

BSC7.02		Gender Affirmation Surgery	
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Section:	7.0 Surgery	Page:	Page 1 of 20

Policy Statement

The [STANDARDS OF CARE for the Health of Transgender and Gender Diverse People](#) developed by the World Professional Association for Transgender Health (WPATH) will be used as guidelines when making determinations on Gender Affirmation Surgery and other associated surgical procedures.

NOTE: Refer to [Appendix A](#) to see the policy statement changes (if any) from the previous version.

Policy Guidelines

Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-V (DSM-5) Criteria for the Diagnosis of Gender Dysphoria (in Adolescents or Adults)²

A marked incongruence between one's experienced/expressed gender and assigned gender, of at least 6 months duration, as manifested by **two or more** of the following indicators:

- A marked incongruence between one's experienced/expressed gender and primary and/or secondary sex characteristics (or, in young adolescents, the anticipated secondary sex characteristics)
- A strong desire to be rid of one's primary and/or secondary sex characteristics because of a marked incongruence with one's experienced/expressed gender (or, in young adolescents, a desire to prevent the development of the anticipated secondary sex characteristics)
- A strong desire for the primary and/or secondary sex characteristics of the other gender
- A strong desire to be of the other gender (or some alternative gender different from one's assigned gender)
- A strong desire to be treated as the other gender (or some alternative gender different from one's assigned gender)
- A strong conviction that one has the typical feelings and reactions of the other gender (or some alternative gender different from one's assigned gender)

The most recent edition of World Professional Association for Transgender Health [WPATH], Standards of Care [SOC] for the Health of Transsexual, and Gender-Nonconforming People is used in the formation of the guidelines in this policy.

Referrals/Recommendations from Qualified Mental Health Providers

The minimal credentials for qualified mental health professionals who work with adults presenting with gender dysphoria include a master's degree or its equivalent or a more advanced degree (e.g., Ph.D., M.D., Ed.D., D.Sc., D.S.W., Psy.D., or LCSW) in a clinical behavioral science field with established competence in the assessment and treatment of gender dysphoria. At least one of the professionals must be capable of adequately evaluating comorbid psychiatric conditions, with competence in using the Diagnostic Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.

When two letters are required, they should be based on independent assessments. The second referral is intended to be an evaluative consultation, not a representation of an ongoing long-term therapeutic relationship (e.g., consulting psychologist or psychiatrist or by a medical practitioner of sufficient experience with gender dysphoria). Two separate letters, or one letter signed by both (e.g., if practicing within the same clinic) may be sent.

Each recommendation letter for surgery from a qualified mental health provider should include **all** of the following content:

- The client's general identifying characteristics
- Summary of the patient's personal and treatment history including progress and eligibility for the requested surgical procedure
- Results of the individual's psychosocial assessment, including any diagnoses
- The duration of the mental health professional's relationship with the client, including the type of evaluation and therapy or counseling to date
- An explanation that the Blue Shield of California criteria for surgery have been met, and a brief description of the clinical rationale for supporting the patient's request for surgery
- A statement that informed consent has been obtained from the patient
- A statement that the mental health professional is available for coordination of care and welcomes a phone call to establish this

Note: For providers working within a multidisciplinary specialty team, a letter may not be necessary, rather, a clearly documented assessment and recommendation can be documented in the patient's chart. Although recommended, psychotherapy is not an absolute requirement to be eligible for surgery.

Other Associated Surgical Procedures and Services

Cosmetic surgery is distinguished from medically necessary surgery. Cosmetic surgery is performed to alter or reshape normal structures of the body in order to try to further improve appearance. Medically necessary procedures are done to create a normal appearance to the extent possible when structures or features are outside the range of normal for the desired gender.

WPATH standards of care (SOC) do not state specific criteria for other surgical procedures, such as feminizing or masculinizing facial surgery, or what is clearly reconstructive or cosmetic (excluding genital and breast surgery).

In interpreting whether a proposed procedure meets the definition of medically necessary, the procedure may be denied as **not medically necessary** under **any** of the following conditions:

- The features or structures to be altered are considered to be within the range of normal for the preferred gender
- The treating surgeon cannot or will not provide sufficient documentation, including (when appropriate) quality color photographs, which accurately depicts the extent of the clinical issue or documentation of appropriate sex hormone use
- There is an alternative approved medical or surgical intervention with equal or superior clinical outcomes

The following documentation is needed to determine medical necessity for any other associated surgical procedures and services:

- Documentation (e.g., quality color photographs) clearly showing the extent of the characteristics proposed for further treatment that are outside the range of normal for the preferred gender (except for electrolysis of the pubic area, including the arm or similar region if needed prior to being used as a graft site)
- Current (updated after any prior surgery or other treatments for gender dysphoria) documentation from a qualified mental health professional that DSM-5 criteria for gender dysphoria is present and directly related to the treatment requested
- For voice retraining therapy or voice modification surgery, a recommendation from a speech therapist outlining the need (including whether the patient's vocal characteristics are currently outside the range of normal for the preferred gender) and treatment plan. If voice modification surgery is requested, documentation that a trial of speech therapy was tried and failed first and that surgery is likely to provide further benefit must also be submitted. Hormonal (testosterone) therapy is likely to be of benefit for FtM to deepen the voice and should be used for 1-2 years before considering other treatments. However, it (estrogen) is

unlikely to alter the voice for MtF, so a trial of hormonal therapy is not required prior to further treatment for MtF transitions.

Note: Although sex hormone use may not be expected to alter some structures (bone, cartilage, etc.), the fat distribution and soft tissue changes around them may alter appearance enough to change the need for surgical intervention to achieve a normal appearance for the preferred gender. It also allows enough time for the individual to further assess their degree of dysphoria related to appearance, function or other factors prior to seeking a permanent surgical solution.

Coding

Note: CPT 19303 (Mastectomy, simple, complete) is for breast cancer/cancer prevention and should not be used to bill for reduction mammoplasty for Female-to-Male Intersex Surgery. A more appropriate code to report on this service is CPT 19318 (Breast reduction), as it includes the work that is necessary to create a more aesthetically pleasing result. Additionally, CPT 19350 (Nipple/areola reconstruction) is not recommended for nipple reconstruction in gender affirmation surgery.

