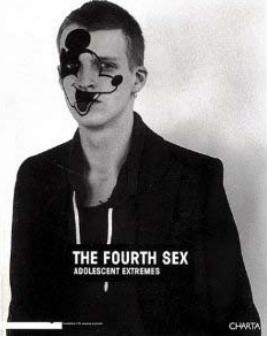

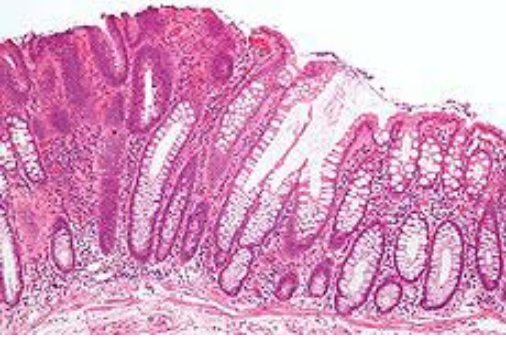
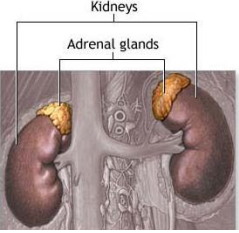
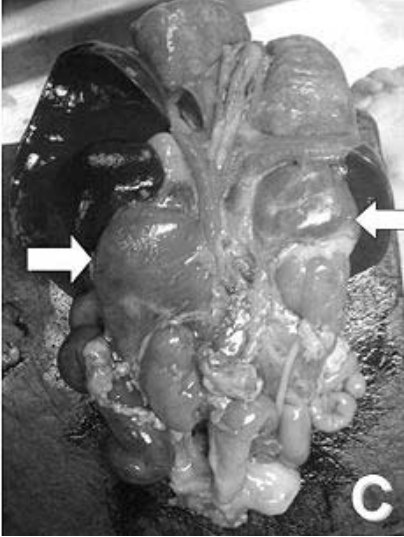




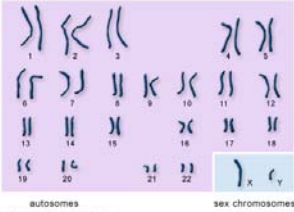

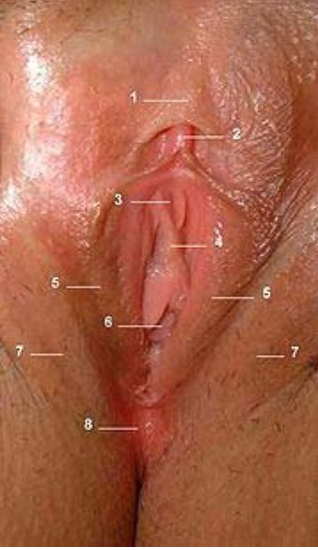
GLOSSARY


<p>3rd Gender/Sex, Ali, Aravani, Aruvani, Chhakka, Eunuch, Hijra, Jogappa, Khusra, Khasuaa, Kinnar, Kojja, Maada, Mukhannathun, Napunsakudu, Other Sex, Pavaiyaa, Third Sex, Thirunangai, Transgender, Transsexual</p>	<p>A person whose sex, genitalia, behaviour, gender role, identity or sexual orientation does not fit within a binary scheme of heterosexual male or female.</p> <p>In the context of the book, they have been used at different places signifying someone who is neither male nor female. The meaning, extent and flavour vary with use of such descriptions as appropriate to the context where used.</p> <p>However, the distinction between these may be blurred to an extent, depending on country, culture or context due to overlapping.</p> <p>Moreover, keeping in mind the feelings of those considered, who identify themselves with the female gender, the generic pronoun used throughout the book is 'she'.</p>
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<p>4th Sex</p>		<p>The fourth sex is sometimes used to refer to adolescents. Adolescents are not boys or girls and not yet men or women. This is a sexually indefinite moment, in which gender ambiguity prevails.</p>
<p>5 Alpha Reductase</p>		<p>Individuals with 5-ARD can have normal male external genitalia, ambiguous genitalia, or normal female genitalia. They are born with male gonads, including testicles and Wolffian structures, but usually appear to have female primary sex characteristics. Consequently they are often raised as girls and may develop a female gender identity.</p>
<p>Adenoma</p>		<p>A benign tumour composed of glandular tissue.</p> <p>Effects include very irregular and long cycles (38 days at times), heavy bleeding and painful cramping</p>

