker):** Potential side effects include MI, stroke, and auditory hallucinations.

## Communication and Charting Standards

- **Name and Pronouns:** Providers should ask for and use the patient's **preferred name and pronouns** during contact.
- **Charting:** Medical records must reflect the name and sex listed on the patient's **government-issued I.D.** for billing and legal purposes.
- **Adolescents:** Providers must verify if an adolescent patient is "out" to their parents before discussing gender identity in front of them.

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