See the [Codes table](#) for details.

Description

Gender affirmation surgery or gender transition surgery, also known as sex reassignment surgery, is a term for surgical procedures by which an individual's physical appearance and function of their existing sexual characteristics are altered to resemble that of the other sex (i.e., either female-to-male [transgender man] or male-to-female [transgender woman]). Gender affirmation surgery may be performed for an intersex condition (i.e., born with sex characteristics of an indeterminate sex) or as a treatment option for gender dysphoria. This medical policy addresses gender affirmation surgery for the treatment of gender dysphoria.

Related Policies

- Blepharoplasty, Blepharoptosis Repair (Levator Resection) and Brow Lift (Repair of Brow Ptosis)
- Orthognathic Surgery
- Reconstructive Breast Surgery/Management of Breast Implants
- Reconstructive Services

Benefit Application

Benefit determinations should be based in all cases on the applicable contract language. To the extent there are any conflicts between these guidelines and the contract language, the contract language will control. Please refer to the member's contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage of these services as it applies to an individual member.

Some state or federal mandates (e.g., Federal Employee Program [FEP]) prohibits plans from denying Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved technologies as investigational. In these instances, plans may have to consider the coverage eligibility of FDA-approved technologies on the basis of medical necessity alone.

Regulatory Status

- N/A

Rationale

Gender dysphoria is defined as discomfort or distress that is caused by a discrepancy between an individual's gender identity and that individual's sex assigned at birth (and the associated gender role and/or primary and secondary sex characteristics).¹ Individuals with gender dysphoria have persistent feelings of gender discomfort and inappropriateness of their anatomical sex, strong and ongoing cross-gender identification, and a desire to live and be accepted as a gender other than that assigned. A variety of therapeutic options can be considered for individuals seeking care for gender dysphoria and may include the following:

- Changes in gender expression and role which may involve living part-time or full-time in another gender role consistent with one's gender identity (real-life experience)
- Hormone therapy to feminize or masculinize the body
- Surgery to change primary and/or secondary sex characteristics
- Psychotherapy

Because gender affirmation surgery is intended to be a permanent change to the individual's identity, comprehensive evaluations and ongoing medical and psychosocial therapy by qualified mental health and medical professionals are required to determine whether surgery is the appropriate option for the individual.

Gender affirmation surgery, also known as sex reassignment surgery, genital reconstructive surgery, sex affirmation surgery, or sex-change operation, is a means of transitioning the body to a different gender through surgical alteration of the body (transgender). Men who are transitioning to female are known as male to female (MTF) or transgender women, and women who are transitioning to male are known as female to male (FTM) or transgender men. Gender affirmation surgery involves genital reconstruction and other additional procedures, proposed as part of a treatment approach for individuals with gender dysphoria, formerly known as gender identity disorder (GID), and transsexualism.

Gender, being male or female, is a basic element that helps make up an individual's personality and sense of self. Gender-nonconformity refers to the extent to which an individual's gender identity, role or expression differs from the cultural norms prescribed for people of a particular sex.³ Gender identity disorder formally replaced an older term, transsexualism, in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-Fourth Edition, Text Revision.⁴ Gender identity disorder is defined as a condition in which a male or female feels a strong identification with the opposite sex, and has persistent discomfort with his or her anatomical sex, usually from childhood. Transsexualism is a term that is most often used in studies of gender affirmation and is considered an extreme expression of GID.

Although the total number of transgender people in the United States is unknown, studies suggest they make up a small, though substantial, population. Transgender is a broad umbrella term that includes people whose gender identity and/or gender expression differs from their assigned sex at birth. Female-to-male, male-to-female, cross dressers, bi-gendered, and intersex are the major groups that fall under the term transgender.⁵

Gender Dysphoria

Gender dysphoria is a new diagnostic class in the DSM-5 (released in May of 2013) that reflects a change in the conceptualization of the disorder's defining features by emphasizing the phenomenon of "gender incongruence" rather than cross-gender identification, as was the case with GID described in the DSM-IV.² In the DSM-IV-TR, GID focused on the "identity" issue; namely, the incongruity between someone's birth gender and the gender with which he or she identifies. While this incongruity is still crucial to gender dysphoria, the authors of the new DSM-5 emphasize the importance of "distress" about the incongruity for a diagnosis. The DSM-5 also uses the term gender

rather than sex to allow for those born with both male and female genitalia to have the condition. Gender dysphoria has its own chapter in the DSM-5 and is separated from Sexual Dysfunctions and Paraphilic Disorders.

According to the 2013 American Psychiatric Association (APA) Highlights of Changes from DSM-IV-TR to DSM-5⁶:

In DSM-IV, the chapter "Sexual and Gender Identity Disorders" included three relatively disparate diagnostic classes: gender identity disorders, sexual dysfunctions, and paraphilias. Gender identity disorder, however, is neither a sexual dysfunction nor a paraphilia. Gender dysphoria is a unique condition in that it is a diagnosis made by mental health care providers, although a large proportion of the treatment is endocrinological and surgical (at least for some adolescents and most adults). In contrast to the dichotomized DSM-IV gender identity disorder diagnosis, the type and severity of gender dysphoria can be inferred from the number and type of indicators and from the severity measures.

The experienced gender incongruence and resulting gender dysphoria may take many forms. Gender dysphoria thus is considered to be a multicategory concept rather than a dichotomy, and DSM-5 acknowledges the wide variation of gender -incongruent conditions. Separate criteria sets are provided for gender dysphoria in children and in adolescents and adults. The adolescent and adult criteria include a more detailed and specific set of polythetic symptoms.

The APA² also advised that it was important to note that gender-nonconformity is not in and of itself a mental disorder. Additionally, replacing the word "disorder" with "dysphoria" in the diagnosis label, removed the connotation that the patient is "disordered." The shift in the DSM-5 reflects recognition that the disagreement between birth gender and identity may not necessarily be pathological if it does not cause the individual distress.

