



# Transgender identity in young people and adults recorded in UK primary care electronic patient records: retrospective, dynamic, cohort study

Douglas Gordon John McKechnie ,<sup>1</sup> Elizabeth O'Nions ,<sup>2</sup> Julia Bailey ,<sup>1</sup> Lorna Hobbs,<sup>3</sup> Frank Gillespie,<sup>4</sup> Irene Petersen<sup>1</sup>

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For numbered affiliations see end of article.  
Correspondence to: Dr Douglas Gordon John McKechnie, University College London Research Department of Primary Care and Population Health, London, London, UK; [douglas.mckechnie.11@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:douglas.mckechnie.11@ucl.ac.uk)

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## ABSTRACT

**OBJECTIVES** To quantify the change in proportion of young people and adults identified as transgender in UK primary care records and to explore whether rates differ by age and socioeconomic deprivation.

**DESIGN** Retrospective, dynamic, cohort study.

**SETTING** IQVIA Medical Research Data, a database of electronic primary care records capturing data from 649 primary care practices in the UK between 1 January 2000 and 31 December 2018.

**PARTICIPANTS** 7 064 829 individuals aged 10-99 years, in all four UK countries.

**MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES** Diagnostic codes indicative of transgender identity were used. Sex assigned at birth was estimated by use of masculinising or feminising medication and procedural/diagnostic codes.

**RESULTS** 2462 (0.03%) individuals had a record code indicating a transgender identity. Direction of transition could be estimated for 1340 (54%) people, of which 923 were assigned male at birth, and 417

were assigned female at birth. Rates of recording in age groups diverged substantially after 2010. Rates of the first recording of codes were highest in ages 16-17 years (between 2010 and 2018: 24.51/100 000 person years (95% confidence interval 20.95 to 28.50)). Transgender codes were associated with deprivation: the rate of the first recording was 1.59 (95% confidence interval 1.31 to 1.92) in the most deprived group in comparison with the least deprived group. Additionally, the rate ratio of the proportion of people who identified as transgender was 2.45 (95% confidence interval 2.28 to 2.65) in the most deprived group compared with the least deprived group. Substantial increases were noted in newly recorded transgender codes over time in all age groups (1.45/100 000 person years in 2000 (95% confidence interval 0.96 to 2.10) to 7.81/100 000 person years in 2018 (6.57 to 9.22)). In 2018, the proportion of people with transgender identity codes was highest in the age groups 16-17 years (16.23 per 10 000 (95% confidence interval 12.60 to 20.57)) and 18-29 years (12.42 per 10 000 (11.06 to 13.90)).

**CONCLUSION** The rate of transgender identity recorded in primary care records has increased fivefold from 2000 to 2018 and is highest in the 16-17 and 18-29 age groups. Transgender diagnostic coding is associated with socioeconomic deprivation and further work should investigate this association. Primary and specialist care should be commissioned accordingly to provide for the gender specific and general health needs of transgender people.

## Introduction

Transgender, or trans, is an umbrella term that describes a diverse group of people whose gender identity differs from their sex assigned at birth.<sup>1</sup> Some transgender people experience gender dysphoria—ie, distress stemming from the difference between their gender identity and sex assigned at birth—and some seek gender affirming medical care, such as hormone treatment and gender affirmation surgery.<sup>2</sup> Some individuals may also seek out psychological support to help to explore their gender identity before (or in the process of) making decisions about physical interventions.

UK National Health Service (NHS) specialist gender identity clinics have, historically, not accepted

## WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

- ⇒ Accurately determining the size and distribution of transgender populations is challenging, but important for service planning, specialist healthcare resource allocation, and clinician training
- ⇒ The last study from the UK based on primary care records that attempted to estimate this size and distribution of transgender populations was in 1998
- ⇒ Few studies have examined the association between socioeconomic deprivation and transgender identity at the population level

## WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

- ⇒ Estimates of the rates and proportion of people with a record of transgender identity in UK primary care health records during 2000-18 were reported
- ⇒ Rates of recorded transgender identity have increased in all age groups over time, and are highest in ages 16-29 years
- ⇒ Recorded transgender identity was associated with living in areas of socioeconomic deprivation

## HOW THIS STUDY MIGHT AFFECT RESEARCH, PRACTICE, OR POLICY

- ⇒ Sufficient resources, support, and training must be provided to primary and specialist care to adequately meet the healthcare needs (general and gender specific) of transgender people
- ⇒ Reasons for the association between socioeconomic deprivation (particularly parental deprivation) and rates of recorded transgender identity are unclear; further research should explore this association
- ⇒ Recognition and recording of transgender identity in primary care records provides opportunities for observational research (eg, comorbid physical and mental health conditions, healthcare use, screening, and mortality)

self-referrals, and so individuals seeking gender affirming specialist care must first be referred by an NHS primary care clinician. Some clinics now do allow self-referral, but still require that patients are registered with an NHS primary care practice, with whom the service will share care.<sup>3</sup> Primary care clinicians are expected by the UK's medical regulator to refer such patients without delay and to work collaboratively with specialist gender services, including prescribing and monitoring gender affirming hormones on the basis of specialist recommendations, where appropriate.<sup>4</sup> The number of referrals to specialist gender clinics has increased substantially in recent years, among children, adolescents,<sup>5</sup> and adults.<sup>6</sup> Waiting times for NHS gender clinics may stretch to several years.<sup>7</sup> As a consequence, some people seek private gender care; although, the exact number that do so is unclear.<sup>8,9</sup> Self-medication with hormone treatment, obtained from illicit or quasi-legal sources, may also be widespread among some groups of transgender people.<sup>10</sup> Primary care clinicians may still, however, be involved in gender care for people accessing treatment outside of the NHS. Shared care requests from the private sector (for primary care to take over hormone prescribing) are common<sup>4,11</sup>; and the UK's medical regulator has suggested that clinicians might justifiably choose to take over bridging prescribing as a harm reduction measure for some people who are self-prescribing.<sup>4</sup> Primary care also retains responsibility for providing general physical and mental healthcare for their transgender patients, and a need to take gender identity into account to ensure appropriate access to screening programmes, such as cervical screening for trans men.<sup>12</sup>

Many transgender people experience difficulties accessing appropriate medical care, whether that be gender care or general healthcare.<sup>2,13</sup> Transgender people experience stigma, discrimination, exclusion, and harassment, including in healthcare settings.<sup>2</sup> Transgender people may be reticent to disclose their gender identity to clinicians due to fear of stigmatisation: transgender people report encountering clinicians who deny the existence of transgender as a legitimate identity or refuse to refer them to specialist gender care.<sup>14</sup>

Estimates of the proportion of the population who identify as transgender vary, depending on the definition and method used. Studies based on surveys of general populations report much higher rates of self-identification as transgender, non-binary, gender diverse or gender questioning than those examining diagnostic coding of transgender identity in healthcare records.<sup>15</sup> Among people who are transgender, only a subset will identify themselves within primary care—eg, individuals with emotional distress who seek support, those requesting gender affirming treatment, or those who otherwise believe their primary care physicians should know that

they are transgender. A subset of this group will be referred on for specialist gender care. The proportion of people identified as having transgender identity is therefore likely to be higher in primary care samples than in secondary care samples, but lower than the proportion of people identifying as transgender in the general population.

Understanding the size and distribution of the transgender population is critically important for service design, resource allocation, and staff training, but estimating these factors is challenging,<sup>15</sup> and high quality data are scarce.<sup>16</sup> In 1998, Wilson and colleagues, using a cross-sectional survey of general practitioners in Scotland, estimated the proportion of people with gender dysphoria among those older than 15 years to be 0.82 per 10 000 individuals.<sup>17</sup>

No large scale, nationally representative, longitudinal studies have estimated the rates and proportion of transgender adolescents and adults identified within the UK's national public primary care system. We therefore aimed to report the proportion and change over time in rates of transgender people who presented to health care services based on UK primary care records.

## Method

### Study design

This cohort study was population based and used data from IQVIA Medical Research Data (IMRD), a proprietary database of anonymised clinical record data. IMRD incorporates data from The Health Improvement Network, a Cegedim database. The cohort study was dynamic; participants could enter and leave the study throughout the time period of interest.

Use of the terms incidence and prevalence have been criticised in the context of transgender health: firstly, for pathologising trans identity<sup>18,19</sup>; and secondly, for implying that transgender identity has an easily identifiable time of onset.<sup>15</sup> In this article, we use the terms rate of first recording and proportion identified as transgender instead. From a statistical perspective, these figures are calculated in the same way as incidence and prevalence, and the rate ratios for newly recorded transgender codes and proportion identified as transgender are equivalent to incidence rate ratios and prevalence rate ratios.

### Setting

In the UK, almost all of the population are registered with an NHS primary care practice.<sup>20</sup> Access is free of charge. The database IMRD contains de-identified data drawn from routinely collected primary care records. Approximately 6% of the UK's population are included in IMRD. This database is generally representative of the UK primary care population.<sup>21</sup> Individuals can be registered at only one NHS primary care practice at a time: registering

with a new practice triggers de-registration from the old practice. Diagnoses and observations are coded using the Read system, which is a hierarchical coding system including both diagnosis and symptoms.<sup>22</sup> Social deprivation is estimated using the Townsend score, a combined measure of unemployment, car ownership, home ownership, and household overcrowding.<sup>23</sup> Scores are defined for areas of approximately 150 households and grouped into fifths. The least deprived areas are slightly over-represented in IMRD, and the most deprived areas slightly under-represented: in 2009, 23.5% of patients active in the database belonged to the least deprived fifth, and 14.6% to the most deprived fifth.<sup>21</sup>

Adjusting for deprivation status in the data analysis is therefore important for its generalisability to the UK population. Townsend scores are calculated based on 2001 UK census data; people living in residential areas built after 2001, therefore, do not have data for deprivation in this dataset. We opted to use a complete case analysis, excluding individuals and practices with missing data for deprivation; use of a missing indicator method was likely to bias any analysis investigating a linear trend across the five groups.<sup>24</sup>

### Study population

We included data for individuals from 649 practices, excluding practices with missing data on Townsend deprivation (138 practices), and seven practices that supplied less than full calendar year of data. Roughly 8200 NHS general practitioner (GP) practices were recorded in the entire UK in 2021, although this number has been falling as smaller practices have tended to close over time.<sup>25–28</sup>

To determine the rate of first recording of transgender identity over time, we included all individuals aged 10–99 years who were permanently registered at a participating GP practice between 1 January 2000 and 31 December 2018; 2018 were the most recent data available at the time of the study. Individuals were included if they did not have a code suggestive of transgender identity on their records prior to, or within three months of, their registration at the practice (codes within three months were more likely to reflect re-coding of transgender identity already recorded at the individual's previous practice, based on visual inspection of Lewis plots<sup>29</sup>).

To determine the proportion of individuals with transgender identity over time, we included all individuals aged 10–99 years who were permanently registered at a participating practice and provided at least one full calendar year of data between 1 January 2000 and 31 December 2018. We considered individuals to be transgender from the date that the first qualifying code was recorded from then onwards.

### Definition of main outcome

A list of Read codes indicating transgender identity was developed using established methods<sup>30</sup> and is presented in the online supplemental table 1. The presence of any of these codes in individuals' medical records was the main outcome measure.

### Identifying direction of transition

We sought to identify the direction of transition of individuals (ie, transmasculine—assigned female at birth and identifying as male, and transfeminine—assigned male at birth and identifying as female).

The database, IMRD, contains a variable for gender, coded as male or female. Whether this code refers to sex assigned at birth or current gender is not possible to determine; individuals can request to change their gender in primary care records at any time, and without any other requirements (such as after obtaining a gender recognition certificate, or having seen a specialist gender clinic).<sup>31</sup> NHS numbers (the unique patient identifier given to every permanently registered NHS patient at a practice), and the unique identifier by which individual patient records are tracked within practices in the database, can only be male or female and this gender categorisation cannot change. A patient wishing to change their gender is, therefore, de-registered under the old NHS number, and re-registered under a new NHS number. Information from the old record should be transferred into the new one. In IMRD, this process would appear as a patient of one gender deregistering and a new one of another gender registering a similar time. However, distinguishing this change from two different people of different genders leaving and joining would be very difficult, particularly as patient level data in the database are pseudonymised (eg, birth dates are given by year only).

We opted instead to attempt to identify the direction of transition by examining related diagnostic codes and prescribed medications. Lists of examination findings and procedures suggesting patients who were assigned male at birth (eg, orchidectomy or construction of vagina) or assigned female at birth (eg, total abdominal hysterectomy or cervical screening normal) were constructed. These codelists are presented in the online supplemental tables 2 and 3. Lists of masculinising (ie, testosterone) and feminising medications (ie, oestrogens, GnRH (gonadotropin hormone-releasing hormone analogues, finasteride, spironolactone, dutasteride, and cyproterone) were also developed. Oestrogens and cyproterone were only included as sole ingredient formulations, that is, combined oral contraceptives containing oestrogens and progestogens were not included.

Among individuals with a transgender code (as defined above), presence of an assigned male at birth suggesting code or any prescription of feminising medication, or both, was taken to indicate



transfeminine status. Presence of a code suggesting assigned female at birth or any prescription of masculinising medication, or both, was taken to indicate transmasculine status. DGJM individually reviewed and adjudicated for conflicted data (eg, individuals with a record containing both assigned male at birth and assigned female at birth codes).

### Statistical analysis

Analyses were stratified by age group, Townsend deprivation score, and calendar year.

The rate of new recording of transgender identity was estimated per 100 000 person years as the total number of people with newly recorded transgender identity between 2000 and 2018, divided by the total number of person years of follow-up. Person time was calculated as the time between the latest of: 10th birthday; three months after registration at the practice; 1 January 2000; acceptable computer usage date; acceptable mortality recording date (the latter two are quality assurance measures<sup>32 33</sup>), and the earliest of: date of first recorded transgender read codes; date of death; date of leaving the practice; date of last data collection from the practice; 99th birthday; 31 December 2018.

The proportion of people with transgender Read codes was determined by dividing the total number of people with a qualifying code by the total number of individuals in the eligible cohort (ie, all people aged 10-99, registered for at least one full calendar year), over the time period of interest (eg, the entire period, or for each calendar year when calculating proportion by year). Individuals could contribute data for more than one calendar year.

Poisson regression was done to obtain confidence intervals for the rate of newly recorded transgender identities and the proportion of people with transgender identity.

Multivariable Poisson regression models, with (log) person time as an offset, were used to determine rate ratios for newly recorded transgender status and risk ratios for proportions, adjusting for age, Townsend deprivation scores, and calendar year. Multilevel random intercept models were used to adjust for the effect of clustering by GP practice. Wald tests were used to examine for evidence of a linear relation between increasing Townsend deprivation score and transgender identity recording or proportion. Nested models, incorporating an interaction term, and a likelihood ratio test were used to examine for an interaction between age (dichotomised as <18 years and ≥18 years) and socioeconomic deprivation.

Visual inspection of the association between calendar year, rate of new recording, and proportion of people with trans identity, showed that rates and proportions were similar between age groups from 2000 to 2009, but diverged hugely beyond that point. Adding an interaction term ((2009 or earlier/2010 or later)\*(age group)) to the multivariable modelling

showed a highly significant interaction ( $P < 0.0001$ )—that is, the association between new trans recordings or trans proportions and age group differed between 2000 and 2009 and 2010 and 2018. Rates of new recordings or proportions by age group were therefore reported separately for those two time periods.

Statistical analysis was performed using Stata 17.0 (StataCorp, College Station, TX, USA).

### Sensitivity analyses

To investigate the effect of excluding individuals and practices with missing Townsend data, we performed a sensitivity analysis to compare the point estimates obtained for rate of recoding and proportion with the full data set, versus the complete case analysis used above. The point estimates did not substantially differ. We therefore opted to retain the complete case analysis method; not adjusting for deprivation status leads to a slight bias towards least deprived areas, which are over-represented in the database.

### Patient and public involvement

Transgender and non-binary people were involved in the conduct of this research. One coauthor is non-binary, and another is transgender and has personal experience of seeking and receiving gender affirming care in the UK. Both coauthors were involved from the stage of interpretation and reporting of the findings, including the writing and critical revision of this paper, and have advised on appropriate methods of dissemination of the findings.

The research findings cannot be sent directly to the participants in the research because they are not individually identifiable by the researchers. The results will be disseminated to transgender and non-binary people through traditional media, social media, and communication with organisations supporting trans and non-binary people.

### Results

The absolute number of people identified as transgender in primary care medical records was small. Of 7 064 829 individuals aged 10-99 years, contributing at least a year of data between 2000 and 2018, 2462 (0.03%) had a Read code indicating transgender identity. Between 2000 and 2018, the overall rate of first recording of transgender identity was 2.2 per 100 000 person years (95% confidence interval 2.1 to 2.3), and the overall proportion of people who were transgender was 1.8 (95% confidence interval 1.8 to 1.9) per 10 000.

### Transmasculine and transfeminine status

Of the 2462 individuals with transgender identity, 417 (17%) appeared to be transmasculine (ie, prescribed testosterone, or had diagnostic or procedure codes suggesting that they were assigned female at birth, or both), and 923 (37%) appeared to be transfeminine (ie, prescribed feminising medication,

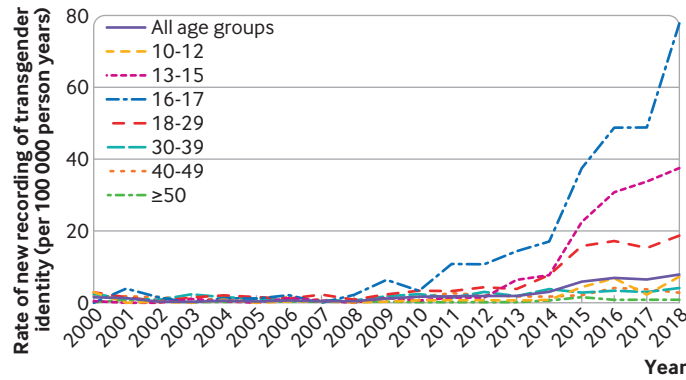


Figure 1 | Rates of newly recorded transgender identity during 2000-18, by age group

or had diagnostic or procedure codes suggesting that they were assigned male at birth, or both). The remaining 1122 (46%) individuals could not be categorised: 1096 (45%) had no relevant codes or prescriptions to indicate the direction of transition, and 26 (1%) had conflicting data that could not be reconciled on manual review (eg, prescriptions for both masculinising and feminising medications).

