

## **The Physician-Patient Communications and Medical Decisions on the Gender Diversity**

*Chih-Chia Wang*\*

### **Abstract**

This article aims to discuss the impact on the physician-patient relationship and gender diversity. The gender diversity is difficult to define. We will try to define gender diversity based on the differences between sex, gender quality, sexual orientations, and gender identity. The legal relationships between the same-sex couple can be stakeholders, family members or spouses. We should understand each gender has a distinct communication pattern. Also, we should notice how to name and interview the transgender or same-sex couple patients. When the medical condition is emergent and necessary, based on same-sex partner (the third party) protection, doctors should be allowed to tell the condition of one same-sex partner to the other same-sex partner, even though it violates the patient's privacy or wills. One same-sex partner is allowed to sign surgery consent or related medical practice consent on the ground of the other same-sex partner's stakeholder when he or she is comatose. One same-sex partner is not allowed to sign the DNR related consent and the organ donation and organ transplantation consent from corpse unless he or she has been designated as a medical surrogate agent in advance or the patient has made prior written consent.

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\* Attending Physician, Department of Family Medicine, Tri-Service General Hospital; Assistant Professor, School of Medicine, National Defense Medical Center; School of Law, Ming Chuan University; General Education Center, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences; Master, School of Medicine, National Taiwan University; Ph.D, School of Law, Soochow University.  
E-mail: ccwang86@gmail.com

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