Gender dysphoria and formerly GID, describe a condition that results in intense discomfort and distress that is caused by a discrepancy between an individual's gender identity and that individual's sex assigned at birth, including the associated gender role and/or primary and secondary sex characteristics.^{1,7-8} The "critical element of gender dysphoria is the presence of clinically significant distress associated with the condition."²

The DSM-5 criteria for the diagnosis of gender dysphoria (in adolescents or adults) include the following²:

A marked incongruence between one's experienced/expressed gender and assigned gender, of at least 6 months duration, as manifested by two or more of the following indicators:

- A marked incongruence between one's experienced/expressed gender and primary and/or secondary sex characteristics (or, in young adolescents, the anticipated secondary sex characteristics)
- A strong desire to be rid of one's primary and/or secondary sex characteristics because of a marked incongruence with one's experienced/expressed gender (or, in young adolescents, a desire to prevent the development of the anticipated secondary sex characteristics)
- A strong desire for the primary and/or secondary sex characteristics of the other gender
- A strong desire to be of the other gender (or some alternative gender different from one's assigned gender)
- A strong desire to be treated as the other gender (or some alternative gender different from one's assigned gender)
- A strong conviction that one has the typical feelings and reactions of the other gender (or some alternative gender different from one's assigned gender)

Therapeutic Options for Gender Dysphoria

According to the WPATH¹, a variety of therapeutic options can be considered for individuals seeking care for gender dysphoria. These options include:

- Changes in gender expression and role (which may involve living part time or full time in another gender role, consistent with one's gender identity)
- Hormone therapy to feminize or masculinize the body
- Surgery to change primary and/or secondary characteristics (e.g., breasts/chest, external and/or internal genitalia, facial features, body contouring)
- Psychotherapy (individual, couple, family, or group) for purposes such as exploring gender identity, role, and expression; addressing the negative impact of gender dysphoria and stigma on mental health; alleviating internalized transphobia; enhancing social and peer support; improving body image; or promoting resilience

Typically, the order of this therapy, sometimes referred to as triadic therapy includes: 1) a real-life experience in the desired role; 2) hormones of the desired gender; and 3) surgery to change the genitalia or other sex characteristics. However, the order, number, and type of interventions vary from individual to individual. The difference between hormone therapy and gender affirmation surgery is that the surgery is considered an irreversible physical intervention.

Mental Health Professionals

Mental health professionals play an important role in assisting individuals with gender dysphoria in providing counseling of treatment options, and psychotherapy (as needed). Clinical training and knowledge about gender-nonconforming identities and expressions, and the assessment and treatment of gender dysphoria is required. Qualified mental health professionals (Master's degree or equivalent) should be trained to assess, recognize, diagnose, and treat (or refer to treatment for) coexisting mental health problems.¹ The presence of coexisting mental health concerns does not necessarily preclude possible changes in gender role or access to hormonal therapy or surgery; rather these concerns need to be optimally managed prior to, or concurrent with, treatment of gender dysphoria. Additionally, individuals should be assessed for their ability to provide educated and informed consent for medical treatments. After evaluation, the mental health professional should provide documentation and formal recommendations to medical and surgical specialists (as applicable). According to the WPATH¹, the documentation recommending hormonal or surgical treatment for the individual should include all of the following:

- The client's general identifying characteristics
- Results of the individual's psychosocial assessment, including any diagnoses
- The duration of the mental health professional's relationship with the client, including the type of evaluation and therapy or counseling to date
- An explanation that the WPATH criteria for surgery have been met, and a brief description of the clinical rationale for supporting the patient's request for surgery
- A statement that informed consent has been obtained from the patient
- A statement that the mental health professional is available for coordination of care and welcomes a phone call to establish this

Real-Life Experience

A real-life experience is defined as the act of fully adopting a new or evolving gender role or gender presentation, and is an essential step in transitioning to the gender role that is in agreement with the patient's gender identity. The decision to change one's gender presentation should be preceded by an awareness of its familial, vocational, interpersonal, educational, economic, and legal consequences.¹ This process assists in confirming the individual's desire for a gender role change, ability to function in this role long term, and determines the adequacy of the individual's support system. During this period, the individual is expected to maintain his/her normal functional lifestyle, participate in community, work, or school activities, and provide an indication that others are aware of the change in gender role. According to the WPATH¹, the rationale for a preoperative, 12-month

experience of living in an identity-congruent role for when undergoing genital surgery is based on expert clinical consensus that this experience provides ample opportunity for patients to experience and socially adjust in their desired gender role, before undergoing irreversible surgery.

Hormone Therapy

When indicated, hormone therapy plays an important role in the gender transition process by altering body hair, breast size, skin appearance and texture, body fat distribution, and the size and function of sex organs. "In rare cases, hormone therapy may be contraindicated due to serious individual health conditions. Health professionals should assist these patients with accessing nonhormonal interventions for gender dysphoria."¹ Hormone therapy is a recommended criterion for some, but not all, surgical treatments of gender dysphoria (e.g., mastectomy or creation of a male chest).

Initiation of feminizing/masculinizing hormone therapy may be provided after a psychosocial assessment has been conducted and informed consent has been obtained by a health professional.

The presence of co-existing mental health concerns does not necessarily preclude access to feminizing/masculinizing hormones. These concerns should be managed prior to or concurrent with treatment of gender dysphoria.

Feminizing/masculinizing hormonal interventions are not without risk for complications, including irreversible physical changes. Medical records should indicate that an extensive evaluation was completed to explore psychological, family, and social issues prior to and post treatment. Providers should also document that all information has been provided and understood regarding all aspects associated with the use of cross-sex hormone therapy, including both benefits and risks.

Biological males are often treated with estrogens and anti-androgens to increase breast size, redistribute body fat, soften skin, decrease body hair, and decrease testicular size and erections. Biological females are treated with testosterone to deepen voice, increase muscle and bone mass, decrease breast size, increase clitoris size, and increase facial and body hair. In both sexes, hormone therapy may be effective in reducing the adverse psychological impact of gender dysphoria.¹ With appropriate training, hormone therapy can be administered by a variety of providers, including nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and primary care physicians.⁹ Ongoing medical management, including physical examination and laboratory evaluation studies to manage dosage, side effects, etc., is required. Lifelong hormone maintenance is usually recommended.