Owing to the high rate of missing data for transmasculine and transfeminine status, we opted not to stratify by this variable in further analyses.

#### Changes over time

The rate of first recordings of transgender identity increased substantially for all age groups between 2000 and 2018 (figure 1; overall, from 1.45 (95% confidence interval 0.96 to 2.10) per 100 000 person years to 7.81 (6.57 to 9.22) per 100 000 person years). The greatest proportional increase from 2000 to 2018 was in the 16-17 years age group, where the rate of first recording increased from zero (0 to 9.04) and 4.01 (0.49 to 14.47) per 100 000 person years, to 78.39 (54.60 to 109.02) per 100 000 person years. The rates of first recording appeared to markedly increase in the 10-12, 13-15, 16-17, and 18-29 age groups from about 2013-14 onwards (figure 1).

Likewise, the proportion of people with a recorded transgender identity in their records increased for all age groups over time (figure 2) (overall, from

0.68 (95% confidence interval 0.55 to 0.83) per 10 000 in 2000, to 4.71 (4.38 to 5.05) per 10 000 in 2018). Again, individuals aged 16-17 years showed the greatest proportionate increase, from 0.19 (0 to 1.07) per 10 000 in 2002 to 16.23 (12.60 to 20.57) per 10 000 in 2018, with a sharp increase from 2015 onwards. Similar changes in the rate of increase were noted in the 18-29 years age group and in the 13-15 years group. In 2018, the proportion of people with transgender identity codes had reached 16.23 per 10 000 (12.60 to 20.57) in the 16-17 years group and 12.42 per 10 000 (11.06 to 13.90) in the 18-29 years groups. The proportion of people with recorded transgender identity in the 30-39, 40-49, and 50 years and older groups increased over time in a more gradual way.

The full data on which figures 1 and 2 are based on are given in online supplemental tables 4 & 5.

#### Age and deprivation

Overall, the rate of first recordings of transgender identity was highest in the 16-17 years age group (12.8 new recordings per 100 000 person years (95% confidence interval 11.0 to 14.7)). The overall proportion of people with recorded transgender identity was highest in the 16-17 (2.31 per 10 000 (95% confidence interval 2.06 to 2.59)) and 18-29 age groups (2.67 (2.56 to 2.79)). Table 1 contains the rates of first recordings and proportions per age

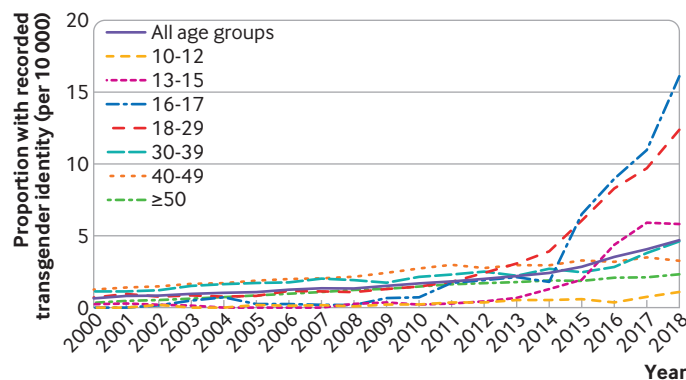


Figure 2 | Proportion of people with recorded transgender identity between 2000 and 2018, by age group

**Table 1 | Rates of new recordings and proportions of transgender identity per age group (2010-18) and Townsend deprivation score group (2000-18)**

|                                | Rate of newly recorded codes, per 100 000 person years (95% CI) | Rate ratio of newly recorded codes* (95% CI) | Proportion of people with transgender identity, per 10 000 (95% CI) | Rate ratio of proportion with transgender identity* (95% CI) |
|--------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Age group (years):             |   |  |   |  |
| 10-12                          | 2.16 (1.37 to 3.25)   | 0.08 (0.05 to 0.14)                          | 0.49 (0.33 to 0.69)   | 0.11 (0.08 to 0.16)  |
| 13-15                          | 12.26 (10.24 to 14.57)  | 0.50 (0.40 to 0.63)                          | 1.76 (1.51 to 2.05)   | 0.40 (0.33 to 0.48)  |
| 16-17                          | 24.51 (20.95 to 28.50)  | 1 (ref)                                      | 4.44 (3.94 to 4.99)   | 1 (ref)  |
| 18-29                          | 8.36 (7.54 to 9.25)   | 0.34 (0.28 to 0.40)                          | 4.48 (4.27 to 4.69)   | 0.96 (0.85 to 1.09)  |
| 30-39                          | 2.71 (2.23 to 3.26)   | 0.11 (0.09 to 0.14)                          | 2.67 (2.50 to 2.84)   | 0.56 (0.49 to 0.64)  |
| 40-49                          | 2.33 (1.91 to 2.80)   | 0.10 (0.08 to 0.12)                          | 2.99 (2.83 to 3.16)   | 0.68 (0.60 to 0.77)  |
| ≥50                            | 0.65 (0.51 to 0.81)   | 0.03 (0.02 to 0.04)                          | 1.81 (1.73 to 1.89)   | 0.42 (0.37 to 0.47)  |
| Townsend deprivation grouping: |   |  |   |  |
| First (least deprived)         | 1.47 (1.28 to 1.67)   | 1 (ref)                                      | 1.16 (1.10 to 1.21)   | 1 (ref)  |
| Second                         | 1.67 (1.46 to 1.90)   | 1.11 (0.92 to 1.34)                          | 1.42 (1.35 to 1.49)   | 1.25 (1.17 to 1.35)  |
| Third                          | 2.39 (2.13 to 2.68)   | 1.43 (1.20 to 1.71)                          | 1.98 (1.90 to 2.07)   | 1.65 (1.54 to 1.77)  |
| Fourth                         | 2.77 (2.47 to 3.10)   | 1.55 (1.30 to 1.85)                          | 2.07 (1.98 to 2.16)   | 1.66 (1.55 to 1.79)  |
| Fifth (most deprived)          | 3.13 (2.75 to 3.56)   | 1.59 (1.31 to 1.92)                          | 3.23 (3.09 to 3.37)   | 2.45 (2.28 to 2.65)  |

CI=confidence interval.  
\*Adjusted for age group, Townsend deprivation score, and calendar year.

group between 2010 and 2018, and online supplemental table 6 contains the rates and proportions per age group between 2000 and 2009.

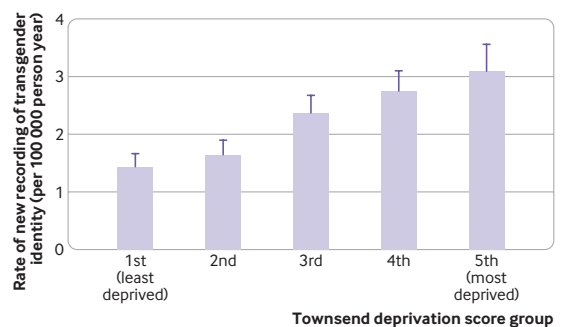
The rate of recording of new codes and the proportion of people with transgender identity showed a clear association with deprivation. People in the most deprived areas were 59% more likely to have a recorded transgender identity than people in the least deprived areas (adjusted rate ratio for new recording 1.59 (95% confidence interval 1.31 to 1.92), P for trend<0.0001). The association was stronger for the proportions of transgender identity, with individuals in the most deprived area being more than twice as likely to have a recorded transgender identity than individuals in the least deprived areas (adjusted rate ratio for proportion with transgender identity 2.45 (95% confidence interval 2.28 to 2.65), P for trend<0.0001) (table 1, figures 3 and 4). Socioeconomic deprivation and age showed no evidence of interaction (P=0.69 for likelihood ratio test).

**Discussion**

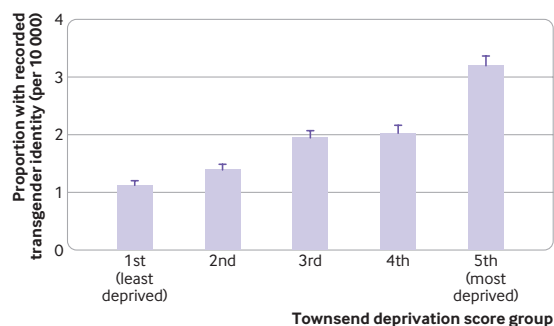
**Principal findings**

We report the first estimates of the rate of first recording and proportion of young people and adults with transgender medical record codes in a

large primary care database that is nationally representative of the UK. The absolute number of individuals with codes related to transgender was small (0.03%). Transgender identity was most likely to be recorded for the first time in 16-17 year olds, and the proportion of people with recorded transgender identity was greatest between the ages of 16 and 29 years. The rates of newly recorded transgender identity and the proportion of people with a transgender code have increased markedly in all age groups between 2000 and 2018. A clear association between socioeconomic deprivation and recorded transgender identity was shown.



**Figure 3 | Rate of newly recorded transgender identity, per Townsend deprivation score group**



**Figure 4 |** Proportion of people with recorded transgender identity, per Townsend deprivation score group

### Strengths and limitations

This study uses a very large dataset of real-world primary care records, from a sample that is broadly representative of the UK primary care population, to provide estimates with high external validity.

The main limitation of this study is the reliance on coding of transgender identity in clinical records. To receive a code that indicates a transgender identity, a transgender person would need to disclose their transgender identity to their primary care physician, the clinician would need to consider this relevant information to include in the clinical notes, and also they would need to code as such using one of the specified read codes.

The Read codes available do not fully capture the range of gender identity, such as non-binary or gender diverse identities, and contain various terms that are now outdated, or misapplied (eg, transsexuality). A time lag might also happen between initial presentation to primary care and coding of transgender identity, if, for example, the code is only applied after review by a gender identity clinic (for which the waiting time may be years). Our study cannot capture information from transgender people who do not share this information with their GP practice (where stigma may preclude disclosure<sup>34</sup>), and will therefore underestimate the true proportion of people with transgender identities in the population. Our study estimates the proportion of people for whom primary care clinicians are aware of their transgender status. Transgender individuals might also be receiving gender care solely in the private sector, or be self-medicating with hormone therapy, which primary care clinicians may not be aware of.<sup>16</sup>

We were only able to characterise the direction of transition (transmasculine or transfeminine) in just over half of transgender people. Data for the direction of transition should ideally be collected prospectively (eg, by asking individuals their sex assigned at birth and current gender identity<sup>35</sup>), but future work might examine alternative approaches for classifying transmasculine and transfeminine individuals, such as the use of free text searches. Further work should also attempt to collect data for non-binary and gender diverse individuals.

Ethnic group is an important intersectional factor; transgender people from ethnic minority backgrounds experience additional discrimination.<sup>36</sup> Sexual orientation is distinct from gender identity, but sexuality and gender identity can change and interact in complex ways throughout life.<sup>37</sup> Although ethnic group and sexual orientation may be recorded for some individuals in primary care, they are not routinely recorded and, therefore, we did not include these characteristics in our study.

The most recent data presented here is from 2018; recording rates of transgender identity in primary care have likely changed in the years since. If the trends in our study have remained, these rates have likely continued to increase; however, future work should extend this study to later timepoints.

Our study assumed that individuals retained a transgender identity after having any diagnostic code added; determining whether codes were later modified or removed was not possible. Gender identity is fluid and some people will choose not to transition to a different gender, and others may detransition.<sup>38</sup> Our estimates therefore may include people who did not retain a transgender identity.

### Comparison with existing literature

Our overall proportion estimate for transgender identity of 1.8 per 10 000 is similar to those reported by studies based on the US healthcare system.<sup>15 39–43</sup> Likewise, our earliest proportion estimate of 0.68 per 10 000 (95% confidence interval 0.55 to 0.83) in 2000 is similar to that of Wilson and colleagues' estimate of 0.82 per 10 000 in 1998.<sup>17</sup> Our findings of substantial increases in both the rate of first recording and the proportion of people with transgender identity (in all age groups) is consistent with similar studies in US healthcare system.<sup>15</sup> Data from the UK also indicate increasing referral rates to gender identity clinics,<sup>5 44</sup> and increases in applications for gender recognition certificates.<sup>45</sup>

Our method of identifying transgender individuals was based on diagnostic record codes. Other methods used elsewhere are of self-identified gender status, which is a more valid measure of the construct of transgender identity that is fundamentally self-defined.<sup>46</sup> However, doing so requires prospective recording of self-defined gender status, which is not present in most electronic health records,<sup>47</sup> including the one on which this study is based. Free-text searches of uncoded clinical records can also identify additional transgender individuals.<sup>48</sup> Free text data, however, is variably available in research databases, and some ethical and privacy concerns surround making these data more accessible for analysis.<sup>49</sup>

Increasing rates of transgender codes in records may represent increasing numbers of people presenting to primary care with gender related concerns. Reasons for such may include increased availability of information, support and resources



online, and increased societal awareness and acceptance, all of which have partially destigmatised transgender identities and may make coming out as transgender easier for individuals.<sup>15</sup> These increases may also have affected by individuals' self-labelling, for example, leading them to conceptualise gender dysphoria and distress as an expression of a transgender identity. Changes in transgender identity recording may also represent improved recognition, knowledge, support, and coding by primary care clinicians.

The UK's Office for National Statistics has just begun to release estimates on the size of the transgender population in England and Wales, after a question about gender identity was asked for the first time in the 2021 Census. The Office for National Statistics data will be gradually released throughout 2023, but an initial report indicates that 0.5% of respondents felt that their gender identity did not match their sex registered at birth; the proportion of respondents specifically identifying as trans male or trans female was 0.1% in both cases.<sup>50</sup> The 0.5% estimate is three times higher than our largest (and most recent) estimate of proportion, namely, 0.16% among 16-17 year olds in 2018. This is consistent with the literature, where survey based estimates of transgender identity are substantially higher than those based on medical record studies.<sup>15</sup> Some people with transgender and gender questioning identities likely do not feel the need to seek medical treatment related to gender, or do not wish for their gender to be added to their medical record. However, if more people, whose gender care needs are hitherto unknown, do come forward to seek gender treatment in future, which seems probable, then the number of transgender people identified within primary care will continue to increase.

We found an association between socioeconomic deprivation, rates of newly recorded transgender identity, and the proportion of people with transgender identity. Clinic based samples of transgender people receiving specialist care have long reported disproportionately high levels of deprivation,<sup>51 52</sup> along with stigma and isolation from family members, difficulties securing employment, and challenges in personal relationships.

Although evidence is clear that transgender people face discrimination in many forms,<sup>13</sup> few population based studies have assessed the association between transgender status and socioeconomic deprivation.<sup>53</sup> Two recent studies, one in Denmark,<sup>54</sup> and one in the US,<sup>53</sup> reported lower household incomes and lower employment rates in transgender people compared with a cisgender comparison group.

The direction of causality between socioeconomic status and transgender status is challenging to determine, and we cannot confidently explain the association from our data. Transgender individuals in wealthier areas may be more able to afford specialist

gender care privately, which can be accessed entirely independently of NHS primary care. This trend may be increasing with longer NHS waiting lists. Therefore, individuals from a wealthier background might bypass NHS services entirely. However, primary care might not be entirely unaware of registered patients who are having gender affirming care in the private sector, especially as shared care requests from the private sector are common—enough so that regional and national NHS bodies have produced guidance on how to handle such requests.<sup>4 11</sup>

Transgender adults might face discrimination and stigma leading to exclusion from education, employment, and family support, and therefore become more likely to move to socioeconomically deprived areas. Potentially, these areas might also be more accepting of transgender individuals than others. Transgender populations have higher rates of substance abuse and mental illness compared with cisgender peers,<sup>55</sup> which may be partially explained by the minority stress model<sup>56</sup>; therefore, the burden of these health issues might affect income, employment, and societal integration. However, this explanation would not account for the association between transgender identity and deprivation seen in young people, whose socioeconomic status is largely determined by their parents' wealth, and therefore predates the development of transgender identity. Higher parental wealth may allow young people to access care privately, independently of their NHS GP.

## Conclusions

We have presented data for the rate of first recording, and the proportion of people with diagnostic codes for transgender identity in UK primary care records between 2000 and 2018. Although the absolute proportion of people identified as transgender in primary care records is low, in relative terms, the number increased substantially over this period. As such, resources must be allocated to primary and specialist care to meet the healthcare needs of these individuals. Socioeconomic deprivation in both adults and children is associated with a greater proportion of people with codes suggesting transgender identity; the reasons for this association are unclear, and should be explored in future research.

## AUTHOR AFFILIATIONS

<sup>1</sup>Department of Primary Care and Population Health, University College London, London, UK

<sup>2</sup>Division of Psychology and Language Sciences, University College London, London, UK

<sup>3</sup>Gender Identity Development Service, Tavistock and Portman NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK

<sup>4</sup>Patient author, London, UK

Twitter Irene Petersen @i\_petersen

Contributors DGJM was responsible for the conceptualisation, method, software, formal analysis, investigation, data curation, writing (original draft), visualisation, and funding acquisition. EO'N was responsible for the method, software, data curation, writing (review and editing). JB wrote, reviewed, and edited the



manuscript. LH and FG wrote, reviewed, and edited the manuscript. IP was responsible for the method, software, formal analysis, data curation, writing, reviewing, editing, and supervision. The corresponding author (DGJM) attests that all listed authors meet authorship criteria and that no others meeting the criteria have been omitted. DGJM is the guarantor. Transparency: The lead author (the guarantor) affirms that the manuscript is an honest, accurate, and transparent account of the study being reported; that no important aspects of the study have been omitted; and that any discrepancies from the study as planned (and, if relevant, registered) have been explained.