<p>Adrenal glands</p> 	<p>Two organs located one on the upper end of each kidney</p> <p>The adrenal glands play an important role in the body, producing numerous hormones that impact development and growth, affect the ability to deal with stress and help to regulate kidney function.</p>
<p>Adrenal hyperplasia</p> 	<p>Enlarged adrenal glands</p> <p>Adrenal hyperplasia produces abnormally large amounts of androgen and abnormalities of sexual development, particularly masculinization of the external genitalia in females.</p>
<p>AIS</p>	<p>Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome.</p> <p>There are two forms known as Complete AIS (CAIS) and Partial AIS (PAIS).</p>

<p>Ambiguous genitalia</p> 	<p>AG refer to one specific component of the intersex state i.e the form taken by the external genitalia in a few cases</p>
<p>Amenorrhoea</p>	<p>Abnormal suppression or absence of menstruation</p>
<p>Androgens</p>	<p>The general term for any one of a group of hormones which govern the development of the sexual organs and the secondary sexual characteristics of the male</p>
<p>Axillary</p>	<p>Underarm</p>
<p>Bisexual</p>	<p>Bisexuality refers to sexual behavior with or physical attraction to both sexes (male and female) or a bisexual orientation to both their own sex and the opposite sex</p>
<p>CAIS</p> 	<p>Complete androgen insensitivity syndrome</p>

<p>Carrier</p>	<p>A person that carries but does not express, a gene for a particular recessive trait</p>
<p>Chromosomes</p> 	<p>Threadlike strands of DNA and associated proteins in the nucleus of cells that carry the genes and functions in the transmission of hereditary information</p>
<p>Clitoridectomy</p> 	<p>Excision of all or part of the clitoris</p>
<p>Clitoris</p>  <p>Human vulva stretched to show externally-visible features of the clitoris in relation to other components: 1. Clitoral hood (prepuce); 2. Clitoral glans; 3. Urethral orifice; 4. Vulval vestibule; 5. Labia minora; 6. Vaginal opening; 7. Labia majora (hair removed); 8. Perineum</p>	<p>Vaginal erectile structure of the female</p>


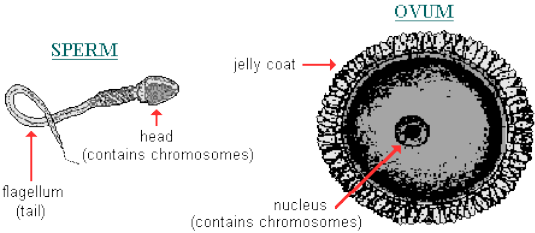
<p>Clitoromegaly</p> 	<p>Enlargement of clitoris</p> <p>Clitoromegaly causes voice deepening, skin problems and development of other masculinizing signs</p>
<p>Colpectomy or vaginectomy.</p>	<p>The surgical excision of the vagina.</p>

Cross dresser








Also drag queen/king or transvestite

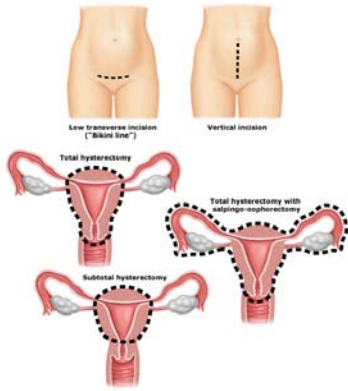

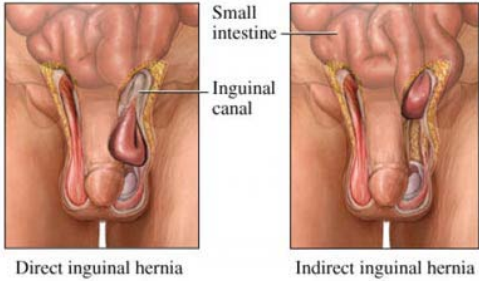
A cross dresser is a man or woman that dresses in the clothing of the opposite sex. A cross dresser is also known as a drag queen (a man who dresses in women's clothing), a drag king (a woman who dresses in men's clothing) or transvestite