Gender Affirmation Surgery

Gender affirmation surgical procedures are not without risk for complications; therefore, individuals should undergo an extensive evaluation to explore psychological, family, and social issues prior to and postsurgery. Readiness criteria for gender affirmation surgery includes the individual demonstrating progress in consolidating gender identity, and demonstrating progress in dealing with work, family, and interpersonal issues resulting in an improved state of mental health. In order to check the eligibility and readiness criteria for gender affirmation surgery, it is important for the individual to discuss the matter with a professional provider who is well-versed in the relevant medical and psychological aspects of gender dysphoria. The mental health and medical professional providers responsible for the individual's treatment should work together in making a decision about the use of cross-sex hormones during the months before the gender affirmation surgery. Transsexual individuals should regularly participate in psychotherapy in order to have smooth transitions and adjustments to the new social and physical outcomes.

Gender affirmation surgery should be performed by a gynecologist, urologist, plastic surgeon, or general surgeon who has specialized competence and training in this field.^{1,5} Surgeries may be performed in stages. Monstrey et al.¹⁰ and Schlatterer et al.¹¹ described the importance of a close

cooperation between medical and behavioral specialties that is essential for appropriate and proper treatment of individuals with GID who desire gender affirmation surgery.

Feminizing Surgeries (Male-to-Female)

Feminizing surgeries for male-to-female (MTF) patients are intended to reshape a male body into the appearance of and, to the extent possible, the function of a female body; all of which require skilled surgery and postoperative care.¹

- Orchiectomy (removal of the testicles)
- Penectomy (removal of the penis)
- Vaginoplasty (creation of vagina)
- Clitoroplasty (creation of clitoris)
- Labiaplasty (creation of labia)
- Vulvoplasty (including colovaginoplasty, labiaplasty, penile skin inversion, repair of introitus, construction of vagina with graft, coloproctostomy)

Sexual sensation is an important goal with vaginoplasty, along with creation of a functional vagina and acceptable cosmesis. Vaginoplasty includes orchiectomy, creation of a vaginal cavity and neoclitoris, labiaplasty, and penile dissection with partial penectomy. It is usually performed by a plastic surgeon in a single operative setting, although some surgeons prefer to perform labiaplasty and clitoroplasty as a second surgery following healing of the initial vaginoplasty. The penile inversion technique is most commonly used to create the neovagina. In this technique the majority of skin from the shaft of the penis is inverted and used to line the inner walls of the neovagina. In some cases, extra skin is required to line the inner vagina. This is usually harvested from the patient's lower abdomen, or scrotal skin grafts may be used. Use of a segment of the colon (rectosigmoid pedicled transplant) or from the sigmoid colon (i.e., colovaginoplasty) may be used if penile inversion or skin grafts from other locations fail.¹²

Masculinizing Surgeries (Female-to-Male)

Masculinizing surgeries for female-to-male (FTM) patients are intended to reshape the female body into the appearance of a male body.¹ The gender affirmation surgeries that may be performed for FTM patients include:

- Mastectomy (removal of the breast, and nipple tattooing)
- Reduction mammoplasty (reduction of breast size)
- Hysterectomy (removal of the uterus)
- Salpingo-oophorectomy (removal of fallopian tubes and ovaries)
- Vaginectomy (removal of vagina)
- Metoidioplasty (creation of micro-penis, using the clitoris tissue)
- Phalloplasty (skin graft is used to create a penis, with or without urethra)
- Urethroplasty (creation of urethra within the penis)
- Scrotoplasty (creation of scrotum)
- Placement of a testicular prostheses (the labia majora is dissected forming cavities allowing for implantation of artificial testes (testicular implant))

There are various operative techniques for phalloplasty, and the choice of techniques may be limited by anatomical or surgical considerations.^{1,12} If the objectives of phalloplasty are a neophallus of good appearance, standing micturation, sexual sensation, and/or coital ability, the patient should be clearly informed that the surgery involves several stages and that frequent technical difficulties may require additional operations.

Summary of Evidence

Gender affirmation surgical treatments for gender dysphoria are not merely another set of elective procedures, and present with significant medical and psychological risks, some of which are

irreversible. A cohesive multidisciplinary specialty team including physicians, surgeons, and mental health providers are required in order to provide the best results and benefits from gender affirmation surgery for the individual with gender dysphoria. An individual's sexual satisfaction after the surgery can vary depending on the success of the surgical affirmation technique and the psychological stability of the individual.

In conclusion, while the scientific evidence concerning gender affirmation surgery in both MTF and FTM is limited¹³, gender affirmation surgery has been accepted as a treatment option for individuals who satisfy the formal diagnostic criteria for gender dysphoria and undergo a real-life experience and hormone therapy (as applicable) prior to surgery, when in accordance with the WPATH SOC medically necessary criteria.¹ While additional surgeries have been proposed for improving appearance (i.e., body feminization or masculinization); in general, if clinical review determines the transgender individual's appearance is within the wide range of appearance variation for people of the desired gender, these enhancement surgeries would not be considered medically necessary.¹⁴

Supplemental Information

Practice Guidelines and Position Statements

The most recent edition of World Professional Association for Transgender Health (WPATH) has established medical necessity criteria through publication of the "Standards of Care for the Health of Transsexual, Transgender, and Gender Nonconforming People".¹ This document is widely accepted as the definitive document in the area of gender dysphoria treatment and has been adopted in several countries as the standard of care. The WPATH recommendations for the standards of care are based on scientific evidence and expert consensus.