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## ORCID iDs

Douglas Gordon John McKechnie <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-3477-1503>  
 Elizabeth O'Nions <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4427-0910>  
 Julia Bailey <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5001-0122>

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**Supplementary table 1: list of Read codes taken to indicate transgender identity, and number of individuals with that code.**

| Read code | Description  | Number of individuals with code recorded |
|-----------|--|--|
| Eu64.00   | [X]Gender identity disorders                               | 1481                                     |
| E22y400   | Gender role disorder of adolescent or adult                | 357                                      |
| 1K4..00   | Gender reassignment patient                                | 354                                      |
| Eu64000   | [X]Transsexualism  | 290                                      |
| ZV62A00   | [V] Gender dysphoria                                       | 244                                      |
| Eu64z11   | [X]Gender-role disorder NOS                                | 141                                      |
| 7LOB.00   | Operations for sexual transformation                       | 115                                      |
| Eu64z00   | [X]Gender identity disorder, unspecified                   | 93                                       |
| 7LOB000   | Combined operations for transformation from male to female | 55                                       |
| 7LOBz00   | Operation for sexual transformation NOS                    | 10                                       |
| Eu64y00   | [X]Other gender identity disorders                         | 9  |
| Eu64200   | [X]Gender identity disorder of childhood                   | 9  |
| 7LOB100   | Combined operations for transformation from female to male | 8  |
| E225z00   | Trans-sexualism NOS  | 6  |
| E225200   | Trans-sexuality with homosexual history                    | ≤5                                       |
| E225300   | Trans-sexuality with heterosexual history                  | ≤5                                       |
| E225000   | Trans-sexuality with unspecified sexual history            | ≤5                                       |
| E225100   | Trans-sexuality with asexual history                       | ≤5                                       |
| 7LOBy00   | Other specified operation for sexual transformation        | ≤5                                       |

*To preserve confidentiality, absolute counts of five or fewer individuals are suppressed.*

**Supplementary table 2: list of Read codes taken to indicate patient was likely assigned male at birth.**

|         |  |         |   |
|---------|--|---------|---|
| B483.00 | Malignant neoplasm of penis, part unspecified                | 7B36z11 | Prostatectomy NEC   |
| 7B3BC00 | Endoscopic radiofrequency ablation of lesion of prostate     | K27y300 | Fibrosis of penis   |
| 43ZB000 | Serum free prostate specific antigen level                   | 7C20000 | Total amputation of penis                                 |
| 7B36700 | Radical prostatectomy with pelvic lymphadenectomy            | 7B3B.11 | Trans-urethral microwave thermotherapy to prostate.       |
| 7B2AE00 | Diag endoscop examination bladder biopsy lesion prostate NEC | PCyy.00 | Other congenital anomaly of penis                         |
| 9OkD000 | Prostate specific antigen monitoring first letter            | K27y000 | Oedema of penis   |
| 7B3Cy00 | Other operation on outlet of male bladder or prostate OS     | 43ZB.00 | Free prostate specific antigen level                      |
| 7C05100 | Other one stage bilateral orchidopexy                        | B481.00 | Malignant neoplasm of glans penis                         |
| 7B3C.00 | Other operations on prostate or male bladder outlet          | 7C2..00 | Penis and other male genital organ operations             |
| 7B36600 | Radical prostatectomy with pelvic node sampling              | 4M02.00 | Gleason prostate grade 8-10 (high)                        |
| 7C25y00 | Other specified other operation on penis                     | PC50000 | Cryptorchidism, unilateral                                |
| 7B37400 | Open haemostasis of prostate                                 | 25QB.00 | On rectal exam of prostate NAD                            |
| 8Cd6.00 | Advice given about prostate cancer screening                 | ZV76800 | [V]Special screening examination for neoplasm of prostate |
| PC5..00 | Undescended testicle   | B7C1.00 | Benign neoplasm of penis                                  |
| 7C21300 | Cryotherapy to lesion of penis                               | K272.11 | Infection of penis  |
| 7B20200 | Radical cystoprostatectomy                                   | 7C22900 | Graft to penis  |
| 7B3CA00 | Transurethral radiofrequency needle ablation of prostate     | 7C06000 | Unilateral microvascular orchidopexy                      |
| 7B39311 | ELAP - Endoscopic laser ablation of prostate                 | SD11A00 | Abrasion of penis, infected                               |
| 7C02000 | Bilateral subcapsular orchidectomy                           | 7B36111 | Millin retropubic prostatectomy                           |
| B916000 | Neoplasm of uncertain behaviour of penis                     | 8A90.00 | Prostate-specific antigen monitoring                      |
| 7C02211 | Bilateral total inguinal orchidectomy                        | 85C3.00 | Inject prostate - local action                            |
| PCyy100 | Webbed penis   | 7B39500 | Endoscopic resection of prostate using an electrotome     |
| 7B3B911 | Vapatrode prostatectomy                                      | K27y400 | Hypertrophy of penis                                      |
| SD15A00 | Insect bite, nonvenomous, of penis, infected                 | 7B37y00 | Other specified other open operation on prostate          |
| 7B39100 | Punch resection of prostate                                  | SG93.00 | Foreign body in penis                                     |
| 7C25D00 | Removal of constricting object from penis                    | 7D16012 | Williams construction of vagina                           |



|         |  |         |  |
|---------|--|---------|--|
| 7B37100 | Open biopsy of prostate                                  | 7B3Cz00 | Other operation on outlet of male bladder or prostate NOS  |
| K22y200 | Stricture of prostate                                    | 7B3E000 | High intensity focused ultrasound of prostate              |
| 7C02100 | Bilateral total orchidectomy, unspecified method         | 7C05.00 | Bilateral orchidopexy                                      |
| S880.00 | Open wound of penis                                      | 7B3BB00 | Endoscopic microwave destruction of lesion of prostate     |
| 7C23.00 | Prosthesis of penis                                      | 7B39.00 | Endoscopic resection of outlet of male bladder or prostate |
| 9N11.00 | Seen in prostate clinic                                  | ZV10415 | [V]Personal history of malignant neoplasm of prostate      |
| 7C22300 | Frenuloplasty of penis                                   | 7B3Ez00 | Other operations on prostate NOS                           |
| 85C3.11 | Prostate injection                                       | 5B51.00 | Microwave therapy to prostate                              |
| 25Q2.11 | Prostate enlarged on PR                                  | 7C03400 | Unilateral scrotal orchidectomy                            |
| 7C21200 | Other destruction of lesion of penis                     | S880000 | Degloving injury penis                                     |
| PCy1400 | Aplasia of penis   | PCyy000 | Hooded penis   |
| SD14A00 | Insect bite, nonvenomous, of penis                       | 7C06y00 | Other specified unilateral orchidopexy                     |
| 7B3By00 | Other therapeutic endoscopic operation on prostate OS    | SD13A00 | Blister of penis, infected                                 |
| 7C25.00 | Other operations on penis                                | SD17A00 | Splinter of penis without major open wound, infected       |
| 7B3B900 | Endoscopic transurethral electrovaporisation of prostate | 1J08.00 | Suspected prostate cancer                                  |
| 7B39.12 | Endoscopic prostatectomy                                 | 7B36100 | Retropubic prostatectomy                                   |
| 7C03200 | Unilateral total orchidectomy - unspecified              | K20..14 | Enlarged prostate - benign                                 |
| 7C21.00 | Extirpation of lesion of penis                           | 7B36300 | Perineal prostatectomy                                     |
| 7C03211 | Orchidectomy NEC   | 7B39000 | Transurethral prostatectomy                                |
| 7C05111 | Bevan bilateral orchidopexy                              | K224.00 | Amyloid of prostate  |
| 7B3B100 | Other endoscopic destruction of lesion of prostate       | 7B36.00 | Open prostatectomy   |
| 66Z0.00 | Prostate specific antigen threshold for referral         | Kyu6400 | [X]Other specified disorders of penis                      |
| 4M01.00 | Gleason prostate grade 5-7 (medium)                      | 7C03000 | Unilateral subcapsular orchidectomy                        |
| 25QA.00 | O/E - PR - prostate median sulcus preserved              | 7B3z.00 | Bladder neck and prostate operations NOS                   |
| K223.00 | Dysplasia of prostate                                    | B46..00 | Malignant neoplasm of prostate                             |
| B7C2200 | Myoma of prostate  | A541300 | Herpetic infection of penis                                |
| 8AD0.00 | Active surveillance of prostate cancer                   | K220.11 | Stone of prostate  |
| K22y.00 | Other disorders of prostate OS                           | 7C22.00 | Plastic operations on penis                                |
| 7B3C800 | Transrectal microwave thermotherapy to prostate          | PCy1000 | Congenital aplasia of prostate                             |

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| 7B3E100 | Implantation of radioactive substance into prostate          | PC50.00 | Cryptorchidism   |
| 7C21z00 | Extirpation of lesion of penis NOS                           | 7B3C500 | Transurethral biopsy prostate                              |
| 7C02300 | Bilateral scrotal orchidectomy                               | 26J0.11 | O/E - Clapper-bell testicle                                |
| B7C1100 | Benign neoplasm of glans penis                               | PCy0100 | Congenital absence of prostate                             |
| K21..11 | Prostatitis and other inflammatory diseases of prostate      | PCy7.00 | Congenital lateral curvature of penis                      |
| K22y100 | Infarction of prostate                                       | K27..00 | Disorders of penis   |
| 7C2..12 | Penis operations   | 7C2y.00 | Other specified operations on penis or other male organ    |
| 7C21100 | Cauterisation of lesion of penis                             | 7B36500 | Radical prostatectomy without pelvic node excision         |
| K27y200 | Atrophy of penis   | K20..13 | Benign myoma of prostate                                   |
| K274.12 | Induratio penis plastica                                     | 7B3Dy00 | OS endoscopic insertion of prosthesis into prostate        |
| 7B3BA00 | Endoscopic transurethral microwave thermotherapy to prostate | 43Z2000 | Prostate specific antigen normal                           |
| SD10A00 | Abrasion, penis  | 7C02200 | Bilateral inguinal orchidectomy                            |
| K20..11 | Benign adenoma of prostate                                   | K21..00 | Prostate inflammatory diseases                             |
| 14N8.00 | H/O: orchidectomy  | K270.12 | Leucoplakia of penis                                       |
| 7B3E.00 | Other operations on prostate                                 | K275.00 | Vascular disorders of penis                                |
| 7B2A100 | Unspec diagnostic cystoscopic exam bladder & biopsy prostate | B7C2.00 | Benign neoplasm of prostate                                |
| Kyu6800 | [X]Disorders of prostate in diseases classified elsewhere    | 7B39300 | Endoscopic laser ablation of prostate                      |
| K22yz00 | Other prostate disorders NOS                                 | B7C2100 | Fibroma of prostate  |
| 43ZC000 | Serum free:total prostate specific antigen ratio             | 7C03300 | Unilateral inguinal orchidectomy                           |
| 2661.00 | O/E - penis normal   | 2656.00 | O/E - testicles normal                                     |
| 9OkD100 | Prostate specific antigen monitoring second letter           | 7B36.11 | Open excision prostate                                     |
| 7B37.00 | Other open operations on prostate                            | A165000 | Tuberculosis of prostate                                   |
| 7B3Dz00 | Endoscopic insertion of prosthesis into prostate NOS         | 7B36z00 | Open excision of prostate NOS                              |
| 26J..00 | O/E - testicle   | SD1yA00 | Superficial injury of penis NOS, without major open wound  |
| 7B3C900 | Seed implantation into prostate                              | 7N51611 | [SO]Skin of penis  |
| 1A5B.00 | Pain in penis  | Pyu6900 | [X]Oth cong malform vas def/epidid/semin vesicles/prostate |
| Pyu6A00 | [X]Other congenital malformations of penis                   | B915.00 | Neoplasm of uncertain behaviour of prostate                |
| 7C25z00 | Other operation on penis NOS                                 | 7B3B000 | Endoscopic cryotherapy of prostate                         |

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| PC5z.00 | Undescended testicle NOS                                | 7C21y00 | Other specified extirpation of lesion of penis               |
| B482.00 | Malignant neoplasm of body of penis                     | ZX1L300 | Self-mutilation of penis                                     |
| PCy1200 | Congenital aplasia of testicle                          | 7C22z00 | Plastic operation on penis NOS                               |
| 7B36y00 | Other specified open excision of prostate               | 7C06100 | One stage unilateral orchidopexy                             |
| 38GT700 | QCancer prostate cancer risk                            | 43Z2100 | Prostate specific antigen abnormal                           |
| 7B39800 | Endoscopic excision of prostate using holmium laser     | 7C22y00 | Other specified plastic operation on penis                   |
| 7B3C400 | Balloon dilation of prostate                            | SF10000 | Crush injury, penis  |
| 7B39.13 | Endoscopic resection of prostate                        | K270.11 | Kraurosis of penis   |
| S881.00 | Open wound of penis with complication                   | Kyu6300 | [X]Other inflammatory disorders of penis                     |
| 7C02z00 | Bilateral orchidectomy NOS                              | B7C1z00 | Benign neoplasm of penis NOS                                 |
| 2658.00 | O/E - testicles small                                   | 124H.00 | Family history of prostate cancer                            |
| 7C21400 | Extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy to lesion of penis | 7C05112 | Ombredanne bilateral orchidopexy                             |
| 7D16000 | Construction of vagina                                  | 9OkD.00 | Prostate specific antigen monitoring invitation              |
| 7B3C100 | Transperineal needle biopsy of prostate                 | 7C2z.00 | Penis and other male organ operations NOS                    |
| 7C22200 | Nesbitt's operation on penis                            | Kyu6100 | [X]Other specified disorders of prostate                     |
| 7B37z00 | Other open operation on prostate NOS                    | Kyu6000 | [X]Other inflammatory diseases of prostate                   |
| 7C22211 | Plication of corpora of penis                           | 7B3B111 | Endoscopic destruction of lesion of prostate NEC             |
| 7B36400 | Transvesical two stage prostatectomy                    | 7C25300 | Suture of penis  |
| 7A54C00 | PAE - prostate artery embolisation                      | B487.00 | Malignant neoplasm, overlapping lesion of penis              |
| 4L4J.00 | Urine prostate cancer antigen 3 targeted genetic test   | A32y500 | Diphtheria of penis  |
| 7B3CB00 | Radioactive seed implantation into prostate             | B48z.00 | Malignant neoplasm of penis and other male genital organ NOS |
| 7C05000 | Bilateral microvascular orchidopexy                     | 7B3y.00 | Other specified operations on bladder neck or prostate       |
| 7B3.00  | Bladder outlet and prostate operations                  | 7C06.00 | Unilateral orchidopexy                                       |
| 4M00.00 | Gleason prostate grade 2-4 (low)                        | SE24100 | Contusion, penis   |
| 7C20z00 | Amputation of penis NOS                                 | 7C22800 | Repair of fracture of penis                                  |
| 7C25200 | Other incision of penis                                 | B58y500 | Secondary malignant neoplasm of prostate                     |
| 7C25100 | Drainage of penis-unspecified                           | 7C05300 | Second stage bilateral orchidopexy                           |
| 9OkD200 | Prostate specific antigen monitoring third letter       | SD1zA00 | Superficial injury of penis NOS, infected                    |
| 7B3A400 | Transurethral incision of prostate                      | 7C06z00 | Unilateral orchidopexy NOS                                   |
| PCyx.00 | Other congenital anomaly of vas deferens or prostate    | K27y500 | Chronic ulcer of penis                                       |

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| 7B3C600 | Cryotherapy to prostate via perineal probe                 | 43Z2.11 | PSA - Serum prostate specific antigen level               |
| 7C2..11 | Penis & other male organ op                                | S77v200 | Prostate injury without mention of open wound into cavity |
| 8L51.00 | Prostatectomy planned                                      | 7C06111 | Ombredanne unilateral orchidopexy                         |
| 7B39700 | Endoscopic resection of prostate using vapotrode           | K220.00 | Calculus of prostate                                      |
| 7B3C111 | Trucut transperineal biopsy of prostate                    | 7B3B300 | Endoscopic punch biopsy of prostate                       |
| 7B3D.00 | Endoscopic insertion of prosthesis into prostate           | B7C1000 | Benign neoplasm of prepuce of penis                       |
| 7B3B.00 | Other therapeutic endoscopic operations on prostate        | 7C06200 | First stage unilateral orchidopexy                        |
| 7C21000 | Excision of lesion of penis                                | 1427000 | H/O: prostate cancer                                      |
| 7C27100 | Dermatological non-operative interventions involving penis | 7N51100 | [SO]Prostate  |
| PC5z.12 | Maldescent of testicle                                     | 7B3C011 | Franzen needle aspiratation of prostate                   |
| 266..00 | O/E - penis  | 2663.11 | O/E - discharge - penis                                   |
| SD12A00 | Blister of penis   | 7N51600 | [SO]Penis   |
| S77w200 | Prostate injury with open wound into cavity                | K272300 | Cellulitis of penis                                       |
| 8HTz.00 | Referral to prostate assessment clinic                     | 7C25F00 | Operations on penis for erectile dysfunction NEC          |
| K270.00 | Leukoplakia of penis                                       | PC50z00 | Cryptorchidism NOS  |
| 43ZG.00 | Ultra-sensitive prostate specific antigen level            | 25Q8.00 | O/E - PR - prostate tender                                |
| 7B3Ey00 | Other specified other operations on prostate               | B58y700 | Secondary malignant neoplasm of penis                     |
| K22..00 | Other disorders of prostate                                | PC50100 | Cryptorchidism, bilateral                                 |
| 7B39200 | Other endoscopic resection of prostate                     | 7C02.00 | Bilateral orchidectomy                                    |
| 7B3B012 | Thermex thermotherapy of prostate                          | B7C2000 | Adenoma of prostate                                       |
| PCy2000 | Hypoplasia of penis  | 7B3C200 | Transrectal needle biopsy of prostate                     |
| 7B3C700 | Transurethral microwave thermotherapy to prostate          | 58D4.00 | Transrectal ultrasound scan of prostate                   |
| 7B3B600 | Ultrasound ablation of prostate                            | 4M0..00 | Gleason grading of prostate cancer                        |
| 7C20.00 | Amputation of penis  | 43Z2200 | Serum prostate specific antigen level                     |
| 7C20100 | Partial amputation of penis                                | 7B3B011 | Endoscopic cryotherapy to lesion of prostate              |
| 7B3C000 | Needle aspiration of prostate                              | 26J0.00 | O/E - Bell-clapper deformity of testicle                  |
| B835.00 | Carcinoma in situ of penis                                 | 7C02y00 | Other specified bilateral orchidectomy                    |
| 7C20y00 | Other specified amputation of penis                        | K20..12 | Benign fibroma of prostate                                |
| 7B3B200 | Endoscopic drainage of prostate                            | 7C05200 | First stage bilateral orchidopexy                         |
| 7B36200 | Transvesical prostatectomy                                 | 43ZC.00 | Free:total prostate specific antigen ratio                |