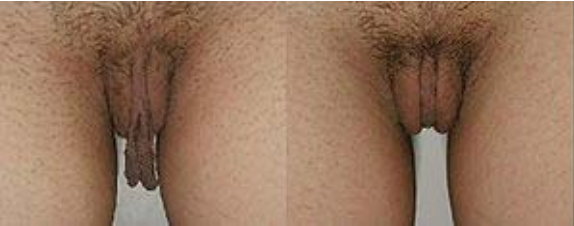
<p>Cryptorchidism</p> 	<p>A developmental defect in which one or both testicles fail to descend into the scrotum and are retained in the abdomen or inguinal canal</p>
<p>Endocrinologist</p>	<p>A medical doctor who studies the endocrine system, hormones and disorders of the endocrine system</p>
<p>Gay</p>	<p>Male homosexual</p>
<p>Gender Dysphoria</p>	<p>Deep unhappiness caused by his experience of himself as a man : Psychological term describing the feelings of pain, anguish and anxiety when gender identity and physical sex do not match</p>
<p>Germ cells</p> 	<p>Male (sperm) and female (egg) cells</p>
<p>GG</p>	<p>Genetic Girl, biological woman, a woman who is born female</p>

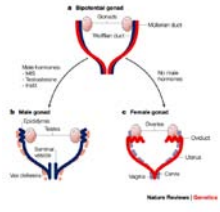
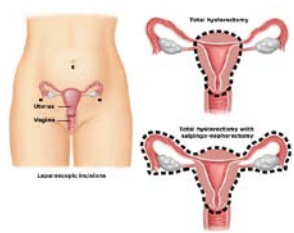
<p>Gonad</p>	<p>An organ that produces gametes (germ cells), especially a testis or ovary</p>
<p>Gonadal dysgenesis</p>	<p>Defective or abnormal gonads in which means that the sex hormones are not being produced</p> <p>This may affect sexual differentiation between males and females and puberty may be delayed or fail to occur altogether</p>
<p>Gonadectomy (orchidectomy)</p>	<p>Surgical removal of the gonads (sex glands). In AIS, this is the removal of the testes.</p>
<p>Guru</p>	<p>Head, leader or religious master of eunuchs</p>
<p>Gynandromorph / gynemimetomorph</p>	<p>A gynandromorphy or gynemimetomorph is an organism that contains both male and female characteristics. It is a term of Greek etymology which means to have some of the body morphology and measurements of both an average woman and man</p>
<p>Gynemimism</p>	<p>is the adoption of female characteristics by a male</p>

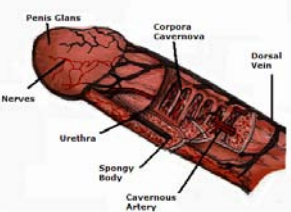

<p>HBIGDA</p>	<p>Harry Benjamin International Gender Dysphoria Association</p>
<p>Hermaphrodite</p> 	<p>Born with both ovarian & testicular tissues.</p>
	
	


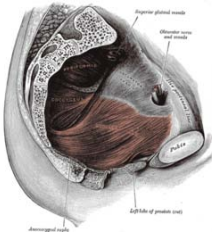
<p>HRT or Hormone Replacement Therapy</p>	<p>Technically this is the replacement of both oestrogen (estrogen) and progestogen by tablet, injection or transdermal patch. Sometimes this term is used even though the only hormone being replaced is oestrogen.</p>
<p>Hypergonadotrophic</p>	<p>Excessive activity/development of gonads on the body</p>
<p>Hypogonadism</p> 	<p>Deficiency in activity of ovary or testis</p>
<p>Hypogonadotrophic</p>	<p>Reduced activity/development of gonads on the body</p>
<p>Hypospadias</p> 	<p>A developmental anomaly in the male in which the urethra opens on the underside of the penis or on the perineum</p>

