Ethical dilemmas and decision-making in the healthcare for transgender minors
Vrouenraets, L.J.J.J.

Citation
Vrouenraets, L. J. J. (2023, September 28). Ethical dilemmas and decision-making in the healthcare for transgender minors. Retrieved from https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3642204

Version: Publisher's Version
License: Licence agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden
Downloaded from: https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3642204

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).
Ethical dilemmas & decision-making in the healthcare for transgender minors

1. The large majority of transgender adolescents who are about to start treatment with puberty suppression in the Netherlands is considered competent to give informed consent for starting this treatment (this thesis)

2. Treatment with puberty suppression serves functions not only for the transgender adolescents themselves, but also for their parents and other relatives, and for clinicians (this thesis)

3. Moral Case Deliberation can be seen as a valuable addition to current treatment decision-making models in transgender care and can be used in complex cases (this thesis)

4. Transgender care for children and adolescents inherently involves ethical dilemmas, even when more clinical research data will be provided to underpin the evidence-base (this thesis)

5. Regretting the decision to undergo gender-affirming treatment later in life does not mean that this was an uninformed decision in the first place or that the given informed consent at the time was invalid. Respect for autonomy also means the right to be wrong (Pang, Giordano, Sood, & Skinner, 2021)

6. Even though more evidence-based outcomes of treatment with puberty suppression are important, it remains impossible to predict the treatment’s effects and impact on a particular individual. Simply having content that is drawn from an evidence-based field, or endorsed by subject experts, does not demonstrate clinical efficacy for all individuals receiving this treatment (Espie, Firth, & Torous, 2022)

7. Who we mean when we talk about diverse people depends a lot on who and what we think of as normal (Prof. Missy Morton)

8. Being a critically reflective practitioner enables practitioners to engage with varying perspectives or ways of understanding situations and competing courses of action; to meet with more confidence the challenges that arise from these competing positions; to gain a more in-depth understanding of ethical dilemmas in their practice, and to encourage new ways of thinking (Pockett, Napier, & Giles, 2013)

9. Denial of climate change is not only a crime against humanity but to the planet as a whole (derived from Peter Tom Jones, Director KU Leuven Institute for Sustainable Metals and Minerals)

10. If everyone could see how animals are treated in slaughterhouses, no one would eat meat anymore (derived from Paul McCartney)

11. The path to love is intuitive, not rational (derived from William Shakespeare)