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|---------|--|---------|--------------------------------|
| 7C02311 | Bilateral total scrotal orchidectomy                         | 7C25000 | Biopsy of penis                |
| 25Q9.00 | O/E - PR - Prostate median sulcus not preserved              | G82z111 | Penis vein thrombosis          |
| B48..00 | Malignant neoplasm of penis and other male genital organs    | 7D16011 | McIndoe construction of vagina |
| B834.00 | Carcinoma in situ of prostate                                |         |                                |
| 7C23y00 | Other specified prosthesis of penis                          |         |                                |
| 266Z.00 | O/E - penis NOS  |         |                                |
| 265C.00 | Examination of testicle                                      |         |                                |
| 43Z2.00 | Prostate specific antigen                                    |         |                                |
| 8BAV000 | Prostate cancer care review                                  |         |                                |
| 7B3Bz00 | Other therapeutic endoscopic operation on prostate NOS       |         |                                |
| 7B36411 | Freyer two stage transvesical prostatectomy                  |         |                                |
| 7B36000 | Radical prostatectomy - unspecified excision of pelvic nodes |         |                                |
| SD16A00 | Splinter of penis, without major open wound                  |         |                                |
| 7C06300 | Second stage unilateral orchidopexy                          |         |                                |
| 7C25500 | Injection of therapeutic substance into penis                |         |                                |
| PCyyz00 | Other congenital anomaly of penis NOS                        |         |                                |
| 7B3C.11 | Other operations on prostate                                 |         |                                |
| 7C05z11 | Bilateral orchidopexy NOS                                    |         |                                |
| K212.00 | Abscess of prostate  |         |                                |
| 1A57.00 | Pain in testicle   |         |                                |
| 388o.00 | International prostate symptom score                         |         |                                |
| 7B39600 | Endoscopic resection of prostate using laser                 |         |                                |
| K222.00 | Atrophy of prostate  |         |                                |

**Supplementary table 3: list of Read codes taken to indicate patient was likely assigned female at birth.**

|         |  |         |  |
|---------|--|---------|--|
| L34y100 | Other vulval/perineal trauma during delivery- delivered      | K56y112 | BPV - Vaginal bleeding                                       |
| 7E20z00 | Partial excision of ovary NOS                                | 2699.00 | Uterine cervix transformation zone visualised                |
| 7D03311 | Cauterisation of vulval warts                                | K53y200 | Infarction of ovary  |
| PC4y900 | Congenital stenosis of vagina                                | K51y200 | Relaxation of vaginal outlet                                 |
| K56y000 | Cyst of vagina   | 7D19z00 | Repair of vault of vagina NOS                                |
| K587.00 | Contact bleeding of cervix                                   | 269..00 | O/E - vaginal speculum exam.                                 |
| 7D03400 | Implantation of radioactive substance into vulva             | 7E05y00 | Other specified vaginal excision of uterus                   |
| AB21111 | Vaginal thrush   | 7E20200 | Marsupialisation of lesion of ovary                          |
| 7D14z00 | Excision of band of vagina NOS                               | 7E08000 | Dilation cervix & vacuum aspirat products conception uterus  |
| K42y500 | Vulval vestibulitis  | 4K29100 | Cervical smear - borderline change in endocervical cells     |
| 9kF7.00 | Endocervical swab culture neg - enhanced services administra | R150.11 | [D]Cervical smear - nonspecific abnormality                  |
| SH74000 | Burn of the vagina   | L247.00 | Congenital/acquired abnormality vagina in preg/childb/puerp  |
| 7E2B.00 | Other operations on ovary                                    | K562z00 | Stricture or atresia of the vagina NOS                       |
| 7E16311 | Open ringing of fallopian tube NEC                           | 7N60z00 | [SO]Vagina NEC   |
| SD15D00 | Insect bite, nonvenomous, of vagina, infected                | PC4yz00 | Other cervical/vaginal/external female genital anomaly NOS   |
| L345100 | Vulval and perineal haematoma during delivery - delivered    | 7E13.00 | Partial excision of fallopian tube                           |
| PC1y200 | Atresia of fallopian tube                                    | K424000 | Abscess of vulva   |
| 4K2..00 | Cervical smear result  | 4K39.00 | Cervical smear - gardnerella                                 |
| 7E16.00 | Other open occlusion of fallopian tube                       | K401200 | Chronic salpingo-oophoritis                                  |
| Pyu6100 | [X]Other congen malform of fallopian tube & broad ligament   | 7D17y00 | Repair of vaginal prolapse & amputation of cervix uteri OS   |
| PC4y700 | Agenesis of vulva  | 7E04312 | Hysterectomy NEC   |
| 4JKE.11 | Self taken low vaginal swab                                  | K53..00 | Noninflammatory disorders of the ovary/tube/broad ligament   |
| K564.00 | Old vaginal laceration                                       | PC4yw11 | Vaginal septum   |
| ZV13C00 | [V]Personal history of moderate cervical dysplasia           | K421600 | Vulvovaginitis in diseases EC                                |
| 7E00000 | Amputation of cervix uteri                                   | PCyB.00 | Doubling of vagina   |
| L411613 | Vulval varices in the puerperium                             | PC4yB11 | Imperforate vagina   |
| L341.13 | Vaginal muscle tear  | L411200 | VV's of perineum/vulva in pregnancy/puerperium -del+p/n comp |
| PC4yx00 | Other congenital anomaly of vulva                            | M181.11 | Pruritus vulvae  |

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| 26A1.00 | O/E - no vaginal discharge                                   | 7B32y00 | Vaginal operation to support outlet of female bladder OS     |
| SD16D00 | Splinter of vagina, without major open wound                 | ByuFA00 | [X]Carcinoma in situ of other parts of cervix                |
| BBCE.00 | [M]Lipid cell tumour of ovary                                | R150z00 | [D]Nonspecific abnormal Papanicolaou cervical smear NOS      |
| 7E1Cz00 | Endoscopic bilateral occlusion of fallopian tubes NOS        | 7E15000 | Open bilateral ligation of fallopian tubes                   |
| 7D15y00 | Other specified extirpation of lesion of vagina              | B412.00 | Malignant neoplasm, overlapping lesion of cervix uteri       |
| B44..00 | Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other uterine adnexa         | 4JK3.00 | Low vaginal swab taken                                       |
| Kyu8300 | [X]Other specified inflammation of vagina and vulva          | 7E05y11 | Ward vaginal hysterectomy                                    |
| 4KK1.00 | Vaginal vault smear repeat at 12 months                      | 7D15.00 | Extirpation of lesion of vagina                              |
| 7E00y00 | Other specified excision of cervix uteri                     | L246312 | Stenosis of cervix complicating a/n care- baby not delivered |
| K288100 | Tunica vaginalis stricture                                   | K57y400 | Lesion of vulva  |
| 7E22100 | Suture of ovary  | K516000 | Congenital vaginal enterocele                                |
| 4JK4.00 | Vulval swab taken  | 685H.00 | No smear - benign hysterectomy                               |
| SD10C00 | Abrasion, vulva  | K577000 | Mild vulvar dysplasia  |
| 7D1y.00 | Other specified operations on vagina                         | K570100 | Leukoplakia of vulva   |
| AB21000 | Candidiasis of vulva   | K520600 | Vesicocervicovaginal fistula                                 |
| 7E04800 | Abdominal hysterectomy and left salpingoophorectomy          | 7E02.00 | Biopsy of cervix uteri                                       |
| K287.00 | Chylocele of tunica vaginalis                                | 7N60y00 | [SO]Specified vagina NEC                                     |
| K40..00 | Ovarian, fallopian tube and pelvic inflammatory diseases     | 7E18000 | Reconstruction of fallopian tube                             |
| K532100 | Theca lutein cyst of the ovary                               | K562100 | Post-radiation vaginal adhesions                             |
| 6853.00 | Ca cervix screen - not wanted                                | 7D1B.00 | Introduction of supporting pessary into vagina               |
| L247200 | Vaginal abnormality - baby delivered+postpartum complication | PC4yv00 | Other congenital anomaly of cervix                           |
| 7B26100 | Creation of vesicovaginal fistula                            | ZV10414 | [V]Personal history of malignant neoplasm of ovary           |
| Kyu9N00 | [X]Dysplasia of vulva, unspecified                           | 7D1A300 | Repair of uterovaginal fistula                               |
| SD14D00 | Insect bite, nonvenomous, of vagina                          | 7E15y00 | Other specified open bilateral occlusion of fallopian tubes  |
| 7N62200 | [SO]Ovary  | M181.12 | Vulva sore   |
| 7D1..00 | Vagina operations  | Kyu9L00 | [X]Severe vaginal dysplasia, not elsewhere classified        |
| 7D05200 | Evacuation of haematoma of vulva                             | 7E03311 | Cerclage of cervix of non-gravid uterus                      |
| 7E1Dy00 | Other specified endoscopic occlusion of fallopian tube       | B41y100 | Malignant neoplasm of squamocolumnar junction of cervix      |
| 7E23.00 | Other open operations on ovary                               | 7E2..12 | Ovary operations   |
| AB21.00 | Candidal vulvovaginitis                                      | Kyu9M00 | [X]Severe vulvar dysplasia, not elsewhere classified         |

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| AD10012 | Leukorrhoea vaginalis - trichomonal                        | 7E1z.00 | Fallopian tube operations NOS                               |
| B833900 | Vaginal intraepithelial neoplasia grade 3                  | A166.00 | Tuberculous oophoritis or salpingitis                       |
| 7E15z00 | Open bilateral occlusion of fallopian tubes NOS            | 685..12 | Cervical smear screen                                       |
| 1A5E.00 | Pain in vulva  | L411300 | VV's of perineum/vulva in pregnancy/puerperium + a/n comp   |
| K554100 | Contracture of cervix                                      | 7E01100 | Laser destruction of lesion of cervix uteri NEC             |
| 7E08500 | Dilation of cervix and extraction termination of pregnancy | K402300 | Oophoritis unspecified                                      |
| 7D05411 | Separation of vulval adhesions                             | L340.15 | Vulval tear   |
| B790.11 | Adenomatous polyp - cervix uteri                           | 4K4C.00 | Cervical smear repeat at 60 months                          |
| 7D19700 | Repair of vault of vagina with mesh using vaginal approach | 7E03100 | Dilation of cervix uteri                                    |
| 7E03000 | Repair of cervix uteri NEC                                 | L247411 | Septate vagina complicating p/n care - baby delivered prev  |
| 7E21y00 | Other specified open destruction of lesion of ovary        | 124C.00 | FH: neoplasm of ovary                                       |
| K53y.00 | Other ovary, fallopian tube and broad ligament disorders   | PC4z.00 | Cervical, vaginal and external female genital anomaly NOS   |
| 7E19000 | Removal of products of conception from fallopian tube      | 7E19011 | Removal of ectopic pregnancy from fallopian tube            |
| K533000 | Acquired atrophy of the ovary unspecified                  | 7D04300 | Reconstruction of vulva with distant flap                   |
| K57yz00 | Other noninflammatory vulval and perineal disorder NOS     | L246.11 | Polyp of cervix in pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium |
| 7E11400 | Unilateral oophorectomy NEC                                | SD1zC00 | Superficial injury of vulva NOS, infected                   |
| B833600 | Vulval intraepithel neop grd 3                             | K514.00 | Uterovaginal prolapse, unspecified                          |
| 7E11200 | Unilateral salpingectomy NEC                               | K551.12 | CIN I - II, cervical dysplasia                              |
| 7D11y00 | Other specified other operation on introitus of vagina     | 7E16700 | Open ligation of left fallopian tube                        |
| 4K27.00 | Cervical smear:atrophic change                             | 4K3A.00 | Cervical smear: koilocytosis                                |
| L248z00 | Vulval abnormality in pregnancy/childbirth/puerperium NOS  | K400z00 | Acute salpingitis and oophoritis NOS                        |
| B831100 | Carcinoma in situ of exocervix                             | 7E2A.13 | Other examination of vagina                                 |
| 4K2J.00 | Cervical smear - low grade dyskaryosis                     | K402000 | Fallopian tube abscess                                      |
| 7N61000 | [SO]Cervix uteri   | 7E1D.11 | Endoscopic unilateral occlusion of fallopian tubes          |
| 7E25400 | Endoscopic extirpation of lesion of ovary NEC              | 7D1A400 | Suture of vagina  |
| 7D15700 | Excision of granulation tissue of vagina                   | K520300 | Urethrovesicovaginal fistula                                |
| 2689.00 | O/E-VE-cervical excit.present                              | 4K36.00 | Cervical smear - wart virus                                 |
| 7E01.00 | Destruction of lesion of cervix uteri                      | 7D0..00 | Vulva and female perineum operations                        |
| K573.11 | Vulva hypertrophy NOS                                      | K554011 | Stenosis of cervix - acquired                               |
| 7E25000 | Endoscopic extirpation of lesion of ovary                  | 4K2N.00 | Cervical smear - ?endocervical type glandular neoplasia     |
| 9O8U.00 | Cervical smear slide broken in transit                     | 7E1B100 | Open biopsy of fallopian tube                               |



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|---------|--|---------|---|
| K57y100 | Oedema of vulva  | 7E1B000 | Open freeing of adhesions of fallopian tube                 |
| S77w000 | Fallopian tube injury with open wound into cavity            | K511.00 | Uterine prolapse without vaginal wall prolapse              |
| 7E10100 | Bilateral salpingectomy NEC                                  | K516z00 | Vaginal enterocele NOS                                      |
| B833300 | Carcinoma in situ of vulva                                   | 7E10200 | Bilateral oophorectomy NEC                                  |
| 9O82.00 | Cervical smear - 2nd call                                    | K56y100 | Haemorrhage of vagina                                       |
| 7E04G00 | Total abdominal hysterectomy with conservation of ovaries    | B410z00 | Malignant neoplasm of endocervix NOS                        |
| 7E05400 | Laparoscopic vaginal hysterectomy                            | 8C85.00 | Gamete intrafallopian transfer                              |
| 6855.00 | Ca cervix screen - not needed                                | K554000 | Acquired stricture of cervix                                |
| B7B1.00 | Benign neoplasm of vagina                                    | K510z00 | Vaginal prolapse without uterine prolapse NOS               |
| 269Z.00 | O/E -vaginal speculum exam.NOS                               | K510400 | Vaginal prolapse unspecified without uterine prolapse       |
| B913100 | Neoplasm of uncertain behaviour of vulva                     | L247011 | Septate vagina affecting obstetric care                     |
| 4KK2.00 | Vaginal vault smear repeat at 18 months                      | K575.00 | Haematoma of vulva  |
| 142D.00 | H/O: malignant neoplasm vulva                                | Z174D00 | Saving clots passed via vagina                              |
| 7D14y00 | Other specified excision of band of vagina                   | L246212 | Stenosis of cervix - baby delivered+postpartum complication |
| 279Z.00 | O/E - VE - cervix dilat. NOS                                 | 7D18600 | Paravaginal repair  |
| SD16C00 | Splinter of vulva, without major open wound                  | 7D11z00 | Other operation on introitus of vagina NOS                  |
| 7E2y.00 | Other specified operations on ovary or broad ligament        | 7E10000 | Bilateral salpingoophorectomy                               |
| 7F06000 | Cerclage of cervix of gravid uterus                          | 6857.11 | Cervical smear non-responder                                |
| B7B0000 | Benign neoplasm of fallopian tube                            | B45y000 | Malignant neoplasm of overlapping lesion of vulva           |
| 2781.00 | O/E - VE - cervix not ripe                                   | Kyu9D00 | [X]Other specified abnormal uterine and vaginal bleeding    |
| 7E13z00 | Partial excision of fallopian tube NOS                       | 7E1D100 | Endoscopic occlusion of right fallopian tube                |
| L090400 | Salpingo-oophoritis following abortive pregnancy             | 4KAZ.00 | Vaginal vault smear NOS                                     |
| 7D1Dz00 | Other operation on vagina NOS                                | 7F1A000 | Caesarean hysterectomy                                      |
| 1A72.00 | Vaginal discharge present                                    | 7E04700 | Abdominal hysterectomy and right salpingoophorectomy        |
| 7F18000 | Manip cephalic vaginal deliv abnorm pres head without instrm | 685M.00 | Cervical smear overdue                                      |
| 7D1D600 | Insertion of pack into vagina NEC                            | 7B30y00 | Combined abdo & vaginal op to support outlet fem bladder OS |
| ZV13B00 | [V]Personal history of mild cervical dysplasia               | L34y000 | Other vulval/perineal trauma during delivery, unspecified   |
| 685R.00 | Liquid based cervical cytology screening                     | K53yz00 | Other ovary, fallopian tube and broad ligament disorder NOS |
| 4JK2200 | HVS culture - trichomonas vaginalis                          | 7E00300 | Endocervical excision NEC                                   |
| 124D.00 | FH: neoplasm of cervix                                       | K401100 | Chronic perioophoritis                                      |
| 7D1z.00 | Vagina operations NOS  | 7D05300 | Sclerosing injection into vulval vein                       |