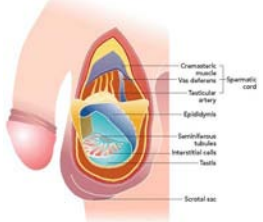
<p>Hysterectomy</p>  <p>The diagrams show two types of abdominal incisions: a low transverse incision (labeled 'Bikini line') and a vertical incision. Below these are three diagrams of the uterus and fallopian tubes: 1) Total hysterectomy, showing the removal of the uterus and fallopian tubes; 2) Subtotal hysterectomy, showing the removal of the lower part of the uterus and fallopian tubes; 3) Total hysterectomy with oophorectomy, showing the removal of the uterus, fallopian tubes, and ovaries.</p>	<p>Surgical removal of uterus</p>
<p>Inframammary</p>  <p>A photograph of a woman's chest from the front, showing a vertical surgical incision line located in the inframammary fold, between the breasts.</p>	<p>Situated or occurring below the mammary gland. The inframammary fold is created by gravity's pull on the lower portion of the breast, which is not connected to the chest wall by any fibrous tissue. A crease is formed at the point where the breast and the skin come together (normally in the location of the fifth or sixth rib) and where the skin is more tightly connected to the underlying body structure</p>
<p>Inguinal hernia</p>  <p>The diagrams illustrate two types of inguinal hernias. The left diagram shows a direct inguinal hernia, where a small intestine protrudes directly through the abdominal wall. The right diagram shows an indirect inguinal hernia, where a small intestine protrudes through the inguinal canal. Labels include 'Small intestine' and 'Inguinal canal'.</p>	<p>A hernia is the protrusion of any organ through the wall of the cavity that holds it. In AIS, an inguinal hernia is the protrusion of the testes through the inguinal canal</p>
<p>Intersex state or intersexuality</p>	<p>The condition resulting from faulty sex differentiation during the development of the foetus</p>

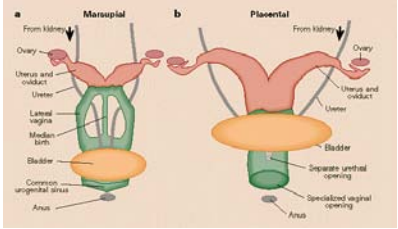
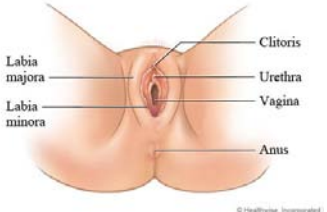


Intersexed	An intersexed person is one who was born with mixed sexual physiology. Often at birth their gender is decided either by surgery or the parents chose to raise the child as a male or female
Karyotype	The number, form and size of chromosomes in a cell nucleus
Labiaplasty 	Labiaplasty (sometimes spelled labioplasty and sometimes referred to as labia minor reduction or labial reduction) is plastic surgery of the labia majora and/or the labia minora, which are the external folds of skin surrounding the structures of the vulva. The procedure involves reducing elongated labia.
Lesbian	Female homosexual
MIF	Mullerian Inhibitory Factor, also known as Anti-Müllerian Hormone (AMH) is a protein that, in humans, is encoded by the AMH gene. In mammals. AMH is secreted by Sertoli cells of the testes during embryogenesis of the fetal male and prevents the development of the mullerian ducts into the uterus and other mullerian structures.
Male pseudo hermaphrodite	Pseudohermaphroditism or pseudohermaphroditism, is a name used to describe organism born with secondary sex characteristics or a phenotype which is different from what would be expected based upon the gonadal tissue (ovary or testis)


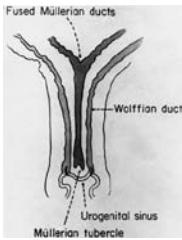
<p>Metrosexual</p>	<p>Term generally applied to heterosexual men with a strong concern for their appearance and/or a lifestyle that displays attributes stereotypically related to gay men</p>
<p>Mullerian ducts</p>  <p>The diagram shows the development of the reproductive system from embryonic ducts. It is divided into three parts: a) Bipotential gonad, which can develop into either a testis or an ovary; b) Male gonad, which leads to the development of the Wolffian ducts (epididymis, vas deferens, and vas deferens) and the regression of the Mullerian ducts; c) Female gonad, which leads to the development of the Mullerian ducts (uterus, uterine tubes, and vagina) and the regression of the Wolffian ducts.</p>	<p>Either of two embryonic tubes that become the uterine tubes, uterus and part of the vagina in the female and that form the prostatic utricle in the male</p>
<p>Oestrogen</p>	<p>Any of several natural or synthetic substances formed by the ovary, placenta or testis, that stimulate the female secondary sexual characteristics and exert systemic effects such as the growth and maturation of long bones</p>
<p>Oophorectomy/ oophorohysterectomy/ovariohysterectomy</p>  <p>The diagrams illustrate different types of surgical procedures on the female reproductive system. The first diagram shows a female torso with the uterus and ovaries, and labels for 'Lateral pelvic lymphatics', 'uterus', and 'vagina'. The second diagram, labeled 'Total hysterectomy', shows the removal of the uterus and cervix. The third diagram, labeled 'Total hysterectomy with oophorohysterectomy', shows the removal of the uterus, cervix, and both ovaries.</p>	<p>Surgical removal of one or both ovaries</p>