In 2011, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) published a Committee Opinion (Number 512) entitled "Health Care for Transgender Individuals".⁵ The ACOG document advised the following:

"Obstetrician–gynecologists should be prepared to assist or refer transgender individuals. Physicians are urged to eliminate barriers to access to care for this population through their own individual efforts. An important step is to identify the sexual orientation and gender identity status of all patients as a routine part of clinical encounters and recognize that many transgender individuals may not identify themselves. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists urges health care providers to foster nondiscriminatory practices and policies to increase identification and to facilitate quality health care for transgender individuals, both in assisting with the transition if desired as well as providing long-term preventive health care."

References

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14. California Association of Health Plans (CAHP). Position Paper Coverage for the Treatment of Gender Dysphoria. March 5, 2014.

Documentation for Clinical Review

Please provide the following documentation:

- History and physical and/or consultation notes including:
 - Clinical findings (i.e., pertinent symptoms and duration)
 - Comorbidities
 - Activity and functional limitations
 - Family history, if applicable
 - Reason for procedure/test/device, when applicable
 - Pertinent past procedural and surgical history
 - Past and present diagnostic testing and results
 - Prior conservative treatments, duration, and response
 - Treatment plan (i.e., surgical intervention)
- Consultation and medical clearance report(s), when applicable
- Radiology report(s) and interpretation (i.e., MRI, CT, discogram), when applicable
- Laboratory results
- Other pertinent multidisciplinary notes/reports: (i.e., psychological or psychiatric evaluation, physical therapy, multidisciplinary pain management), when applicable

Post Service (in addition to the above, please include the following):

- Results/reports of tests performed
- Procedure report(s)

Coding

This Policy relates only to the services or supplies described herein. Benefits may vary according to product design; therefore, contract language should be reviewed before applying the terms of the Policy.

The following codes are included below for informational purposes. Inclusion or exclusion of a code(s) does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement policy. Policy Statements are intended to provide member coverage information and may include the use of some codes for clarity. The Policy Guidelines section may also provide additional information for how to interpret the Policy Statements and to provide coding guidance in some cases.

Type	Code	Description
CPT®	11920	Tattooing, intradermal introduction of insoluble opaque pigments to correct color defects of skin, including micropigmentation; 6.0 sq cm or less
	11921	Tattooing, intradermal introduction of insoluble opaque pigments to correct color defects of skin, including micropigmentation; 6.1 to 20.0 sq cm
	11922	Tattooing, intradermal introduction of insoluble opaque pigments to correct color defects of skin, including micropigmentation; each additional 20.0 sq cm, or part thereof (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
	11950	Subcutaneous injection of filling material (e.g., collagen); 1 cc or less
	11951	Subcutaneous injection of filling material (e.g., collagen); 1.1 to 5.0 cc
	11952	Subcutaneous injection of filling material (e.g., collagen); 5.1 to 10.0 cc
	11954	Subcutaneous injection of filling material (e.g., collagen); over 10.0 cc
	11960	Insertion of tissue expander(s) for other than breast, including subsequent expansion
	11970	Replacement of tissue expander with permanent implant
	11971	Removal of tissue expander without insertion of implant
	15770	Graft; derma-fat-fascia
	15775	Punch graft for hair transplant; 1 to 15 punch grafts
	15776	Punch graft for hair transplant; more than 15 punch grafts
	15777	Implantation of biologic implant (e.g., acellular dermal matrix) for soft tissue reinforcement (i.e., breast, trunk) (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)
	15824	Rhytidectomy; forehead
	15825	Rhytidectomy; neck with platysmal tightening (platysmal flap, P-flap)
	15826	Rhytidectomy; glabellar frown lines
	15828	Rhytidectomy; cheek, chin, and neck
	15829	Rhytidectomy; superficial musculoaponeurotic system (SMAS) flap
	15832	Excision, excessive skin and subcutaneous tissue (includes lipectomy); thigh
	15833	Excision, excessive skin and subcutaneous tissue (includes lipectomy); leg
	15834	Excision, excessive skin and subcutaneous tissue (includes lipectomy); hip
	15835	Excision, excessive skin and subcutaneous tissue (includes lipectomy); buttock
	15836	Excision, excessive skin and subcutaneous tissue (includes lipectomy); arm
	15837	Excision, excessive skin and subcutaneous tissue (includes lipectomy); forearm or hand
	15838	Excision, excessive skin and subcutaneous tissue (includes lipectomy); submental fat pad
	15839	Excision, excessive skin and subcutaneous tissue (includes lipectomy); other area

Type	Code	Description
	15876	Suction assisted lipectomy; head and neck
	15877	Suction assisted lipectomy; trunk
	15878	Suction assisted lipectomy; upper extremity
	15879	Suction assisted lipectomy; lower extremity
	17380	Electrolysis epilation, each 30 minutes
	17999	Unlisted procedure, skin, mucous membrane and subcutaneous tissue
	19300	Mastectomy for gynecomastia
	19301	Mastectomy, partial (e.g., lumpectomy, tylectomy, quadrantectomy, segmentectomy);
	19303	Mastectomy, simple, complete
	19316	Mastopexy
	19318	Breast reduction
	19325	Breast augmentation with implant
	19340	Insertion of breast implant on same day of mastectomy (i.e., immediate)
	19342	Insertion or replacement of breast implant on separate day from mastectomy
	19350	Nipple/areola reconstruction
	19357	Tissue expander placement in breast reconstruction, including subsequent expansion(s)
	21087	Impression and custom preparation; nasal prosthesis
	21088	Impression and custom preparation; facial prosthesis
	21089	Unlisted maxillofacial prosthetic procedure
	21120	Genioplasty; augmentation (autograft, allograft, prosthetic material)
	21121	Genioplasty; sliding osteotomy, single piece
	21122	Genioplasty; sliding osteotomies, 2 or more osteotomies (e.g., wedge excision or bone wedge reversal for asymmetrical chin)
	21123	Genioplasty; sliding, augmentation with interpositional bone grafts (includes obtaining autografts)
	21125	Augmentation, mandibular body or angle; prosthetic material
	21127	Augmentation, mandibular body or angle; with bone graft, onlay or interpositional (includes obtaining autograft)
	21137	Reduction forehead; contouring only
	21138	Reduction forehead; contouring and application of prosthetic material or bone graft (includes obtaining autograft)
	21193	Reduction forehead; contouring and setback of anterior frontal sinus wall
	21194	Reconstruction of mandibular rami, horizontal, vertical, C, or L osteotomy; with bone graft (includes obtaining graft)
	21195	Reconstruction of mandibular rami and/or body, sagittal split; without internal rigid fixation
	21196	Reconstruction of mandibular rami and/or body, sagittal split; with internal rigid fixation
	21208	Osteoplasty, facial bones; augmentation (autograft, allograft, or prosthetic implant)
	21209	Osteoplasty, facial bones; reduction
	21210	Graft, bone; nasal, maxillary or malar areas (includes obtaining graft)
	21270	Malar augmentation, prosthetic material
	21299	Unlisted craniofacial and maxillofacial procedure
	30400	Rhinoplasty, primary; lateral and alar cartilages and/or elevation of nasal tip

