In one well-known study, the psychological state of some gender dysphoric children receiving puberty blockers deteriorated.

A British study conducted in 2021 by Carmichael et al. [1] evaluated the effects of puberty blockers on children aged 12 to 15 with severe and persistent gender dysphoria. The study concluded that these treatments did not significantly affect the children's psychological function, thoughts of self-harm, or body image, although they did experience decreased growth in height and bone strength by the end of their treatment at age 16.

However, a crucial re-analysis by McPherson and Freedman in 2023 [2] re-examined the original findings by assessing individual trajectories rather than group averages. This analysis showed that after 12 months on puberty blockers, 34% of the children experienced a deterioration in psychological state, 29% improved, and 37% remained unchanged. This discredits the initial study's conclusion of "no significant change" in psychological function.

REFERENCES
