

## C845152. MAJOR MENTAL HEALTH

KEY WORD: GENDER IDENTITY DISORDER / SURGICAL SEX-REASSIGNMENT / PSYCHO-SOCIAL FACTORS

MONTATIP CHAIPREM : PSYCHO-SOCIAL FACTORS RELATED TO MALE GENDER IDENTITY DISORDER WITH SURGICAL SEX-REASSIGNMENT . THESIS ADVISOR : PROF. SUWATANA ARIBARG, M.D. 83 PP. ISBN 974-635-253-9

The purpose of this research was to study the psycho-social factors related to male gender identity disorder. Population of the study were 40 males who received surgical sex-reassignment operation at Chulalongkorn hospital within one year. The data was collected between August 1996-February 1997. The research instrument was a questionnaire constructed by the researcher and validated by a team of experts. They were also interviewed in-depthly. Analysis of data were used percentages or means.

The results of research were as follows :

1. The age of population was between 20-35 yrs . The majorities were employees (75%) and their income was wildspread ranged from 2,000-40,000 baht per month . Their educational level were bachelor ' s degree(35%) , secondary education(25%) and lower. Twenty percents of them stayed with their sexual partner. Their parents were still living and living together in 50% of case, the other were divorced or death.

2. Analysis of psychological factors composed of self-concept revealed that : core-morphologic identity, gender role and sexual object orientation were abnormal in every cases.

3. Study of social factors which was composed of :

Environmental factors in the family which may be involed in the occurrence of gender identity disorder

Paternal personality : Their fathers were found to be aggressive and scornful (29.73%), cold and distant (27.03%) while mothers were kind-hearted and understanding (71.05%).

Parental emotional expression : Their fathers preferred daughter rather than son (35.14%) whereas their mothers loved their children of both sexes equally. Only 5.15 % of these mothers were found to love her daughters more than sons.

Parental role of rearing : 17.50% of their patients were found to be brought up sexually opposite to their real gender

Interpersonal relationship in the family : These patients were more emotionally close and attacked to their mothers and sisters than other male figures in their families(72.50%).

Other external environments (outside their families)

These patients' characters were feminine which were not acceptable in the usual male society , so they decided to be lose and emotionally tied to female friends(80%). Most of them were interested in feminine activities and they were called " sissy boy " by their teachers or male classmates.

Mass medias : 90.00% of the patient accepted that mass media influenced the development of their gender role behavior.

According to effects of gender identity disorder in this group, sex-change operation becomes their prefered choice.

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