Type	Code	Description
	30410	Rhinoplasty, primary; complete, external parts including bony pyramid, lateral and alar cartilages, and/or elevation of nasal tip
	30420	Rhinoplasty, primary; including major septal repair
	30430	Rhinoplasty, secondary; minor revision (small amount of nasal tip work)
	30435	Rhinoplasty, secondary; intermediate revision (bony work with osteotomies)
	30450	Rhinoplasty, secondary; major revision (nasal tip work and osteotomies)
	31587	Laryngoplasty, cricoid split, without graft placement
	31599	Unlisted procedure, larynx
	31750	Tracheoplasty; cervical
	53410	Urethroplasty, 1-stage reconstruction of male anterior urethra
	53430	Urethroplasty, reconstruction of female urethra
	54125	Amputation of penis; complete
	54400	Insertion of penile prosthesis; non-inflatable (semi-rigid)
	54401	Insertion of penile prosthesis; inflatable (self-contained)
	54405	Insertion of multi-component, inflatable penile prosthesis, including placement of pump, cylinders, and reservoir
	54406	Removal of all components of a multi-component, inflatable penile prosthesis without replacement of prosthesis
	54408	Repair of component(s) of a multi-component, inflatable penile prosthesis
	54410	Removal and replacement of all component(s) of a multi-component, inflatable penile prosthesis at the same operative session
	54411	Removal and replacement of all components of a multi-component inflatable penile prosthesis through an infected field at the same operative session, including irrigation and debridement of infected tissue
	54415	Removal of non-inflatable (semi-rigid) or inflatable (self-contained) penile prosthesis, without replacement of prosthesis
	54416	Removal and replacement of non-inflatable (semi-rigid) or inflatable (self-contained) penile prosthesis at the same operative session
	54417	Removal and replacement of non-inflatable (semi-rigid) or inflatable (self-contained) penile prosthesis through an infected field at the same operative session, including irrigation and debridement of infected tissue
	54520	Orchiectomy, simple (including subcapsular), with or without testicular prosthesis, scrotal or inguinal approach
	54660	Insertion of testicular prosthesis (separate procedure)
	54690	Laparoscopy, surgical; orchiectomy
	55150	Resection of scrotum
	55175	Scrotoplasty; simple
	55180	Scrotoplasty; complicated
	55970	Intersex surgery; male to female
	55980	Intersex surgery; female to male
	56620	Vulvectomy simple; partial
	56625	Vulvectomy simple; complete
	56800	Plastic repair of introitus
	56805	Clitoroplasty for intersex state
	56810	Perineoplasty, repair of perineum, nonobstetrical (separate procedure)
	57106	Vaginectomy, partial removal of vaginal wall;

Type	Code	Description
	57107	Vaginectomy, partial removal of vaginal wall; with removal of paravaginal tissue (radical vaginectomy)
	57110	Vaginectomy, complete removal of vaginal wall;
	57111	Vaginectomy, complete removal of vaginal wall; with removal of paravaginal tissue (radical vaginectomy)
	57291	Construction of artificial vagina; without graft
	57292	Construction of artificial vagina; with graft
	57295	Revision (including removal) of prosthetic vaginal graft; vaginal approach
	57296	Revision (including removal) of prosthetic vaginal graft; open abdominal approach
	57335	Vaginoplasty for intersex state
	57426	Revision (including removal) of prosthetic vaginal graft, laparoscopic approach
	57530	Trachelectomy (cervicectomy), amputation of cervix (separate procedure)
	58150	Total abdominal hysterectomy (corpus and cervix), with or without removal of tube(s), with or without removal of ovary(s);
	58180	Supracervical abdominal hysterectomy (subtotal hysterectomy), with or without removal of tube(s), with or without removal of ovary(s)
	58260	Vaginal hysterectomy, for uterus 250 g or less;
	58262	Vaginal hysterectomy, for uterus 250 g or less; with removal of tube(s), and/or ovary(s)
	58263	Vaginal hysterectomy, for uterus 250 g or less; with removal of tube(s), and/or ovary(s), with repair of enterocele
	58270	Vaginal hysterectomy, for uterus 250 g or less; with repair of enterocele
	58275	Vaginal hysterectomy, with total or partial vaginectomy;
	58280	Vaginal hysterectomy, with total or partial vaginectomy; with repair of enterocele
	58285	Vaginal hysterectomy, radical (Schauta type operation)
	58290	Vaginal hysterectomy, for uterus greater than 250 g;
	58291	Vaginal hysterectomy, for uterus greater than 250 g; with removal of tube(s) and/or ovary(s)
	58292	Vaginal hysterectomy, for uterus greater than 250 g; with removal of tube(s) and/or ovary(s), with repair of enterocele
	58294	Vaginal hysterectomy, for uterus greater than 250 g; with repair of enterocele
	58541	Laparoscopy, surgical, supracervical hysterectomy, for uterus 250 g or less;
	58542	Laparoscopy, surgical, supracervical hysterectomy, for uterus 250 g or less; with removal of tube(s) and/or ovary(s)
	58543	Laparoscopy, surgical, supracervical hysterectomy, for uterus greater than 250 g;
	58544	Laparoscopy, surgical, supracervical hysterectomy, for uterus greater than 250 g; with removal of tube(s) and/or ovary(s)
	58550	Laparoscopy, surgical, with vaginal hysterectomy, for uterus 250 g or less;
	58552	Laparoscopy, surgical, with vaginal hysterectomy, for uterus 250 g or less; with removal of tube(s) and/or ovary(s)
	58553	Laparoscopy, surgical, with vaginal hysterectomy, for uterus greater than 250 g;

