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.

REFERENCES