People who have undergone cross-sex surgery exhibit a significantly higher suicide risk.

Dhejne et al. (2011) [1] conducted the longest follow-up study to date on the outcomes of "sex reassignment surgery", covering a period of 30 years (1973-2003) and involving 324 individuals in Sweden. The study compared these individuals to matched controls based on birth year and sex, revealing that those who had undergone surgery exhibited a significantly increased suicide risk, with rates nearly 19.1 times higher than their matched controls.

In the US, a 2024 study by Straub et al. [2] analyzed the psychiatric risks of those who've undergone "gender-affirmation surgery" using a large patient dataset. This study compared individuals who had undergone the surgery to two control groups: one consisting of adults who had emergency department visits without any surgery and another comprising individuals who underwent either a tubal ligation or vasectomy. The findings indicated that those who had "gender-affirmation surgery" faced a 12.12-fold increased risk of attempting suicide compared to the emergency visit control group, and a 4.71-fold higher risk compared to the tubal ligation/vasectomy control group.

REFERENCES