Type	Code	Description
	58554	Laparoscopy, surgical, with vaginal hysterectomy, for uterus greater than 250 g; with removal of tube(s) and/or ovary(s)
	58555	Hysteroscopy, diagnostic (separate procedure)
	58570	Laparoscopy, surgical, with total hysterectomy, for uterus 250 g or less;
	58571	Laparoscopy, surgical, with total hysterectomy, for uterus 250 g or less; with removal of tube(s) and/or ovary(s)
	58572	Laparoscopy, surgical, with total hysterectomy, for uterus greater than 250 g;
	58573	Laparoscopy, surgical, with total hysterectomy, for uterus greater than 250 g; with removal of tube(s) and/or ovary(s)
	58661	Laparoscopy, surgical; with removal of adnexal structures (partial or total oophorectomy and/or salpingectomy)
	58720	Salpingo-oophorectomy, complete or partial, unilateral or bilateral (separate procedure)
	58940	Oophorectomy, partial or total, unilateral or bilateral;
	92507	Treatment of speech, language, voice, communication, and/or auditory processing disorder; individual
	92508	Treatment of speech, language, voice, communication, and/or auditory processing disorder; group, 2 or more individuals
HCPCS	C1813	Prosthesis, penile, inflatable
	C2622	Prosthesis, penile, noninflatable

Policy History

This section provides a chronological history of the activities, updates and changes that have occurred with this Medical Policy.

Effective Date	Action
06/28/2013	New Medical Policy
04/30/2015	Policy revision with position change
07/31/2015	Policy revision with position change
03/01/2016	Coding update
06/01/2016	Policy revision without position change
07/01/2017	Policy revision without position change
04/01/2018	Policy revision without position change
07/01/2018	Policy revision without position change
03/01/2019	Policy revision without position change
07/01/2019	Coding update
03/01/2020	Coding update
05/01/2020	Annual review. Policy statement, guidelines and documentation for clinical review updated.
06/01/2020	Administrative update. Policy guidelines updated.
01/01/2021	Coding update
04/01/2021	Annual review. Policy statement and guidelines updated.
04/01/2022	Annual review. Policy statement, guidelines and literature updated. Policy title changed from Gender Reassignment Surgery to current one.
10/01/2022	Administrative update.
03/01/2023	Annual review. Policy statement clarification.
10/01/2023	Administrative update.
04/01/2024	Annual review. No change to policy statement. Policy guidelines updated.
07/01/2024	Policy statement, guidelines and literature updated.

Effective Date	Action
08/01/2024	Administrative update.
10/01/2024	Administrative update. Policy guidelines updated.

Definitions of Decision Determinations

Medically Necessary: Services that are Medically Necessary include only those which have been established as safe and effective, are furnished under generally accepted professional standards to treat illness, injury or medical condition, and which, as determined by Blue Shield, are: (a) consistent with Blue Shield medical policy; (b) consistent with the symptoms or diagnosis; (c) not furnished primarily for the convenience of the patient, the attending Physician or other provider; (d) furnished at the most appropriate level which can be provided safely and effectively to the patient; and (e) not more costly than an alternative service or sequence of services at least as likely to produce equivalent therapeutic or diagnostic results as to the diagnosis or treatment of the Member's illness, injury, or disease.

Investigational/Experimental: A treatment, procedure, or drug is investigational when it has not been recognized as safe and effective for use in treating the particular condition in accordance with generally accepted professional medical standards. This includes services where approval by the federal or state governmental is required prior to use, but has not yet been granted.

Split Evaluation: Blue Shield of California/Blue Shield of California Life & Health Insurance Company (Blue Shield) policy review can result in a split evaluation, where a treatment, procedure, or drug will be considered to be investigational for certain indications or conditions, but will be deemed safe and effective for other indications or conditions, and therefore potentially medically necessary in those instances.

Prior Authorization Requirements (as applicable to your plan)

Within five days before the actual date of service, the provider must confirm with Blue Shield that the member's health plan coverage is still in effect. Blue Shield reserves the right to revoke an authorization prior to services being rendered based on cancellation of the member's eligibility. Final determination of benefits will be made after review of the claim for limitations or exclusions.

Questions regarding the applicability of this policy should be directed to the Prior Authorization Department at (800) 541-6652, or the Transplant Case Management Department at (800) 637-2066 ext. 3507708 or visit the provider portal at www.blueshieldca.com/provider.

We are interested in receiving feedback relative to developing, adopting, and reviewing criteria for medical policy. Any licensed practitioner who is contracted with Blue Shield of California or Blue Shield of California Promise Health Plan is welcome to provide comments, suggestions, or concerns. Our internal policy committees will receive and take your comments into consideration.

For utilization and medical policy feedback, please send comments to: MedPolicy@blueshieldca.com

Disclaimer: This medical policy is a guide in evaluating the medical necessity of a particular service or treatment. Blue Shield of California may consider published peer-reviewed scientific literature, national guidelines, and local standards of practice in developing its medical policy. Federal and state law, as well as contract language, including definitions and specific contract provisions/exclusions, take precedence over medical policy and must be considered first in determining covered services. Member contracts may differ in their benefits. Blue Shield reserves the right to review and update policies as appropriate.