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| 158..12 | Vaginal bleeding   | KyuA100 | [X]Residual ovary syndrome                                   |
| 7D15500 | Excision of vaginal adhesions                                | K53y300 | Rupture of ovary   |
| 7E11000 | Unilateral salpingoophorectomy NEC                           | L247412 | Stenosis of vagina complicating p/n care - baby deliv prev   |
| 7E04511 | Abdominal hysterectomy & bilateral salpingoophorectomy (BSO) | 7E05311 | Heaney vaginal hysterectomy                                  |
| K535100 | Torsion of the ovary and fallopian tube                      | L411612 | Vaginal varices in the puerperium                            |
| 26AZ.00 | O/E - vaginal discharge NOS                                  | PC22.00 | Doubling of uterus, including cervix and vagina              |
| K534000 | Prolapse of the ovary  | K55y300 | Haemorrhage of cervix  |
| 7E2A300 | Vaginal vault smear  | 7E22.00 | Repair of ovary  |
| 7E16z00 | Other open occlusion of fallopian tube NOS                   | 7F22700 | Pack to control postnatal vaginal bleeding                   |
| L247112 | Stenosis of vagina - baby delivered                          | 7E04N00 | Radical hysterectomy with conservation of ovaries            |
| K551400 | Moderate cervical dysplasia                                  | 7E2A.11 | Other examination of cervix uteri                            |
| SD1yD00 | Superficial injury of vagina NOS, without major open wound   | 7E17000 | Reanastomosis of fallopian tube NEC                          |
| L248300 | Vulval abn complicating a/n care - baby not yet delivered    | SG92100 | Foreign body in vagina                                       |
| 7E18300 | Suture of fallopian tube NEC                                 | 7E25.00 | Therapeutic endoscopic operations on ovary                   |
| 2695.00 | Uterine cervix visualised                                    | 4JK2000 | High vaginal swab culture positive                           |
| 7D1Az00 | Other repair of vagina NOS                                   | 7E04.11 | Abdominal hysterectomy                                       |
| SD13C00 | Blister of vulva, infected                                   | 2645.00 | Vaginal mass   |
| 7E18.00 | Other repair of fallopian tube                               | SH74z00 | Burn of the vagina or uterus NOS                             |
| 7D1A600 | Abdominal repair vesicovaginal fistula                       | 7E1H400 | Operation to ensure patency of fallopian tube NEC            |
| 7E00600 | Loop diathermy excision of cervix                            | 7N60.00 | [SO]Vagina   |
| S77v100 | Ovary injury without mention of open wound into cavity       | 7E1G000 | Diagnost endoscop examination & biopsy lesion fallopian tube |
| 7E05.12 | Vaginal hysterectomy   | K535000 | Torsion of the ovary   |
| 7D1C000 | Evacuation of haematoma from vagina                          | 7D14400 | Excision of transverse vaginal septum vertical               |
| 1A58000 | Vaginal pain   | A166z00 | Tuberculous oophoritis or salpingitis NOS                    |
| 7D04100 | Reconstruction of vulva with skin graft                      | 7E19.00 | Incision of fallopian tube                                   |
| 7D1C.00 | Exploration of vagina  | 7D1B600 | Insertion of ring pessary into vagina                        |
| 7E01500 | Colposcopic laser destruction of lesion of cervix            | 7D04200 | Reconstruction of vulva with local flap                      |
| 7D1By00 | Introduction of supporting pessary into vagina OS            | K424z00 | Other abscess of vulva NOS                                   |
| 7E23y00 | Other specified other open operation on ovary                | 1584.00 | Heavy episode of vaginal bleeding                            |
| 7E11100 | Salpingoophorectomy remaining solitary fallop tube and ovary | 7E05000 | Vaginal hysterocolpectomy and excision of periuterine tissue |

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| 4149.00 | Cervical cytology sample sent to laboratory               | 7D1D500 | Colposcopic removal of foreign body from vagina              |
| B790.00 | Benign neoplasm of cervix uteri NEC                       | K402z00 | Unspecified salpingitis and oophoritis NOS                   |
| 7E22y00 | Other specified repair of ovary                           | L247z00 | Vaginal abnormality in pregnancy/childbirth/puerperium NOS   |
| 7E11300 | Salpingectomy of remaining solitary fallopian tube NEC    | 7D1A.00 | Other repair of vagina                                       |
| 7D1B300 | Change of vaginal pessary                                 | L398500 | Delivery by caesarean hysterectomy                           |
| 7D1B200 | Removal of supporting pessary from vagina                 | K560000 | Mild vaginal dysplasia                                       |
| 7F22711 | Pack to control postnatal vaginal bleeding                | 9O8T.00 | Cervical smear slide lost in transit                         |
| SD12D00 | Blister of vagina   | PC4yC00 | Congenital vaginal cyst NEC                                  |
| L246z12 | Stenosis of cervix in pregnancy/childbirth/puerperium NOS | PC1y000 | Congenital absence of fallopian tube                         |
| 685B.00 | Ca cervix screen normal                                   | L340.14 | Vaginal tear   |
| 7D1B000 | Insertion of Hodge pessary into vagina                    | 685C.00 | Ca cervix screen abnormal                                    |
| B913000 | Neoplasm of uncertain behaviour of vagina                 | SG92.00 | Foreign body in vulva and vagina                             |
| L340600 | Vaginal tear during delivery                              | K551X00 | Severe cervical dysplasia, not elsewhere classified          |
| 4J17000 | High vaginal swab culture                                 | 7E0H000 | Connection of uterus to vagina                               |
| 7F06011 | McDonald cerclage of cervix                               | 7D1C300 | Colposcopy of vagina   |
| 7E14z00 | Placement of prosthesis in fallopian tube NOS             | A541100 | Herpetic vulvovaginitis                                      |
| 7E02500 | Diathermy loop cone biopsy of cervix                      | 4JKE.00 | Low vaginal swab taken by patient                            |
| 6856.00 | Ca cervix screen - up to date                             | 7E26000 | Diagnostic endoscopic examination and biopsy lesion of ovary |
| B440.00 | Malignant neoplasm of ovary                               | 7D15000 | Excision of lesion of vagina                                 |
| L353100 | Obstetric laceration of cervix - delivered                | K551200 | Squamous metaplasia of cervix                                |
| 4K29000 | Cervical smear - borderline change in squamous cells      | 4KK3.00 | Vaginal vault smear repeat at 24 months                      |
| 7B32.00 | Vaginal operations to support outlet of female bladder    | 7E1y.00 | Other specified operations on fallopian tube                 |
| PC0..00 | Anomalies of ovaries                                      | L246412 | Stenosis of cervix complicating p/n care - baby deliv prev   |
| 7E20000 | Excision of wedge of ovary                                | 7E12400 | Left oophorectomy NEC  |
| K557.11 | Polyp of cervix NOS                                       | 7E1F200 | Endoscopic intrafallopian transfer of gamete                 |
| 6854.00 | Ca cervix screen - wanted                                 | 7E01y00 | Other specified destruction of lesion of cervix uteri        |
| R150000 | [D]Dyskaryotic cervical smear                             | 4K31.00 | Cervical smear-no inflammation                               |
| 7D03.00 | Extirpation of lesion of vulva                            | 7D15800 | Excision of vaginal polyp                                    |
| K400000 | Acute oophoritis  | K552.00 | Leukoplakia of cervix  |
| 4K2P.00 | Cervical smear - ?non-cervical type glandular neoplasia   | K28yw00 | Other tunica vaginalis disease                               |
| 685D.00 | Ca cervix screen + fee claim                              | 7D1A100 | Repair of urethrovaginal fistula                             |

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| ZV26211 | [V]Fallopian tube insufflation                               | 7D15600 | Insertion of vaginal caesium applicators                     |
| K402500 | Salpingo-oophoritis unspecified                              | 7E16200 | Open clipping of remaining solitary fallopian tube           |
| K521400 | Sigmoidovaginal fistula                                      | AB21100 | Candidiasis of vagina  |
| 4K2D.00 | Cervical smear transformation zone cells present             | 7E07000 | Dilation cervix uteri & curettage products conception uterus |
| 7D04500 | Deinfibulation of vulva                                      | K535.00 | Torsion of the ovary, ovarian pedicle or fallopian tube      |
| L39y412 | Vaginal discomfort postnatal                                 | L345200 | Vulval and perineal haematoma during delivery + p/n problem  |
| AB21z00 | Candidal vulvovaginitis NOS                                  | 1ABH.11 | Vaginal penetration  |
| L247.13 | Vaginal abnormality in pregnancy/childbirth/puerperium       | K553000 | Old laceration of cervix unspecified                         |
| 7E29100 | Transvaginal drainage of ovarian cyst                        | B58y411 | Secondary cancer of the vulva                                |
| 7E1Hz00 | Other operation on fallopian tube NOS                        | L345.12 | Vulval and perineal haematoma during delivery                |
| PC11000 | Epooophoron cyst   | 7E02y00 | Other specified biopsy of cervix uteri                       |
| 7E03z00 | Other operation on cervix uteri NOS                          | K5B5000 | Primary vaginal infertility                                  |
| 9O8i.00 | Annual cervical smear required                               | L345.00 | Vulval and perineal haematoma during delivery                |
| 7D18.00 | Other repair of vaginal prolapse                             | 7N60400 | [SO]Introitus of vagina                                      |
| K510.00 | Vaginal wall prolapse without uterine prolapse               | S886.00 | Open wound of vagina   |
| L247300 | Vaginal abnormality complicating a/n care-baby not delivered | L245.00 | Cervical incompetence  |
| N330600 | Postoophorectomy osteoporosis                                | Z181400 | Chaperoning during vaginal examination                       |
| PC4y400 | Congenital absence of vagina                                 | 7E02z00 | Biopsy of cervix uteri NOS                                   |
| SF10200 | Crush injury, vulva  | L031100 | Gravid fallopian tube rupture                                |
| 7E12000 | Salpingoophorectomy NEC                                      | K504000 | Endometriosis of the rectovaginal septum                     |
| 4K26.00 | Cervical smear: ? gland neopl.                               | A980200 | Acute gonococcal vulvovaginitis                              |
| PC4y.00 | Other cervical, vaginal and external female genital anomaly  | 268A.00 | O/E-VE-cervical excit.absent                                 |
| 2698.00 | Lesion of cervix   | PC41200 | Congenital cyst of vulva                                     |
| 7D05z00 | Other operation on vulva NOS                                 | 12FA.00 | FH: Polycystic ovaries                                       |
| 142G.00 | H/O: malignant neoplasm ovary                                | SD15C00 | Insect bite, nonvenomous, of vulva, infected                 |
| K504.00 | Endometriosis of the rectovaginal septum and vagina          | 7E1Gz11 | Laparoscopy of fallopian tube NEC                            |
| 7H10200 | Ligation of patent processus vaginalis                       | 7E04A00 | Abdominal hysterectomy with conservation of ovaries          |
| SG92z00 | Foreign body in vulva and vagina NOS                         | A982200 | Chronic gonococcal vulvovaginitis                            |
| 7E23500 | Oophorotomy and rupture of cyst                              | K533200 | Acquired atrophy of the fallopian tube                       |
| B450z00 | Malignant neoplasm of vagina NOS                             | G856.00 | Vulval varices - non obstetric                               |
| 7E02400 | Ring biopsy of cervix uteri                                  | K57y000 | Cyst of vulva  |

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| 685J.00 | Vaginal vault smear due                                     | B833700 | Vaginal intraepithelial neoplasia grade 1                  |
| 7D13.00 | Other obliteration of vagina                                | 7E25y00 | Other specified therapeutic endoscopic operations on ovary |
| K55y100 | Cyst of cervix  | S779.00 | Injury of ovary  |
| 7D19100 | Repair of vault of vagina using abdominal approach NEC      | PC41.00 | Embryonic cyst of cervix/vagina/external female genitalia  |
| 7D16700 | Vaginoplasty in presence of uterus for absent vagina        | 7E16511 | Open ringing of left fallopian tube                        |
| 4JK2500 | High vaginal swab: white cells seen                         | 1599.00 | H/O: hysterectomy  |
| 7E01211 | Diathermy of lesion of cervix uteri                         | 4K2F.00 | Cervical smear pus cells present                           |
| 7E04100 | Abdominal hysterectomy & excision of periuterine tissue NEC | 4K3..00 | Cervical smear - inflam.change                             |
| 7F23000 | Immed repair obstetric laceration of uterus or cervix uteri | 7E05800 | Vaginal hysterectomy and left salpingo-oophorectomy        |
| 7D18y00 | Other specified other repair of vaginal prolapse            | K400600 | Subacute perioophoritis                                    |
| K424.00 | Other abscess of vulva                                      | K571.00 | Atrophy of vulva   |
| 7D05100 | Drainage of lesion of vulva                                 | 7E11700 | Left salpingoophorectomy                                   |
| 7E26z00 | Diagnostic endoscopic examination of ovary NOS              | K533312 | Fallopian tube absent acquired                             |
| 7D03100 | Laser destruction of lesion of vulva                        | 7F19000 | Manually assisted vaginal delivery                         |
| 7B32400 | Partial removal of tension-free vaginal tape                | K570.00 | Dystrophy of vulva   |
| 7F1B400 | Incision of cervix to facilitate delivery                   | 7E14y00 | Other specified placement of prosthesis in fallopian tube  |
| K534.00 | Prolapse of the ovary and fallopian tube                    | K56z.00 | Noninflammatory vaginal disorder NOS                       |
| 7D18500 | Anterior mesh vaginal repair                                | 7D1B400 | Removal of ring pessary from vagina                        |
| Pyu6500 | [X]Other congenital malformations of vulva                  | 7E00z00 | Excision of cervix uteri NOS                               |
| 8C81.13 | Gamete intrafallopian transfer                              | L354200 | Obstetric high vaginal laceration with postnatal problem   |
| 7B32100 | Introduction of biethium bean through vagina                | K5B5z00 | Female infertility of vaginal origin NOS                   |
| 7E20.11 | Partial oophorectomy  | 7E05200 | Vaginal hysterocolpectomy NEC                              |
| 9kF7.11 | Endocervical swab culture neg                               | K521600 | Fistula of vagina to small intestine                       |
| 7E02600 | Loop diathermy biopsy of cervix uteri                       | 4K2C.00 | Smear NAD - no endocervical cells                          |
| 685..11 | Cervical cytology screen                                    | SE24300 | Contusion, vulva   |
| 9O8X.00 | Cervical smear - suspend recall                             | 7E1B.00 | Other open operations on fallopian tube                    |
| L34y200 | Other vulval/perineal trauma during delivery + p/n problem  | R150100 | [D] Koilocytosis - cervical smear                          |
| 7D12y00 | Other specified excision of vagina                          | K534z00 | Ovarian and fallopian tube prolapse NOS                    |
| L248.13 | Vulval abnormality in pregnancy/childbirth/puerperium       | 4KK..00 | Vaginal vault smear action needed                          |
| 7D14300 | Excision of transverse vaginal septum low                   | K551000 | Anaplasia of cervix  |
| K521700 | Fistula of vagina to large intestine                        | S887.00 | Open wound of vagina with complication                     |



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| B7B2z00 | Benign neoplasm of vulva NOS                               | SG92000 | Foreign body in vulva  |
| 9O83.00 | Cervical smear - 3rd call                                  | 7B35y11 | Spence vaginal urethrocystostomy                             |
| Z257.12 | Spontaneous vaginal delivery                               | 9O86.00 | Cervical smear - 2nd recall                                  |
| 6859.11 | Cervical cytology examination                              | K56y200 | Granulation tissue at vaginal vault                          |
| 7E2By00 | Other specified other operations on ovary                  | 7F17200 | Vacuum delivery before full dilation of cervix               |
| 7D02y00 | Other specified excision of vulva                          | 7D0..12 | Vulva operations   |
| L247111 | Septate vagina - baby delivered                            | 7E23100 | Open freeing of adhesions of ovary                           |
| 7D1D200 | Biopsy of lesion of vagina                                 | 7D02400 | Marsupialisation of lesion of vulva                          |
| 9O85.00 | Cervical smear - 1st recall                                | Kyu9600 | [X]Oth noninflam disorders/ovary,fallopian tbe+broad ligamnt |
| 7E25300 | Endoscopic drilling of ovary                               | 7D19000 | Repair vaginal vault combined abdominal & vaginal approach   |
| L245000 | Cervical incompetence unspecified                          | 7E16300 | Open clipping of fallopian tube NEC                          |
| 7D02.00 | Excision of vulva  | K562400 | Stenosis of vagina   |
| 7E01200 | Cauterisation of lesion of cervix uteri                    | A541200 | Herpetic ulceration of vulva                                 |
| Pyu6300 | [X]Other congenital malformations of uterus and cervix     | 7E15100 | Open bilateral clipping of fallopian tubes                   |
| 7E1Cy00 | Endoscopic bilateral occlusion of fallopian tubes OS       | 7D12z00 | Excision of vagina NOS                                       |
| K425100 | Ulceration of vulva in diseases EC                         | SD11C00 | Abrasion of vulva, infected                                  |
| 7E16400 | Open clipping of right fallopian tube                      | 7D19600 | Repair of vault of vagina with mesh using abdominal approach |
| K533313 | Absent ovary, acquired                                     | K562.12 | Atresia of vagina  |
| K551100 | Epidermidization of cervix                                 | 7E01000 | Avulsion of lesion of cervix uteri                           |
| K520200 | Urethrovaginal fistula                                     | PC4yD00 | Fusion of vulva  |
| L34z.00 | Vulval/perineal trauma during delivery NOS                 | K561.00 | Leukoplakia of vagina  |
| 7E2z.00 | Ovary and broad ligament operations NOS                    | 7E16600 | Open ligation of right fallopian tube                        |
| L247.11 | Septate vagina in pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium | 7E16y00 | Other specified other open occlusion of fallopian tube       |
| PC11z00 | Embryonic cyst of fallopian tube or broad ligament NOS     | B58y200 | Secondary malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri                 |
| B41yz00 | Malignant neoplasm of other site of cervix NOS             | 4K2L.00 | Cervical smear - high grade dyskaryosis (severe)             |
| 7E03011 | Lash repair of internal os of cervix                       | K556.00 | Hypertrophic elongation of the cervix                        |
| 7D17000 | Ant and post colporrhaphy and amputation of cervix uteri   | 4KA..00 | Vaginal vault smear result                                   |
| 7E20100 | Excision of lesion of ovary                                | L411.12 | Vulval obstetric varicose veins                              |
| 7D17.00 | Repair of vaginal prolapse and amputation of cervix uteri  | B833100 | Carcinoma in situ of fallopian tube                          |
| 7E23z00 | Other open operation on ovary NOS                          | K562300 | Atresia of vagina  |
| K5B5100 | Secondary vaginal infertility                              | 4JRL.00 | Cervical cytology screening test                             |

