

NIDJAWAN KRAISINGDECHA : PSYCHO-SOCIAL FACTORS IN MALES WHO REQUEST
FOR SURGICAL SEX-REASSIGNMENT. THESIS ADVISOR : PROF. SUWATANA
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The purpose of this research was to study the psycho-social factors in males who request for surgical sex-reassignment. Population of the study were 40 males seeking service at the Chulalongkorn hospital and the Chonlada clinic between October 1991 - January 1992. The research instrument was a questionnaire constructed by the researcher and validated by a team of experts, including the mental health survey Form SCL-90. Analyses of the data were by percentages, means, standard deviations and a chi-square test.

The results of this research were as follows:

1. The age of the population was between 15-38. The majorities were employees (dancers, serving in bars etc.) (70%), with secondary education (50%), with diploma education (20%), with bachelor's degree (20%), their income ranged from 1,500-10,000 baht per month. Most of them were single (90%), having parents who were still living and live together, the subjects indicated that they had sex relationships with males (87.5%), with both males and females (10%). The subjects could be classified into divided 3 groups: homosexuals (11), transsexual (13) and unable to be classified (16).

2. Analyses of psychological factors composed of self-concept, family relationship and choice of sexes of sex partners revealed that:-

- 2.1 There was a statistically significant difference among the three groups of subjects ($p = .05$) in terms of self-concept regarding anxiety about genital organs before surgical sex-reassignment.

- 2.2 There was a statistically significant difference among the three groups of subjects ($p = .001$) in terms of self-concept regarding satisfaction for their natural genital organ before surgical sex-reassignment.

- 2.3 There was no statistically significant difference among the groups in terms of family relationship and choice of sexes of sex partners.

3. The survey of mental health using Form SCL-90 indicated that the subjects had normal mental health

4. Study of social factors which was composed of social influence and social attitude revealed that:-

- 4.1 There was no statistically significant difference among the three groups in terms of social influence.

- 4.2 There was a statistically significant difference among the three groups ($p = .001$) in terms of social attitude.

Criticism of this research

1. The classification of the subjects into three groups might be erroneous since the statements used as classification criterion were not standardized.

2. The number of population was too small to load to any conclusive results.