Appendix A

POLICY STATEMENT

BEFORE Red font: Verbiage removed	AFTER Blue font: Verbiage Changes/Additions
<p>Gender Affirmation Surgery BSC7.02</p> <p>Policy Statement: Note: This policy only applies to (self-funded) Administrative Service Organizations (ASO). For (fully-insured) commercial lines of business, the nonprofit professional society <u>Standards of Care</u> developed by the World Professional Association for Transgender Health (WPATH) will be used as guidelines when making determinations in accordance with <u>SB 855</u>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Gender affirmation surgery for confirmed gender dysphoria may be considered medically necessary when all of the following criteria are met: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. The individual is age 18 or older (the legal age of majority in the United States of America); see Policy Guidelines for <u>possible exceptions</u>. B. The individual has a documented <u>DSM-5 diagnosis</u> of gender dysphoria including all of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A strong desire to be treated as a gender other than that assigned. This may be accompanied by the desire to make their body as congruent as possible with the preferred gender through hormone therapy and/or gender affirmation surgery 2. Disorder is not a symptom of another mental disorder (e.g., schizophrenia) 3. Disorder causes clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning C. If significant medical or mental health concerns are present, they must be reasonably well-controlled. If the individual is diagnosed with severe psychiatric disorders and impaired reality testing (e.g., psychotic episodes, bipolar disorder, dissociative identity disorder, borderline personality disorder) an effort must be made to improve these conditions with 	<p>Gender Affirmation Surgery BSC7.02</p> <p>Policy Statement: The <u>STANDARDS OF CARE for the Health of Transgender and Gender Diverse People</u> developed by the World Professional Association for Transgender Health (WPATH) will be used as guidelines when making determinations <u>on Gender Affirmation Surgery and other associated surgical procedures</u>.</p>

POLICY STATEMENT

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<p>psychotropic medications and/or psychotherapy before surgery is contemplated.</p> <p>D. Medical record documentation to support the medical necessity of any of the following gender affirmation surgeries and all associated criteria (as applicable):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mastectomy, subcutaneous mastectomy, breast reduction (creation of a male chest), including nipple tattooing, (<i>female-to-male</i>) and; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. At least one letter of recommendation written from a <u>qualified mental health professional</u> who consistently monitored the individual throughout the individual's psychotherapy Note: Hormone therapy is not a prerequisite for mastectomy and creation of a male chest. 2. Hysterectomy and salpingo-oophrectomy (<i>female-to-male</i>) and orchiectomy (<i>male-to-female</i>) when both of the following criteria are met: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Individual has received 12 months of continuous hormone sex affirmation therapy unless the individual has a medical contraindication to take hormones (may be simultaneous with real-life experience) b. Recommendations for sex affirmation surgery by two <u>qualified mental health professionals</u> who have independently assessed the individual Note: If the first referral is from the individual's psychotherapist, the second referral should be from the person who has only had an evaluative role with the individual) (See Policy Guidelines section) 3. Any combination of the following genital reconstructive surgeries (as applicable to gender affirmation) when all of the additional criteria listed below are met: Vaginectomy, metoidioplasty, scrotoplasty, urethroplasty, urethromeatoplasty, implantation of a testicular prosthesis, and phalloplasty (employing a pedicled or free vascularized flap) (<i>female-to-male</i>); or Vaginoplasty, penectomy, clitoroplasty, vulvuloplasty 	

POLICY STATEMENT

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<p>(including colovaginoplasty, labiaplasty, penile skin inversion, repair of introitus, construction of vagina with graft, coloproctostomy) (<i>male-to-female</i>)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Individual has received 12 months of continuous hormone sex affirmation therapy unless the individual has a medical contraindication to take hormones (may be simultaneous with real-life experience) b. Individual has successfully lived and worked within the desired gender role <u>full-time for at least 12 continuous months</u> (real-life experience) without returning to the original gender (See Policy Guidelines section) c. Recommendations for sex affirmation surgery by two <u>qualified mental health professionals</u> who have independently assessed the individual <p>Note: If the first referral is from the individual's psychotherapist, the second referral should be from the person who has only had an evaluative role with the individual) (See Policy Guidelines section)</p> <p>Other Associated Surgical Procedures and Services</p> <p>Additional surgeries may be proposed (i.e., body feminization or masculinization) for an individual who is planning to undergo or has undergone gender affirmation surgery.¹ Including, but not limited to, the following surgical procedures need to be reviewed for medical necessity (see <u>documentation needed for medical necessity determination</u> in the Policy Guidelines section).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Breast enlargement procedures, including augmentation mammoplasty, implants, and silicone injections of the breast B. Blepharoplasty/Brow reduction/brow lift (removal of redundant skin of the upper and/or lower eyelids and protruding periorbital fat) C. Calf implants D. Chin augmentation (reshaping or enhancing the size of the chin) E. Chin/nose/cheek implants 	

POLICY STATEMENT

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> F. Cricothyroid approximation (voice modification that raises the vocal pitch by stimulating contractions of the cricothyroid muscles with sutures) G. Face lift/forehead lift (e.g., rhytidectomy) H. Facial reconstruction for feminization or masculinization (e.g., facial bone reduction) I. Forehead augmentation J. Electrolysis or laser hair removal for facial, or body areas other than pubic region. Re-evaluation by a qualified medical provider is needed if treatment exceeds 6 months or 30 hours. K. Pubic area electrolysis or laser hair removal may be considered medically necessary when there is a recommendation from the surgeon (with documentation in the medical record) of the need to be done related to a planned genital reconstructive surgery. This treatment can be done during the same time period as hormonal therapy and living in the preferred gender role full time. Photographic and endocrinologist documentation is not required. Re-evaluation by a qualified medical provider is needed if treatment exceeds 6 months or 30 hours. L. Gluteal and hip augmentation (implants/lipofilling) M. Hair reconstruction (hair removal/hair transplantation) N. Jaw/mandibular reduction or augmentation O. Laryngoplasty (reshaping of laryngeal framework) P. Liposuction (removal of fat in the hips, thighs, or buttocks) Q. Lipofilling R. Lip reduction/enhancement (decreasing/enlarging lip size) S. Pectoral implants T. Rhinoplasty (reshaping of the nose) including nose implants U. Suction-assisted lipoplasty of the waist V. Trachea shave (Adam's apple shaving)/reduction thyroid chondroplasty (reduction of the thyroid cartilage) W. Voice modification surgery and voice retraining (speech therapy) 	