

You can access further information on cancer screening for trans people here:

<https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/about-cancer/cancersymptoms/spot-cancer-early/screening/trans-and-non-binary-cancerscreening#screening10>

<https://prostatecanceruk.org/prostate-information/are-you-at-risk/trans-women-andprostate-cancer>

<https://livethroughthis.co.uk/tnbgd-screening/>



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Warrington Road,
Prescot, Merseyside, L35 5DR
Telephone: 0151 426 1600

St Helens Hospital
Marshall Cross Road,
St Helens, Merseyside, WA9 3DA
Telephone: 01744 26633

Southport Hospital
Town Lane, Kew,
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Ormskirk Hospital
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Changing your name and biological sex on your medical records



If you need this leaflet in a different language or accessible format please speak to a member of staff who can arrange it for you.

اگر به این بروشور به زبان دیگر یا در قالب دسترس پذیر نیاز دارید، لطفاً با یکی از کارکنان صحبت کنید تا آن را برای شما تهیه کند.

Jeśli niniejsza ulotka ma być dostępna w innym języku lub formacie, proszę skontaktować się z członkiem personelu, który ją dla Państwa przygotowuje.

Dacă aveți nevoie de această broșură într-o altă limbă sau într-un format accesibil, vă rog să discutați cu un membru al personalului să se ocupe de acest lucru pentru dumneavoastră

如果您需要本传单的其他语言版本或无障碍格式，请联系工作人员为您安排。

إذا احتجت إلى هذه النشرة بلغة أخرى، أو بتيسيق يسهل الوصول إليه، يرجى التحدث إلى أحد الموظفين لترتيب ذلك لك.

Who can change them for you?

You can change your name, title, or gender with the NHS at any time by telling your General Practitioner or GP practice. Ideally, you should only change your biological sex and title when you feel sure that this is your new permanent name and gender identity.

We are unable to make a permanent change on your medical records in any of our hospitals, your GP will need to make this change for you.

What do you need?

Your GP may ask to see a legal name change document like a deed poll or statutory declaration. It is not a legal requirement that you present documentation, but some GPs will consider it good practice to request this. You should make your request in writing and sign it. The GP practice may have a form that they would prefer you to use. You can get a free Deed Poll to change your name at freedeedpoll.org.uk

The GP will then start the process to create a new NHS number. Once the new NHS number is available, the GP practice changes any remaining patient information including the biological sex, pronouns and names on the new record.

Once you have changed your name and gender you will be given a new NHS number and you will be registered as a new patient at your GP practice.

All your previous medical information will be transferred into a newly created record in a closed file.

Please be aware that if you do change your gender you will not automatically be invited to some cancer screenings that are relevant to your birth sex, you will need to discuss this with your GP and ensure you are called for all relevant screening.

Cervical Screening

Anyone aged 25-65 who is registered on their medical records will be invited for cervical screening, if they have not previously opted out. If you still have a cervix and have not been invited for this you can make an appointment with your GP to have it done.

Breast screening

If you are registered as female and aged over 50 you will be invited for screening every 3 years. If you are not invited you can still request a referral for a mammogram via your GP.

Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Screening

Patients registered as male aged 65 will be invited for this. If you have not been invited then ask your GP for a referral. ***this is only required by those who were male at birth.**

Prostate Testing

Trans women and non-binary people may still have a prostate so still carry the risk of prostate cancer. If you have any concerns you can request to have your PSA checked by your GP.

Please note

There are some procedures in hospital that require the clinical staff to know a patient's registered sex at birth – this is to ensure that we are not putting patients at risk, and to ensure that reports are not interpreted incorrectly, leading to a wrong diagnosis or treatment. Examples of procedures that may carry additional risk (if the sex assigned at birth is not known) include risk of blood transfusions, risk of radiation exposure from certain scans, and the potential for incorrect interpretation of scan and blood results.

- If you have any concerns about clinicians knowing your Registered sex at birth, please speak to a member of staff involved in your care.
- Any information that you disclose will be treated in absolute confidence and will only be shared (if necessary) with the clinicians involved in your care.