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| ZV10411 | [V]Personal history of malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri   | K42y200 | Ulcer of vagina  |
| K550.00 | Erosion and ectropion of the cervix   | L247311 | Septate vagina complicating a/n care- baby not yet delivered |
| 268..11 | O.E - vaginal exam.- non obst.  | PC4y500 | Agensis of vagina  |
| 7D1D400 | Dilation of vagina  | SD11D00 | Abrasion of vagina, infected                                 |
| 7E2B000 | Transvaginal ultrasound guided aspiration of ovarian cyst   | K520700 | Vesicovaginal fistula  |
| S884.00 | Open wound of vulva   | 7D04y00 | Other specified repair of vulva                              |
| 7E08900 | Vaginal removal of uterine foreign body   | 7E01700 | Loop diathermy of cervix                                     |
| BB2N.00 | [M]Intraepit neop,grade III,of cervix, vulva and vagina<br>Subtotl abdominal hysterectomy & right salpingo-<br>oophorectomy | PC11.00 | Embryonic cyst of fallopian tube and broad ligament          |
| 7E04J00 |   | L353z00 | Obstetric laceration of cervix NOS                           |
| 7D1Cz00 | Exploration of vagina NOS   | L353200 | Obstetric laceration of cervix with postnatal problem        |
| 4K21.00 | Cervical smear:inadequate spec  | 7E03500 | Colposcopic biopsy cervix                                    |
| 7D18z00 | Other repair of vaginal prolapse NOS  | 7D12.00 | Excision of vagina   |
| 7D1A200 | Repair of rectovaginal fistula  | 4JK9.00 | Endocervical chlamydia swab                                  |
| 685I.00 | No smear-amputation of cervix   | S885.00 | Open wound of vulva with complication                        |
| 62O6.00 | Vaginal "show"  | 7E0Gz00 | Other vaginal operation on uterus NOS                        |
| B41z.00 | Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri NOS  | L353.12 | Tear of cervix - obstetric                                   |
| B7A2.00 | Benign teratoma of ovary  | B7B0z00 | Benign neoplasm of fallopian tube or uterine ligament NOS    |
| B41y.00 | Malignant neoplasm of other site of cervix  | B41..00 | Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri                           |
| 8L70.00 | Hysterectomy planned  | K501.11 | Chocolate cyst of ovary                                      |
| L411.00 | VV's of perineum/vulva in pregnancy/puerperium  | L353.00 | Obstetric laceration of cervix                               |
| SD10D00 | Abrasion, vagina  | K400500 | Subacute oophoritis  |
| AB21.11 | Monilial vulvovaginitis   | 4JK2.00 | High vaginal swab taken                                      |
| 7E22300 | Fixation of ovary NEC   | 7D1D300 | Removal of foreign body from vagina                          |
| 4K2G.00 | Cervical smear red blood cells present  | K501.00 | Endometriosis of ovary                                       |
| PC4..00 | Cervical, vaginal and external female genital anomalies   | S77w100 | Ovary injury with open wound into cavity                     |
| PC1y.00 | Other fallopian tube and broad ligament anomalies   | PC40.00 | Cervical/vaginal/external female genital anomalies, unspec   |
| K555.00 | Incompetence of cervix  | K421z00 | Vaginitis and vulvovaginitis NOS                             |
| 7E22000 | Replantation of ovary   | 7D05500 | Biopsy of vulva  |
| 7E03.00 | Other operations on cervix uteri  | B833500 | Vulval intraepithel neop grd 2                               |
| K557.00 | Mucous polyp of cervix  | 7D17.11 | Colporrhaphy and amputation of cervix uteri                  |

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| L246z11 | Polyp of cervix in pregnancy/childbirth/puerperium NOS  | B7B2.00 | Benign neoplasm of vulva                                    |
| 7E04.12 | Wertheim hysterectomy                                   | 4KK0.00 | Vaginal vault smear repeat at 6 months                      |
| 267..12 | O/E - vulva   | K516100 | Acquired vaginal enterocele                                 |
| K5B2300 | Blocked fallopian tube                                  | K56..00 | Noninflammatory vaginal disorders                           |
| 9O87.00 | Cervical smear - 3rd recall                             | PC43.00 | Rectovaginal fistula, congenital                            |
| 7E0Gy00 | Other specified other vaginal operation on uterus       | Kyu9B00 | [X]Other specified noninflammatory disorders/vulva+perineum |
| 7E1C100 | Endoscopic bilateral clipping of fallopian tubes        | K534200 | Displacement of the ovary and fallopian tube                |
| 7E03200 | Repair of cervical laceration                           | L245400 | Cervical incompetence with postnatal complication           |
| 7M14200 | Vaginal approach  | 7E11900 | Left salpingectomy  |
| L031000 | Fallopian tube pregnancy                                | 7NB5300 | [SO]Vulval vein   |
| 7D15300 | Cryotherapy to lesion of vagina                         | 7E23300 | Open drainage of cyst of ovary                              |
| B912.00 | Neoplasm of uncertain behaviour of ovary                | K425z00 | Ulceration of vulva NOS                                     |
| 7E12300 | Right oophorectomy NEC                                  | 7E1H100 | Hydrotubation of fallopian tube                             |
| B7A..11 | Dermoid cyst of ovary                                   | 7D02z00 | Excision of vulva NOS                                       |
| K425.00 | Ulceration of vulva                                     | 62O6.11 | Vaginal "show" - A/N  |
| 7D15100 | Laser destruction of lesion of vagina                   | K57..00 | Vulval and perineal noninflammatory disorders               |
| 15E..00 | Vulval irritation                                       | Kyu8400 | [X]Ulceration of vulva in infectious+parasitic diseases CE  |
| 7E16500 | Open clipping of left fallopian tube                    | 7E1F000 | Endoscopic freeing of adhesions of fallopian tube           |
| K577100 | Moderate vulvar dysplasia                               | 4JK2100 | High vaginal swab culture negative                          |
| K53z.00 | Ovarian, fallopian tube and broad ligament disorder NOS | 7D14000 | Laser excision of septum of vagina                          |
| S885z00 | Open wound of vulva with complication, NOS              | 2691.00 | O/E-vaginal speculum exam. NAD                              |
| 7D15400 | Implantation of radioactive substance into vagina       | SE24400 | Contusion, vagina   |
| 5B46.00 | Laser cervix lesion therapy                             | PC4yB00 | Atresia of vagina   |
| K424111 | Boil of vulva   | K5A3000 | Atrophy of vagina   |
| K562z11 | Vaginal band  | S885000 | Open wound of vulva with complication, unspecified          |
| 9O8g.00 | Cervical smear screening telephone invitation           | 7F1B500 | Deinfibulation of vulva to facilitate delivery              |
| 7E20.00 | Partial excision of ovary                               | 7E1..11 | Tubal operations - fallopian                                |
| PC4y911 | Congenital stricture of vagina                          | K402400 | Perioophoritis unspecified                                  |
| 7D14200 | Excision of transverse vaginal septum high              | 7E11500 | Oophorectomy of remaining solitary ovary NEC                |
| 279..00 | O/E - VE - cervical dilatation                          | 26A..00 | O/E - vaginal discharge                                     |
| 1A7..00 | Vaginal discharge symptom                               | 7D1C100 | Toilet to vagina  |

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| L354z00 | Obstetric high vaginal laceration NOS                        | L246211 | Polyp of cervix - baby delivered+postpartum complication     |
| B454.11 | Primary vulval cancer  | K570000 | Kraurosis of vulva   |
| 7E25z00 | Therapeutic endoscopic operation on ovary NOS                | Z2A1.00 | Vulval toilet  |
| 7E04711 | Abdominal hysterectomy and left salpingo-oophorectomy        | 269A.00 | Uterine cervix transformation zone not visualised            |
| 7D13z00 | Obliteration of vagina NOS                                   | 4KA1.00 | Vaginal vault smear negative                                 |
| L354.11 | High vaginal laceration - obstetric                          | L411512 | Vaginal varices in pregnancy                                 |
| K53y400 | Infarction of fallopian tube                                 | PC4y411 | Rudimentary vagina   |
| 7E04600 | Radical hysterectomy   | K42z.00 | Cervical, vaginal and vulval inflammatory disease NOS        |
| 159B.00 | H/O: bilateral oophorectomy                                  | 4JK2400 | High vaginal swab: fungal organism isolated                  |
| K421.00 | Vaginitis and vulvovaginitis                                 | 7E00.00 | Excision of cervix uteri                                     |
| K553z00 | Old laceration of cervix NOS                                 | 7E04F00 | Subtotal abdominal hysterectomy with conservation of ovaries |
| B58y211 | Secondary cancer of the cervix                               | L247211 | Septate vagina - baby delivered with postpartum complication |
| B410.00 | Malignant neoplasm of endocervix                             | Q20y300 | Vulval haematoma due to birth trauma                         |
| L411z00 | Varicose veins of perineum/vulva in pregnancy/puerperium NOS | 7E13z11 | Partial salpingectomy NEC                                    |
| 9O8..12 | Cytology-cervical-admin                                      | PC4y000 | Congenital absence of cervix                                 |
| L247z11 | Septate vagina in pregnancy/childbirth/puerperium NOS        | K551300 | Mild cervical dysplasia                                      |
| 7D12200 | Marsupialisation of lesion of vagina                         | 7E14100 | Revision of tubal prosthesis in fallopian tube               |
| L248100 | Vulval abnormality - baby delivered                          | 7D19y00 | Other specified repair of vault of vagina                    |
| L345z00 | Vulval and perineal haematoma during delivery NOS            | B833311 | Vulval intraepithelial neoplasia                             |
| 7E1H300 | Insufflation of fallopian tube                               | SD17C00 | Splinter of vulva without major open wound, infected         |
| A913500 | Secondary syphilis of vulva                                  | SD1zD00 | Superficial injury of vagina NOS, infected                   |
| K511z00 | Uterine prolapse without vaginal wall prolapse NOS           | M181100 | Pruritus vulvae  |
| 7E04P00 | Radical hysterectomy with bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy    | 7E26y00 | Other specified diagnostic endoscopic examination of ovary   |
| 9kF9.11 | Low vaginal swab culture neg                                 | 7E15011 | Pomeroy open bilateral ligation of fallopian tubes           |
| 7D0z.00 | Vulva and female perineum operations NOS                     | 15H..00 | Vulval irritation  |
| L247z12 | Stenosis of vagina in pregnancy/childbirth/puerperium NOS    | PC02.00 | Ectopic ovary  |
| 7D05y00 | Other specified other operation on vulva                     | 268..12 | O/E - vaginal examination                                    |
| 7D03500 | Painting of vulval warts                                     | K567.00 | Polyp of vagina  |
| 7D03600 | Vulval polypectomy   | L247012 | Stenosis of vagina affecting obstetric care                  |
| 7E18200 | Anastomosis of fallopian tube NEC                            | 7E1H700 | Aspiration of fallopian tube                                 |

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| 7E1H200 | Dye test of fallopian tube                                  | C164.00 | Polycystic ovaries                                   |
| B440.11 | Cancer of ovary   | 4K4Z.00 | Cervical smear action NOS                            |
| 7E01300 | Cryotherapy to lesion of cervix uteri                       | L340500 | Vulval tear during delivery                          |
| K502.00 | Endometriosis of the fallopian tube                         | 9O8b.00 | Cervical smear disclaimer sent                       |
| 4K4..00 | Cervical smear - action needed                              | Lyu3300 | [X]Maternal care for other abnormalities of cervix   |
| PC0z.00 | Congenital anomalies of ovaries NOS                         | K550000 | Erosion of cervix                                    |
| 7E21.00 | Open destruction of lesion of ovary                         | 15C..00 | Vaginal irritation                                   |
| 7E19100 | Drainage of fallopian tube                                  | K402.00 | Salpingitis and oophoritis unspecified               |
| 6859.00 | Ca cervix - screen done                                     | 4K2A.00 | Cervical smear endocervical cells present            |
| K42yz00 | Other cervical, vaginal and vulval disease NOS              | K513.00 | Uterovaginal prolapse, complete                      |
| 7E08100 | Dilation cervix & evacuation products conception uterus NEC | K533300 | Acquired absence of ovary or fallopian tube          |
| 4K3B.00 | Cervical smear - mild inflammation                          | 7F1B300 | Manual dilatation of cervix                          |
| PC41100 | Embryonal cyst of vagina                                    | 7E1B300 | Exploration of fallopian tube                        |
| 7E1Gz00 | Diagnostic endoscopic examination of fallopian tube NOS     | K401.00 | Chronic salpingitis and oophoritis                   |
| 7D1Cy00 | Other specified exploration of vagina                       | 65PP.00 | Trichomonas vaginalis contact                        |
| 7E05.00 | Vaginal excision of uterus                                  | K42y600 | Vulvodynia   |
| 4K37.00 | Cervical smear - herpes                                     | 7E03400 | Colposcopy of cervix                                 |
| 4K36.12 | HPV changes: cervical smear                                 | K553100 | Adhesions of cervix                                  |
| C164.13 | Multicystic ovaries   | B831000 | Carcinoma in situ of endocervix                      |
| 7D19500 | Sacrospinous fixation of vaginal vault                      | SG92111 | Tampon retained in vagina                            |
| 7E19y00 | Other specified incision of fallopian tube                  | L34y.00 | Other vulval and perineal trauma during delivery     |
| 7E1Gy00 | Diagnostic endoscopic examination of fallopian tube OS      | K562000 | Post-operative vaginal adhesions                     |
| K533.00 | Acquired atrophy of the ovary and fallopian tube            | Z263D00 | Intact membranes bulging through cervix              |
| 7B32300 | Total removal of tension-free vaginal tape                  | 7E05500 | Vaginal hysterectomy with conservation of ovaries    |
| 7E18100 | Replantation of fallopian tube                              | L247000 | Vaginal abnormality affecting obstetric care         |
| 981..11 | Cervical smear - fee claim                                  | ZG52100 | Advice on cervical cytology                          |
| 41F0.00 | Endocervical swab   | PC1yz00 | Other fallopian tube or broad ligament anomalies NOS |
| 7D11.00 | Other operations on introitus of vagina                     | R150.00 | [D]Nonspecific abnormal Papanicolaou cervical smear  |
| 7D10z00 | Incision of introitus of vagina NOS                         | 278..00 | O/E - VE - cervix ripeness                           |
| 4K33.00 | Cervical smear - trichomonas                                | K5E..00 | Other abnormal uterine and vaginal bleeding          |
| 7E12100 | Salpingectomy NEC   | 1AE..00 | Vaginal discomfort                                   |



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| B833000 | Carcinoma in situ of ovary                                  | 7E17111 | Open removal of ring from fallopian tube NEC                 |
| K574000 | Old laceration of vulva                                     | Pyu6400 | [X]Other congenital malformations of vagina                  |
| 4K4E.00 | Cervical smear repeat at 24 months                          | K554z00 | Stricture and stenosis of cervix NOS                         |
| 7E1Fy00 | Other therapeutic endoscopic operation on fallopian tube OS | L248.00 | Congenital/acquired abnormality vulva in preg/childb/puerp   |
| 4K2R.00 | Cervical smear - human papillomavirus positive              | PC1y100 | Accessory fallopian tube                                     |
| K516.00 | Vaginal enterocele  | R128.00 | [D]Vaginal fluid abnormal                                    |
| 7E1F100 | Endoscopic injection into fallopian tube                    | 7E23000 | Transposition of ovary                                       |
| 4K34.00 | Cervical smear - candida                                    | Kyu9K00 | [X]Severe cervical dysplasia, not elsewhere classified       |
| 2696.00 | 360 degree sweep of cervix performed                        | 7E1D.00 | Other endoscopic occlusion of fallopian tube                 |
| 7D14.00 | Excision of band of vagina                                  | 4KA3.00 | Vaginal vault smear-atrophic                                 |
| 7E07011 | Dilation cervix uteri & curettage for termination pregnancy | L34..12 | Vulval delivery trauma                                       |
| 4K2K.00 | Cervical smear - high grade dyskaryosis (moderate)          | L246.12 | Stenosis of cervix in pregnancy, childbirth, puerperium      |
| 142E.00 | H/O: malignant neoplasm cervix                              | 4JK7.00 | Vaginal swab culture positive                                |
| L296.00 | Vaginal delivery following previous caesarean section       | K554200 | Occlusion of cervix  |
| 7D14100 | Excision of septum of vagina NEC                            | K554.00 | Stricture and stenosis of cervix                             |
| Ayu4L00 | [X]Vulval warts   | B450100 | Malignant neoplasm of vaginal vault                          |
| K560100 | Moderate vaginal dysplasia                                  | 1V05.00 | Misuses drugs vaginally                                      |
| 7E23400 | Oophorotomy and drainage of abscess                         | 15J..00 | Vulval rash  |
| 4K2Z.00 | Cervical smear result NOS                                   | K562200 | Occlusion of vagina  |
| 4K2E.00 | Cervical smear transformation zone cells absent             | K42..00 | Cervical, vaginal and vulval inflammatory diseases           |
| L20..11 | Spontaneous vaginal delivery                                | K560.00 | Dysplasia of vagina  |
| 7D0y.00 | Other specified operations on vulva or female perineum      | PC1..00 | Fallopian tube and broad ligament anomalies                  |
| 4K2B.00 | Cervical smear endocervical cells absent                    | 7D19200 | Repair of vault of vagina using vaginal approach NEC         |
| 4K3Z.00 | Cervical smear - inflam. NOS                                | PC00.11 | Agenesis of ovary  |
| 9O8V.00 | Place cervical smear taken                                  | Kyu8600 | [X]Vulvovaginal ulceration+inflammation in other diseases CE |
| 7E00100 | Wedge excision of cervix uteri and suture HFQ               | 685Z.00 | Ca cervix screen NOS   |
| 7E01411 | Polypectomy of cervix                                       | 7F23200 | Immed repair obstetric laceration vagina and floor of pelvis |
| B48y100 | Malignant neoplasm of tunica vaginalis                      | AD10100 | Trichomonal vulvovaginitis                                   |
| L247212 | Stenosis of vagina - baby delivered+postpartum complication | 7E26.00 | Diagnostic endoscopic examination of ovary                   |
| 7E1F.11 | Other therapeutic laparoscic operations on fallopian tube   | 9O8d.00 | Cervical smear screening second letter                       |
| SP07900 | Problem with vaginal pessary                                | K551.00 | Dysplasia of cervix uteri                                    |

