

## Trans Friendly Counseling in Wisconsin

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Milwaukee Transgender Program  
Pathways Counseling Center  
2645 N. Mayfair Road, Suite 230, First  
Financial Building  
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](mailto:lgbtqcenter@uwosh.edu)*

### *Student Health Center*

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

### *Counseling Center*

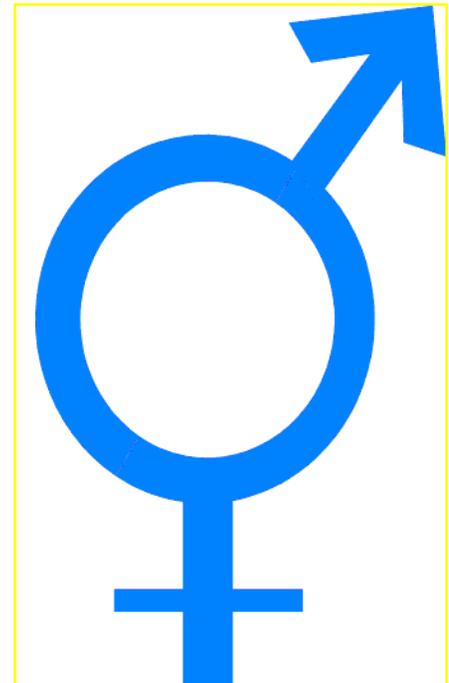
*Dempsey Hall 201  
(920) 424-2061  
[www.uwosh.edu/couns\\_center](http://www.uwosh.edu/couns_center)*

**\*For additional information see:**

- Transgender Health Brochure
- Male to Female Brochure

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

Transgender  
Health:  
Female to Male



## 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 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

## Female to Male Surgery

- **Elective bilateral mastectomy:** the removal or reduction of the breasts. This results in a chest shape that appears more masculine. Some people also choose to have skin grafted from the existing nipple to create a new male-like nipple. The procedure has relatively few complications. The length of the hospital stay is dependent on the patient.
- **Metoidioplasty** is the creation of a penis by extending the clitoris that has been significantly enlarged by testosterone hormone use. The skin around the clitoris is removed so that the clitoris can extend from the pubic region and appear as a penis. The resulting penis is smaller than the average size of an adult male penis and its use in sexual intercourse is limited. The urethra can be lengthened, which makes it possible to urinate while standing. This requires removal of the vagina. The fat of the pubic area is typically removed and the skin pulled tighter around the area, creating a more male-like appearance. The vaginal opening is closed and the skin of the vaginal labia (lips) is used to create a scrotum. Inflatable expanders are placed in the scrotum either during or after surgery in order to expand the skin of the newly created scrotum. Once expanded, the scrotum can accommodate testicle implants.
- **Phalloplasty** involves constructing a penis from the inner forearm skin (nondominant side) and vaginal tissue and attaching it to the vaginal area. The skin and tissue of the vaginal labia is used to create a scrotum. Erectile implants can be added to achieve erection in the new penis. Hardening of the urinary tract and tissue death in the new penis are complications of phalloplasty.

## Hormone Therapy

Many transgender people go through Females transitioning to males (FTM) may experience the following permanent effects of testosterone:

- Atrophy of the uterus and ovaries, resulting in sterility
- Baldness; hair loss, especially at temples and crown of head
- Beard and mustache growth
- Deepening of the voice
- Enlargement of the clitoris
- Increased growth of body hair
- Sterility

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

- Behavioral developments associated with testosterone production during male puberty:
  - Aggression
  - Increased libido
- Development of acne, similar to male puberty
- Increased muscle mass and strength
- Increase in number of red blood cells
- Redistribution of fat from breasts, hips, and thighs to abdominal area

Risks associated with FTM testosterone therapy include the following:

- Breast cancer
- Cancer of endometrium
- Diabetes
- High cholesterol
- Hypertension
- Liver disease