Orchiectomy	It is a relatively minor surgical procedure to remove a testicle. The procedure is generally performed by a urologist. Often it is performed as same-day surgery, with the patient returning home within hours of the procedure.
PAIS	Partial Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome
Penectomy	It is the practice of surgical removal of the penis for medical or personal reasons
<p>Penis</p>  <p>The diagram shows a cross-section of the penis with labels: Penis Glans, Corpora Cavernosa, Dorsal Vein, Nerves, Urethra, Spongy Body, and Cavernous Artery.</p>	Male sexual organ and urethra
<p>Periareolar</p>  <p>The photograph shows a woman's chest with a horizontal line drawn around the areola of each breast, indicating the location of a periareolar incision.</p>	The periareolar incision is placed along the outline of the areola, or the brown or pink pigmented region surrounding the nipple. It allows for precise pocket modification as necessary to create the desired breast shape and complete hemostatis
Phallo-clit	Abnormal development of the genital organ, which is too big to be a clitoris and too small to be a penis

<p>Phalloplasty</p> 	<p>Surgical procedure to lengthen, thicken, reconstruct or otherwise reshape the penis</p>
<p>Phenotype</p>	<p>A person's physical characteristics as determined by the interaction between his or her genotype-quota of genes-and the environment</p>
<p>Pseudo-hermaphrodite</p>	<p>One that possesses the internal reproductive organs of one sex while exhibiting some of the external physical characteristics of the opposite sex.</p>
<p>Pubic hair</p>	<p>Hair around genitals and pubic area</p>
<p>Pubococcygeus muscle</p> 	<p>The pubococcygeus muscle or pc muscle is a hammock-like muscle, found in both sexes, that stretches from the pubic bone to the coccyx (tail bone) forming the floor of the pelvic cavity and supporting the pelvic organs.</p>

<p>Swyer's Syndrome</p>	<p>Swyer syndrome, or XY gonadal dysgenesis, is a type of hypogonadism in which no functional gonads are present to induce puberty in an externally female person whose karyotype is then found to be XY. The gonads are found to be partially non-functional streaks. Estrogen and progesterone therapy is usually then commenced.</p>
<p>Testes</p>  <p>The diagram shows a cross-section of the male reproductive system. Labels include: Cremasteric muscle, Vas deferens, Spermatic cord, Epididymis, Spermifera, Spermia, Interstitial cells, and Testis. The Spermatic cord is shown as a bundle of structures including the vas deferens and spermatic artery.</p>	<p>The male reproductive gland, the source of spermatozoa and androgens</p>
<p>Testosterone</p>	<p>A male sex hormone secreted by the testes</p>
<p>Transgender</p>	<p>People questioning their gender identity which differs from their physical sex. May include crossdressers, transsexuals, intersexed and others as an umbrella term.</p>
<p>Transsexual</p>	<p>A transsexual is a person who alters their physical appearance either by operation or hormones to become a member of the opposite sex. Transsexuals can be either female to male (FtM) or male to female (MtF) and are sometimes referred to as "post-opt" or "post-op" after surgery</p>

<p>Transwoman</p>	<p>One who has undergone Male to Female Sex Reassignment surgery</p>
<p>Urethra</p>	<p>End of passage through which urine leaves the body</p>
<p>Urogenital sinus</p> 	<p>Elongated cavity formed by division of cloaca in early embryonic development</p>
<p>Vagina</p> 	<p>Female sex organ</p>
<p>Vaginal dilation</p> 	<p>Vaginal dilation is a term used to describe the process of ensuring that a post-op male-to-female</p>
<p>Vaginal hypoplasia</p> 	<p>Excessive smallness of the vagina</p>

<p>Vaginoplasty</p> 	<p>Vaginoplasty is any surgical procedure the purpose of which is to address vaginal structural defects or aesthetic considerations or to partially or totally construct or reconstruct a vagina</p>
<p>Wolffian duct</p> 	<p>A duct in the embryo that becomes the vas deferens in the male and forms vestigial structures in the female</p>