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| 7E1E000 | Endoscopic removal of clip from fallopian tube            | 7E12200 | Oophorectomy NEC   |
| 7D17100 | Anterior colporrhaphy and amputation of cervix uteri NEC  | K400.00 | Acute salpingitis and oophoritis                             |
| ZV26112 | [V]Gamete intrafallopian transfer                         | 7E26.11 | Laparoscopy of ovary   |
| PC10.00 | Fallopian tube and broad ligament anomalies, unspecified  | PC01.00 | Accessory ovary  |
| 7E04E00 | Laparoscopic subtotal hysterectomy                        | 9KF9.00 | Low vaginal swab culture negative - enhanced services admini |
| K535z00 | Ovary, ovarian pedicle or fallopian tube torsion NOS      | L245100 | Cervical incompetence - delivered                            |
| Kyu9900 | [X]Other specified noninflammatory disorders/cervix uteri | PC4y600 | Congenital absence of vulva                                  |
| 7E1Dz00 | Endoscopic occlusion of fallopian tube NOS                | 7D17200 | Posterior colporrhaphy and amputation of cervix uteri NEC    |
| 7E22z00 | Repair of ovary NOS                                       | B410000 | Malignant neoplasm of endocervical canal                     |
| B441.00 | Malignant neoplasm of fallopian tube                      | 9Ndx.00 | Informed consent for cervical smear given                    |
| 7E05.11 | Schauta radical vaginal hysterectomy                      | 4K38.00 | Cervical smear - actinomyces                                 |
| 7E18z00 | Repair of fallopian tube NOS                              | 9O8a.00 | Cervical smear every 12 months for life                      |
| 7D1B500 | Renewal of supporting pessary in vagina                   | K57z.00 | Noninflammatory vulval and perineal disorder NOS             |
| 7D10.00 | Incision of introitus of vagina                           | K56yz00 | Other noninflammatory vaginal disorder NOS                   |
| 4K4D.00 | Cervical smear repeat at 48 months                        | B831.11 | CIN III - carcinoma in situ of cervix                        |
| 4JK6.00 | Vaginal swab culture negative                             | L247312 | Stenosis of vagina complicating a/n care- baby not delivered |
| 4K2..11 | Dyskaryosis on cervical smear                             | S884z00 | Open wound of vulva, NOS                                     |
| L246311 | Polyp of cervix complicating a/n care- baby not delivered | L39y411 | Postnatal vaginal discomfort                                 |
| K553.00 | Old laceration of cervix                                  | 7D17z00 | Repair of vaginal prolapse & amputation of cervix uteri NOS  |
| 4K32.00 | Cervical smear-severe inflamm.                            | K421200 | Vulvovaginitis unspecified                                   |
| 7E05300 | Vaginal hysterectomy NEC                                  | 7D04411 | Reconstruction of vulva with free flap                       |
| 4J17100 | Low vaginal swab culture                                  | B58y300 | Secondary malignant neoplasm of vagina                       |
| 7E26011 | Laparoscopic biopsy of ovary                              | ZV13D00 | [V]Personal history of severe cervical dysplasia             |
| K424200 | Furuncle of vulva   | K574100 | Old scarring of vulva  |
| 7E20y00 | Other specified partial excision of ovary                 | 9O8W.00 | Cervical smear to continue post hysterectomy                 |
| B58y400 | Secondary malignant neoplasm of vulva                     | 7C22000 | Construction of penis  |
| B410100 | Malignant neoplasm of endocervical gland                  | K56y.00 | Other noninflammatory vaginal disorders                      |
| 7D19011 | Zacharin repair of vaginal vault                          | 4K22.00 | Cervical smear: negative                                     |
| 14NF.00 | H/O: defibulation of vulva                                | S884000 | Open wound of vulva, unspecified                             |
| L248000 | Vulval abnormality affecting obstetric care               | 7E1H.00 | Other operations on fallopian tube                           |
| 7D1D000 | Freeing of adhesions of vagina                            | N331200 | Postoophorectomy osteoporosis with pathological fracture     |

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| 7E1C300 | Endoscopic bilateral placement of intrafallopian implants    | K401000 | Chronic oophoritis   |
| 7E1C200 | Endoscopic bilateral ringing of fallopian tubes              | K56y111 | Bleeding - vaginal NOS                                       |
| A166111 | Fallopian tube tuberculosis                                  | Z257.13 | SVD - Spontaneous vaginal delivery                           |
| 7D05000 | Biopsy of lesion of vulva                                    | SD12C00 | Blister of vulva   |
| PC4yA00 | Atresia of cervix  | K577.00 | Dysplasia of vulva   |
| 7E2..00 | Ovary and broad ligament operations                          | SP0D100 | Hyperstimulation of ovaries                                  |
| 7E05z00 | Vaginal excision of uterus NOS                               | K512.00 | Uterovaginal prolapse, incomplete                            |
| 7B33A00 | Creation of urethrovaginal fistula                           | SD14C00 | Insect bite, nonvenomous, of vulva                           |
| 7E18y00 | Other specified repair of fallopian tube                     | L34..00 | Trauma to perineum and vulva during delivery                 |
| L411513 | Vulval varices in pregnancy                                  | 268..00 | O/E - bi-manual vaginal exam.                                |
| 7E02000 | Knife cone biopsy of cervix uteri                            | 7E05600 | Lap assist vag hysterectomy with bilat salpingo-oophorectomy |
| 7D17111 | Fothergill anterior colporrhaphy and amputation of cervix    | 7D1B100 | Insertion of ring into vagina                                |
| 7E13000 | Excision of lesion of fallopian tube                         | K400100 | Acute perioophoritis   |
| 7E1C000 | Endoscopic bilateral cauterisation of fallopian tubes        | ZV76200 | [V]Screening for malignant neoplasm of cervix                |
| L34zz00 | Vulval/perineal trauma during delivery NOS                   | 4K36.11 | Herpes: cervical smear                                       |
| 7E05700 | Vaginal hysterectomy and right salpingo-oophorectomy         | 7D03200 | Cryosurgery of lesion of vulva                               |
| K550211 | Ectopy of cervix   | K553200 | Cicatrix (postpartum) of cervix                              |
| L34z100 | Vulval/perineal trauma during delivery NOS - delivered       | 7E25100 | Endoscopic freeing of adhesions of ovary                     |
| PC03.00 | Streak ovary   | K551z00 | Dysplasia of cervix NOS                                      |
| 7E04500 | Abdominal hysterectomy and bilateral salpingoophorectomy     | L34yz00 | Other vulval/perineal trauma during delivery NOS             |
| 8CEA.00 | Cervical smear information leaflet given                     | 6851.00 | Ca cervix screen - not offered                               |
| 7E1Fz00 | Other therapeutic endoscopic operation on fallopian tube NOS | 7F18.00 | Cephalic vaginal deliv abnorm presentation head - no instrum |
| 6793.00 | Health ed. - cervical cytology                               | B7B0.00 | Benign neoplasm of fallopian tubes and uterine ligaments     |
| 7E1G.00 | Diagnostic endoscopic examination of fallopian tube          | 7E19z00 | Incision of fallopian tube NOS                               |
| 7E21z00 | Open destruction of lesion of ovary NOS                      | 4KA2.00 | Vaginal vault smear-inadequate                               |
| 7E1Bz00 | Open operation on fallopian tube NOS                         | 7E1F.00 | Other therapeutic endoscopic operations on fallopian tube    |
| K566.00 | Vaginal haematoma  | 7N60211 | [SO]Skin of vulva  |
| 4K4B.00 | Cervical smear repeat at 36 months                           | Z246500 | Time vaginal show detected                                   |
| S77v000 | Fallopian tube injury without open wound into cavity         | K425000 | Ulceration of vulva unspecified                              |
| SD17D00 | Splinter of vagina without major open wound, infected        | Q41y111 | Perinatal transient vaginal bleeding                         |
| 7D19.00 | Repair of vault of vagina                                    | 7E1G.11 | Laparoscopy of fallopian tube                                |

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| 7E1B200 | Open dilation of fallopian tube                              | 7E11800 | Right salpingectomy   |
| 7E05100 | Vaginal hysterectomy and excision of periuterine tissue NEC  | K5B5.00 | Female infertility of vaginal origin                            |
| 4JKD.00 | Low vaginal swab for chlamydia taken by patient              | L247100 | Vaginal abnormality - baby delivered                            |
| 7E11600 | Right salpingoophorectomy                                    | K53y500 | Rupture of fallopian tube                                       |
| 7D1D.00 | Other operations on vagina                                   | 7D03211 | Cryotherapy of lesion of vulva                                  |
| K515.00 | Post hysterectomy vaginal vault prolapse                     | 7E1..00 | Fallopian tube operations                                       |
| K576.00 | Polyp of labia and vulva                                     | 7D05.00 | Other operations on vulva                                       |
| K520100 | Ureterovaginal fistula                                       | K5Ez.00 | Abnormal uterine and vaginal bleeding, unspecified              |
| K562.00 | Stricture or atresia of the vagina                           | 7B32z00 | Vaginal operation to support outlet of female bladder NOS       |
| 7B30z00 | Combined abdo & vaginal op to support outlet fem bladder NOS | L354.12 | High vaginal tear - obstetric                                   |
| AD10011 | Flour vaginalis - trichomonal                                | K425200 | Ulceration of vulva in Behcet's disease                         |
| K55y400 | Hypertrophy of cervix  | L411400 | VV's of perineum/vulva in pregnancy/puerperium + p/n comp       |
| K577W00 | Dysplasia of vulva, unspecified                              | 7E02100 | Laser cone biopsy of cervix uteri                               |
| 7E14200 | Removal of tubal prosthesis from fallopian tube              | L245z00 | Cervical incompetence NOS                                       |
| K570z00 | Dystrophy of vulva NOS                                       | Kyu8500 | [X]Vaginits,vulvits+vulvovaginitis/infect+parasitic diseases CE |
| 7D10y00 | Other specified incision of introitus of vagina              | ZV25600 | [V]Failed interruption of fallopian tubes                       |
| 7E04400 | Subtotal abdominal hysterectomy                              | 7E0G.00 | Other vaginal operations on uterus                              |
| 7E16100 | Open ligation of fallopian tube NEC                          | 7E23200 | Open biopsy of lesion of ovary                                  |
| B454.00 | Malignant neoplasm of vulva unspecified                      | L245200 | Cervical incompetence - delivered with postnatal comp           |
| 7D04400 | Reconstruction of vulva with microvascular transferred flap  | 7D1A000 | Unspecified repair of vesicovaginal fistula                     |
| ZV76212 | [V]Routine cervical smear                                    | 1A71.00 | Vaginal discharge absent  |
| L245300 | Cervical incompetence with antenatal problem                 | 7E1By00 | Other specified open operation on fallopian tube                |
| 14NF000 | H/O: defibulation of vulva to facilitate delivery            | 7D19400 | Suspension of vagina NEC  |
| B411.00 | Malignant neoplasm of exocervix                              | K42y000 | Carbuncle of vagina   |
| 7E04512 | TAH - total abdom hysterectomy & bilateral salpingoophorect  | B833400 | Vulval intraepithel neop grd 1                                  |
| K42y.00 | Other cervical, vaginal and vulval diseases                  | 7E1Hy00 | Other specified other operation on fallopian tube               |
| 7D1D211 | Biopsy of vaginal wall                                       | K400200 | Acute salpingo-oophoritis                                       |
| 7E0G000 | Vaginal excision of lesion of uterus                         | L248200 | Vulval abnormality - baby delivered+postpartum complication     |
| 7D04000 | Unspecified repair of vulva                                  | PC05.00 | Congenital torsion of ovary                                     |
| 7D04.11 | Reconstruction of vulva                                      | 7E1C.00 | Endoscopic bilateral occlusion of fallopian tubes               |

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| 7D04.00 | Repair of vulva  | K50y300 | Endometriosis of the vulva                                   |
| PC00.00 | Congenital absence of ovary                                  | K41..00 | Uterine inflammatory diseases excluding the cervix           |
| ZX16400 | Gouging own vagina   | Q476.11 | Patent processus vaginalis                                   |
| 7E1D200 | Endoscopic occlusion of left fallopian tube                  | 7E02300 | Punch biopsy of cervix uteri                                 |
| K535200 | Torsion of the fallopian tube                                | 1591.00 | H/O: recurrent vaginal disch.                                |
| B7B1z00 | Benign neoplasm vagina NOS                                   | 7D05600 | Vulvoscopy   |
| 7D03z00 | Extirpation of lesion of vulva NOS                           | SD1yC00 | Superficial injury of vulva NOS, without major open wound    |
| 7D03y00 | Other specified extirpation of lesion of vulva               | B831.00 | Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri                            |
| K55y000 | Senile atrophy of cervix                                     | 7E2A211 | Cervical smear NEC   |
| 7E16211 | Open clipping of residual solitary fallopian tube            | 7N60200 | [SO]Vulva  |
| 7D15200 | Cauterisation of lesion of vagina                            | K574.00 | Old laceration or scarring of vulva                          |
| 7B32000 | Vaginal buttressing of urethra                               | 7E04K00 | Subtotal abdominal hysterectomy & left salpingo-oophorectomy |
| B7B1000 | Skin tag in vagina   | K400.11 | Oophoritis - acute   |
| K550100 | Ulcer of cervix  | 7E2Bz00 | Other operations on ovary NOS                                |
| K521200 | Rectovaginal fistula   | L34z200 | Vulval/perineal trauma during delivery NOS with p/n problem  |
| K576z00 | Polyp of labia and vulva NOS                                 | K504z00 | Endometriosis of the rectovaginal septum and vagina NOS      |
| 7E04H00 | Subtotl abdominal hysterectomy & bilat salpingo-oophorectomy | 4K2Q.00 | Cervical smear - human papillomavirus negative               |
| L03y000 | Cervical pregnancy   | 7E07200 | Dilation of cervix uteri and curettage of uterus NEC         |
| K554.11 | Stenosis of cervix uteri                                     | 7D1Ay00 | Other specified other repair of vagina                       |
| K56X.00 | Severe vaginal dysplasia, not elsewhere classified           | 7N62100 | [SO]Fallopian tube   |
| K530.00 | Follicular cyst of ovary                                     | 7D13y00 | Other specified obliteration of vagina                       |
| 7E02011 | Sturmdorf conisation of cervix uteri                         | PC1z.00 | Fallopian tube or broad ligament anomalies NOS               |
| 7D03300 | Cauterisation of lesion of vulva                             | PC41z00 | Embryonic cyst cervix/vagina/external female genitalia NOS   |
| Q414300 | Neonatal vaginal haemorrhage                                 | L092300 | Cervix damage following abortive pregnancy                   |
| K562.11 | Adhesions of vagina  | L345000 | Vulval and perineal haematoma during delivery, unspecified   |
| 1A58100 | Vulval pain  | 7E14000 | Insertion of tubal prosthesis into fallopian tube            |
| 7E06y11 | Vaginal myomectomy   | K55y200 | Fibrosis of cervix   |
| 7E1H411 | Dilation of fallopian tube NEC                               | B833200 | Carcinoma in situ of vagina                                  |
| 7D03011 | Biopsy of vulva  | L353.11 | Laceration of cervix - obstetric                             |
| 6858.00 | Ca cervix screen - not reached                               | K532000 | Corpus albicans cyst of the ovary                            |



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| 7E01600 | Cold coagulation of lesion of cervix                         | 7E1H600 | Recanalisation of fallopian tube                      |
| 7D03000 | Excision of lesion of vulva NEC                              | 7D1Bz00 | Introduction of supporting pessary into vagina NOS    |
| 981..00 | FP74 - cervical cytology claim                               | L247.12 | Stenosis of vagina in pregnancy/childbirth/puerperium |
| 7E04900 | TAH - Tot abdom hysterectomy and BSO - bilat salpingophorect | 7D15z00 | Extirpation of lesion of vagina NOS                   |
| SD13D00 | Blister of vagina, infected                                  | L354100 | Obstetric high vaginal laceration - delivered         |
| L246411 | Polyp of cervix complicating p/n care - baby deliv prev      | K423.11 | Vulvovaginal gland abscess                            |
| 4K2H.00 | Cervical smear epithelial cells absent                       | 9EVC.00 | Cervical smear report received                        |
| 7E04B00 | Lapar total abdominal hysterect bilat salpingo-oophorectomy  | PC41300 | Embryonic cyst of cervix                              |
| B586.00 | Secondary malignant neoplasm of ovary                        | 685H.11 | No smear - hysterectomy                               |
| PC0y.00 | Other specified congenital anomalies of ovaries              | 8572.00 | Vibration of cervix                                   |
| K533z00 | Acquired atrophy of the ovary and fallopian tube NOS         | K400700 | Subacute salpingo-oophoritis                          |
| 7E04C00 | Laparoscopic hysterectomy                                    | 7D1A500 | Vaginal repair of vesicovaginal fistula               |
| K421111 | Vulval sores   | S77A.00 | Injury of fallopian tube                              |
| K504100 | Endometriosis of the vagina                                  | 1ABH.00 | Vaginal penetrative sexual intercourse                |
| K550200 | Ectropion (eversion) of cervix                               | K57y200 | Stricture of vulva                                    |
| L354000 | Obstetric high vaginal laceration unspecified                | 7E23700 | Open diagnostic aspiration of ovary                   |
| 7E16411 | Open ringing of right fallopian tube                         | PC4y100 | Agenesis of cervix                                    |
| K500200 | Endometriosis of cervix                                      | Z254900 | Vaginal delivery                                      |
| PC4yw00 | Other congenital anomaly of vagina                           | 58D3.00 | Transvaginal ultrasound scan                          |
| K424100 | Carbuncle of vulva   | 7E17100 | Open removal of clip from fallopian tube NEC          |
| 7E23600 | Oophorotomy  | BB80200 | [M]Borderline mucinous cystadenoma of the ovary       |
| 14l..00 | H/O abnormal cervical smear                                  | L353000 | Obstetric laceration of cervix unspecified            |
| 7B32200 | Introduction of tension free vaginal tape                    | 1A7Z.00 | Vaginal discharge NOS                                 |
| B833800 | Vaginal intraepithelial neoplasia grade 2                    | 7E24300 | Transvaginal oocyte recovery                          |
| 7E04311 | Bonney abdominal hysterectomy                                | K576100 | Polyp of vulva  |
| K574z00 | Old laceration or scar of vulva NOS                          | 7E16.12 | Unilateral occlusion of fallopian tube                |
| Kyu9A00 | [X]Other specified noninflammatory disorders of vagina       | 278Z.00 | O/E - VE - cervix ripeness NOS                        |
| 1AD..00 | Vaginal dryness  | 7E02200 | Cone biopsy of cervix uteri NEC                       |
| 7E16212 | Open ringing of remaining solitary fallopian tube            | K401z00 | Chronic salpingitis and oophoritis NOS                |
| 7E04300 | Total abdominal hysterectomy NEC                             | 7D03312 | Diathermy of vulval lesion                            |

