Understanding and Utilizing the Companionship Model in Writing Referral Letters for Transgender and Gender Diverse People Seeking Gender Affirming Care

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1. The Companionship Model (TCM)

The model highlights clinicians' intentional shift from an assessor to a companion role while navigating gatekeeping with intentionality, centering assessment on clients' access to resources, and recognizing the significance of dismantling gatekeeping within the medical system.

2. Becoming a Companion from the Beginning

- Prior to the first session,
 - Contact the insurer/doctor's office to learn the requirements for the letter.
 - Ask the insurer/provider to update their criteria to SOC v.8, if outdated
- Commit to advocacy work (e.g., provide pro-bono referral sessions)

3. Processing Gatekeeping

Clinicians are encouraged to use four actions:

- <u>V</u>alidating that referral letter sessions can often bring a wide range of feelings: nervousness, distrust, fear, excitement, etc.
- Asking how the client feels about the referral letter session
- <u>S</u>haring the therapist's critical understanding of the process, including the process as gatekeeping and the client as their best expert
- Engaging the client in what's being written on the letter with transparency

4. Centering Assessment on Access to Resources

❖ General Social Support

- Helping clients establish connections with local TNB communities
- Local LGBTQ+ community center

❖ Workplace Support

- Identify workplace resources, including employee benefits
- ACLU

❖ Family Support

· PFLAG, chosen families

❖ Stable Housing/Finances

- Local affordable housing, food banks, SNAP, etc.
- Tenant Resource Center

❖ Access to Mental Health Care

- Refer to low-cost/free mental health resources and local/online support groups.
- Pro-bono referral letters: The GALAP (thegalap.org)

5. Session Steps

Use correct pronouns and their chosen names

(1) Client calls in

(2) Contact for Info

Contact the doctor's office for letter requirements

Processing Gatekeeping (Validate, Ask & Share)

3 Session Starts

(4) Explore

Explore clients' needs

Discuss risks and benefits and impact on reproduction

5 Informed Consent

6 Assessing Needs

Center assessment on client's access to important resources Engaging the client in what's being written on the letter

7 Engage

Acknowledgments: This graphic is created based on Budge, S.L., Lee, J., Domínguez, S. Jr., Tebbe, E. (In Press). Using the Companionship Model When Writing Referral Letters for Transgender and Nonbinary Adults. Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Diversity.

^{*} Adapt steps flexibly based on individual client needs.



Criteria for Referral Letters (SOC v. 8)

Hormone Therapy

- a. Gender incongruence is marked and sustained
- b. Meets diagnostic criteria for gender incongruence prior to gender affirming hormone treatment (only in regions where a diagnosis is necessary to access health care)
- c. Demonstrates capacity to consent for the specific genderaffirming hormone treatment
- d. Other possible causes of apparent gender incongruence have been identified and excluded
- e. Mental health and physical conditions that could negatively impact the outcome of treatment have been assessed, with risks and benefits discussed
- f. Understands the effect of gender-affirming hormone treatment on reproduction and they have explored reproductive options.

Surgery

- a. Gender incongruence is marked and sustained
- b. Meets diagnostic criteria for gender incongruence prior to gender-affirming surgical intervention in regions where a diagnosis is necessary to access health care
- c. Demonstrates capacity to consent for the specific genderaffirming surgical intervention
- d. Understands the effect of gender-affirming surgical intervention on reproduction and they have explored reproductive options
- e. Other possible causes of apparent gender incongruence have been identified and excluded
- f. Mental health and physical conditions that could negatively impact the outcome of gender-affirming surgical intervention have been assessed, with risks and benefits have been discussed
- g. Stable on their gender affirming hormonal treatment regime (which may include at least 6 months of hormone treatment or a longer period if required to achieve the desired surgical result, unless hormone therapy is either not desired or is medically contraindicated).*

Source: Coleman et al. (2022). Standards of care for the health of transgender and gender diverse people, version 8. International Journal of Transgender Health, 23

^{*}These were graded as suggested criteria