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| L248400 | Vulval abn complicating p/n care - baby delivered previously | 7E1D000 | Endoscopic occlusion of remaining solitary fallopian tube    |
| 4JK..11 | Vaginal swab taken   | 67DA.00 | Provision of information about cervical screening programme  |
| B450.00 | Malignant neoplasm of vagina                                 | L092600 | Vaginal damage following abortive pregnancy                  |
| 7E00200 | Excision of lesion of cervix uteri                           | 7E13y00 | Other specified partial excision of fallopian tube           |
| B7A..00 | Benign neoplasm of ovary                                     | 7E03y00 | Other specified other operation on cervix uteri              |
| 7E25200 | Endoscopic drainage of cyst of ovary                         | 7B30.00 | Combin abdominal & vaginal ops support outlet female bladder |
| K5E2.00 | Abnormal vaginal bleeding, unspecified                       | L34z000 | Vulval/perineal trauma during delivery NOS unspec            |
| K521100 | Intestinovaginal fistula                                     | K565.12 | Vaginal discharge NOS  |
| 7D04z00 | Repair of vulva NOS  | 4KA4.00 | Vaginal vault smear abnormal                                 |
| K533100 | Senile involution of the ovary                               | 4K55.00 | Cervical cytology test                                       |
| 4K3C.00 | Cervical smear - moderate inflammation                       | 7E01z00 | Destruction of lesion of cervix uteri NOS                    |
| K577X00 | Severe vulvar dysplasia, not elsewhere classified            | 7E16000 | Open ligation of remaining solitary fallopian tube           |
| K57y.00 | Other noninflammatory vulval and perineal disorders          | 7E15111 | Open bilateral ringing of fallopian tubes                    |
| A166000 | Tuberculous oophoritis                                       | K521300 | Rectovulval fistula  |
| K532300 | Simple cystoma of the ovary                                  | 7E21000 | Open cauterisation of lesion of ovary                        |
| 7E15.00 | Open bilateral occlusion of fallopian tubes                  | SH74.00 | Burn of the vagina and uterus                                |
| L247400 | Vaginal abnormality complicating p/n care - baby deliv prev  | L354.00 | Obstetric high vaginal laceration                            |
| 7D1Dy00 | Other specified other operation on vagina                    |         |  |
| K550z00 | Erosion and ectropion of the cervix NOS                      |         |  |
| L411100 | VV's of perineum/vulva in pregnancy/puerperium - delivered   |         |  |
| 7E14.00 | Placement of prosthesis in fallopian tube                    |         |  |
| 7F06100 | Removal of cerclage from cervix of gravid uterus             |         |  |
| L411000 | VV's of perineum/vulva in pregnancy/puerperium unspecified   |         |  |
| AB21z11 | Candidiasis cervix   |         |  |
| 2782.00 | O/E - VE - cervix ripe                                       |         |  |
| Pyu6000 | [X]Other congenital malformations of ovary                   |         |  |

| Year | Rate of newly-recorded transgender identity coding, per 100,000 person years (95% confidence interval) |                     |                      |                     |                  |                  |                  |                  |
|------|--|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|      | Age group  |                     |                      |                     |                  |                  |                  |                  |
|      | 10-12  | 13-15               | 16-17                | 18-29               | 30-39            | 40-49            | 50+              | All age groups   |
| 2000 | 2.84 (0.34-10.27)  | -                   | -                    | 3.02 (1.38-5.73)    | 2.53 (1.16-4.81) | 1.92 (0.70-4.17) | 0.25 (0.03-0.92) | 1.45 (0.96-2.10) |
| 2001 | -  | -                   | 4.01 (0.49-14.47)    | 1.43 (0.46-3.33)    | 1.41 (0.52-3.06) | 1.84 (0.74-3.79) | 0.84 (0.36-1.66) | 1.21 (0.80-1.74) |
| 2002 | -  | -                   | 1.64 (0.04-9.15)     | 0.48 (0.06-1.72)    | 0.80 (0.22-2.04) | 1.53 (0.62-3.15) | 0.27 (0.06-0.78) | 0.62 (0.36-0.99) |
| 2003 | -  | 0.91 (0.02-5.05)    | -                    | 1.49 (0.60-3.07)    | 2.36 (1.26-4.04) | 1.16 (0.43-2.53) | 0.24 (0.05-0.70) | 0.97 (0.66-1.39) |
| 2004 | 0.79 (0.02-4.42)   | 0.81 (0.02-4.50)    | 1.27 (0.03-7.05)     | 2.12 (1.06-3.8)     | 1.52 (0.70-2.89) | 1.22 (0.49-2.51) | 0.29 (0.08-0.75) | 1.00 (0.70-1.40) |
| 2005 | -  | -                   | 1.18 (0.03-6.59)     | 1.64 (0.75-3.11)    | 1.32 (0.57-2.61) | 0.81 (0.26-1.90) | 0.62 (0.28-1.18) | 0.90 (0.61-1.27) |
| 2006 | -  | 1.48 (0.18-5.34)    | 2.27 (0.27-8.20)     | 1.05 (0.39-2.29)    | 0.83 (0.27-1.94) | 1.71 (0.86-3.07) | 0.47 (0.19-0.96) | 0.90 (0.62-1.26) |
| 2007 | 0.71 (0.02-3.95)   | 0.72 (0.02-4.03)    | -                    | 2.35 (1.28-3.94)    | 0.67 (0.18-1.70) | 0.90 (0.33-1.96) | 0.52 (0.22-1.02) | 0.90 (0.62-1.26) |
| 2008 | -  | -                   | 2.12 (0.26-7.67)     | 0.81 (0.26-1.89)    | 0.67 (0.18-1.72) | 0.73 (0.24-1.71) | 0.63 (0.30-1.16) | 0.67 (0.44-0.99) |
| 2009 | -  | 1.40 (0.17-5.05)    | 6.36 (2.33-13.85)    | 2.22 (1.22-3.73)    | 1.69 (0.81-3.11) | 1.16 (0.50-2.29) | 0.37 (0.14-0.82) | 1.18 (0.86-1.57) |
| 2010 | -  | 0.71 (0.02-3.96)    | 3.27 (0.68-9.57)     | 3.25 (1.99-5.02)    | 2.46 (1.34-4.12) | 1.78 (0.92-3.12) | 0.57 (0.26-1.08) | 1.55 (1.18-2.00) |
| 2011 | 0.69 (0.02-3.85)   | 1.39 (0.17-5.03)    | 10.75 (5.16-19.77)   | 3.21 (1.96-4.96)    | 1.41 (0.61-2.77) | 2.66 (1.58-4.21) | 0.44 (0.17-0.90) | 1.71 (1.32-2.18) |
| 2012 | 0.70 (0.02-3.88)   | 1.37 (0.17-4.94)    | 10.65 (5.10-19.58)   | 4.29 (2.83-6.24)    | 3.01 (1.75-4.82) | 1.78 (0.92-3.12) | 0.55 (0.25-1.05) | 2.01 (1.59-2.51) |
| 2013 | 0.72 (0.02-4.04)   | 6.39 (2.92-12.13)   | 14.22 (7.57-24.32)   | 3.79 (2.40-5.69)    | 1.85 (0.89-3.40) | 1.72 (0.86-3.08) | 0.25 (0.07-0.65) | 1.90 (1.48-2.40) |
| 2014 | 0.77 (0.02-4.27)   | 7.58 (3.63-13.94)   | 17.2 (9.63-28.38)    | 7.52 (5.44-10.13)   | 3.75 (2.25-5.85) | 1.70 (0.81-3.12) | 0.46 (0.19-0.96) | 2.98 (2.43-3.60) |
| 2015 | 4.38 (1.42-10.23)  | 22.45 (14.53-33.14) | 37.39 (24.84-54.04)  | 15.82 (12.49-19.78) | 2.76 (1.43-4.83) | 2.24 (1.12-4.01) | 1.54 (0.94-2.38) | 5.92 (5.08-6.85) |
| 2016 | 7.34 (2.95-15.13)  | 30.61 (20.34-44.24) | 48.87 (32.97-69.77)  | 17.31 (13.47-21.91) | 3.33 (1.72-5.81) | 4.08 (2.33-6.62) | 0.84 (0.39-1.60) | 6.93 (5.93-8.05) |
| 2017 | 2.47 (0.30-8.92)   | 33.70 (22.01-49.37) | 48.59 (31.45-71.73)  | 15.23 (11.27-20.14) | 2.99 (1.37-5.68) | 3.72 (1.92-6.50) | 0.77 (0.31-1.59) | 6.31 (5.27-7.49) |
| 2018 | 7.01 (2.28-16.36)  | 37.67 (24.61-55.20) | 78.39 (54.60-109.02) | 18.69 (13.88-24.65) | 3.92 (1.88-7.22) | 2.92 (1.26-5.75) | 0.74 (0.27-1.61) | 7.81 (6.57-9.22) |

Supplementary table 4: rates of first-recorded transgender identity, by age group and year, between 2000-2018. “-” indicates a rate of zero.

| Year | Proportion with recorded transgender identity, per 10,000 (95% confidence interval) |                  |                     |                     |                  |                  |                  |                  |
|------|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|      | Age group   |                  |                     |                     |                  |                  |                  |                  |
|      | 10-12   | 13-15            | 16-17               | 18-29               | 30-39            | 40-49            | 50+              | All age groups   |
| 2000 | -   | 0.20 (0.01-1.11) | -                   | 0.73 (0.41-1.21)    | 1.15 (0.78-1.65) | 1.25 (0.84-1.78) | 0.34 (0.21-0.53) | 0.68 (0.55-0.83) |
| 2001 | -   | 0.30 (0.04-1.07) | -                   | 0.96 (0.63-1.41)    | 1.16 (0.83-1.59) | 1.41 (1.03-1.89) | 0.47 (0.33-0.65) | 0.80 (0.68-0.94) |
| 2002 | 0.17 (0-0.95)   | 0.24 (0.03-0.87) | 0.19 (0-1.07)       | 0.8 (0.52-1.17)     | 1.23 (0.92-1.62) | 1.49 (1.14-1.93) | 0.53 (0.40-0.70) | 0.83 (0.72-0.96) |
| 2003 | -   | 0.10 (0-0.57)    | 0.49 (0.10-1.42)    | 0.87 (0.60-1.22)    | 1.52 (1.19-1.92) | 1.67 (1.31-2.08) | 0.64 (0.50-0.80) | 0.96 (0.85-1.09) |
| 2004 | -   | -                | 0.71 (0.23-1.65)    | 0.79 (0.55-1.1)     | 1.64 (1.31-2.03) | 1.73 (1.39-2.12) | 0.73 (0.59-0.89) | 1.02 (0.91-1.14) |
| 2005 | 0.12 (0-0.67)   | -                | 0.25 (0.03-0.91)    | 0.83 (0.60-1.14)    | 1.70 (1.37-2.09) | 1.89 (1.55-2.27) | 0.86 (0.71-1.03) | 1.11 (1.00-1.23) |
| 2006 | 0.12 (0-0.65)   | 0.08 (0-0.43)    | 0.24 (0.03-0.86)    | 1.14 (0.87-1.48)    | 1.76 (1.43-2.15) | 2.02 (1.68-2.41) | 0.97 (0.82-1.15) | 1.24 (1.12-1.36) |
| 2007 | 0.11 (0-0.63)   | 0.15 (0.02-0.55) | 0.23 (0.03-0.83)    | 1.12 (0.85-1.44)    | 2.03 (1.67-2.45) | 2.04 (1.70-2.42) | 1.08 (0.92-1.26) | 1.33 (1.21-1.45) |
| 2008 | 0.11 (0-0.60)   | 0.22 (0.05-0.65) | 0.22 (0.03-0.81)    | 1.08 (0.83-1.40)    | 1.87 (1.53-2.27) | 2.16 (1.82-2.55) | 1.23 (1.06-1.42) | 1.38 (1.26-1.51) |
| 2009 | 0.21 (0.03-0.77)  | 0.37 (0.12-0.86) | 0.68 (0.25-1.49)    | 1.29 (1.01-1.63)    | 1.74 (1.41-2.14) | 2.43 (2.07-2.84) | 1.32 (1.15-1.52) | 1.50 (1.38-1.63) |
| 2010 | 0.21 (0.03-0.78)  | 0.22 (0.05-0.65) | 0.69 (0.25-1.49)    | 1.40 (1.11-1.75)    | 2.14 (1.77-2.58) | 2.70 (2.31-3.13) | 1.48 (1.30-1.69) | 1.69 (1.55-1.83) |
| 2011 | 0.33 (0.07-0.97)  | 0.29 (0.08-0.75) | 1.73 (0.97-2.85)    | 1.81 (1.47-2.21)    | 2.33 (1.92-2.78) | 2.98 (2.56-3.43) | 1.61 (1.41-1.82) | 1.91 (1.76-2.06) |
| 2012 | 0.33 (0.07-0.97)  | 0.43 (0.16-0.94) | 1.91 (1.11-3.06)    | 2.42 (2.03-2.86)    | 2.45 (2.04-2.91) | 2.76 (2.36-3.20) | 1.71 (1.51-1.93) | 2.03 (1.88-2.18) |
| 2013 | 0.59 (0.19-1.37)  | 0.69 (0.32-1.32) | 2.13 (1.26-3.36)    | 3.09 (2.64-3.61)    | 2.28 (1.88-2.75) | 2.95 (2.52-3.42) | 1.76 (1.56-1.99) | 2.19 (2.03-2.35) |
| 2014 | 0.51 (0.14-1.30)  | 1.27 (0.71-2.10) | 1.78 (0.97-2.99)    | 3.91 (3.37-4.51)    | 2.68 (2.22-3.22) | 2.94 (2.49-3.44) | 1.87 (1.65-2.11) | 2.42 (2.25-2.60) |
| 2015 | 0.62 (0.17-1.58)  | 1.90 (1.12-3.00) | 6.54 (4.72-8.85)    | 5.98 (5.24-6.80)    | 2.45 (1.96-3.01) | 3.29 (2.76-3.90) | 1.86 (1.61-2.13) | 2.91 (2.70-3.13) |
| 2016 | 0.35 (0.04-1.27)  | 4.35 (3.04-6.02) | 8.95 (6.64-11.79)   | 8.28 (7.35-9.31)    | 2.82 (2.27-3.46) | 3.17 (2.61-3.82) | 2.08 (1.80-2.39) | 3.55 (3.30-3.81) |
| 2017 | 0.79 (0.22-2.03)  | 5.94 (4.28-8.02) | 11.06 (8.26-14.51)  | 9.65 (8.54-10.87)   | 3.80 (3.11-4.61) | 3.50 (2.86-4.25) | 2.09 (1.79-2.43) | 4.05 (3.77-4.35) |
| 2018 | 1.07 (0.35-2.49)  | 5.86 (4.15-8.04) | 16.23 (12.60-20.57) | 12.42 (11.06-13.90) | 4.62 (3.8-5.58)  | 3.25 (2.59-4.03) | 2.3 (1.98-2.66)  | 4.71 (4.38-5.05) |

**Supplementary table 5: proportion of people with recorded transgender identity, by age group and year, between 2000-2018. “-“ indicates a proportion of zero.**

|   | Rate of newly-recorded codes, per 100,000 person-years (95% CI) | Incidence rate ratio* (95% CI) | Proportion of people with transgender identity, per 10,000 (95% CI) | Prevalence rate ratio* (95% CI) |
|---|---|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>Age group (years) [between 2000-2009 only]</b> |   |                                |   |                                 |
| 10-12   | 0.33 (0.09-0.85)  | 0.17 (0.06-0.51)               | 0.10 (0.04-0.2)   | 0.29 (0.12-0.68)                |
| 13-15   | 0.60 (0.24-1.24)  | 0.30 (0.12-0.74)               | 0.16 (0.09-0.26)  | 0.48 (0.26-0.90)                |
| 16-17   | 1.99 (1.11-3.28)  | 1                              | 0.34 (0.21-0.5)   | 1                               |
| 18-29   | 1.63 (1.3-2.03)   | 0.78 (0.45-1.36)               | 1.00 (0.91-1.1)   | 2.73 (1.80-4.16)                |
| 30-39   | 1.33 (1.04-1.67)  | 0.67 (0.38-1.17)               | 1.64 (1.52-1.76)  | 4.87 (3.22-7.38)                |
| 40-49   | 1.23 (0.95-1.56)  | 0.65 (0.37-1.14)               | 1.90 (1.78-2.02)  | 5.87 (3.88-8.87)                |
| 50+   | 0.46 (0.35-0.59)  | 0.24 (0.14-0.43)               | 0.89 (0.84-0.95)  | 2.83 (1.88-4.29)                |

*\*adjusted for age group, Townsend deprivation score, and calendar year  
95% CI = 95% confidence interval*

**Supplementary table 6: Rates of new recording and proportions of transgender identity per age group, between 2000-2009.**