

The Effects, Notes and Impact of Misdiagnosing Transgender Conditions as Personality Disruptions Driven by Motives of Desire, Behaviour and Sex: Instead of Personality Variations Driven by a Search for Coherence of Identity and Fulfilment of Life

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10 February 2026

Intro

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Overview

Modern research and the scientific consensus from the World Authorities and Professional Medical Institutions recognize transgender conditions to be *"naturally expected variations of the human condition, intrinsic to the personality created, arising very early in life, and cannot be changed either by the individual concerned or by the predations of others in subsequent life"*: Where gender and sexual identities are both independently functioning core elements of the personality that is created. Therefore, transgender conditions are searches for coherence of identity, where its expression is a human right: They are not disruptions or perversions of sex. The 2004 Gender Recognition Act noted that the words *"men, women, male, and female"* are interchangeably used to describe both gender and sex: And it defines the term *"legal sex"* to ensure that the definition of the word *"woman"* includes the *"performance of gender"*, in addition to the *"biology of sex"*: So that legislation is always interpreted in the context that is correct. Within six years that has changed from full acceptance of transgender identities as personality variations, searches for coherence of identity and core elements of the personality: Into the current adoption by the United Kingdom Supreme Court, together with the UK Government, and the UK Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC): of a diagnosis which relies on the views of gender-critical groups and others, who deny the legitimacy of transgender identities as personality variations and human rights: by ignoring all of the pre-cognitive development that takes place in the first three years of life: which reduces them to personality disruptions and *"perversions, paraphilias or disruptions of the gender role"*, driven by motives of desire, behaviour and sex: In April 2025, the UK Supreme Court ruled that *"sex"* in the Equality Act 2010 refers to biological sex at birth, not gender identity or *"legal sex"*. Thus, reversing decades of inclusive practices, which had sought by default to maximise the inclusion of transgender individuals on the grounds of the *"performance of gender"* in everyday life: into one which now by default excludes them from being legally recognized as their identified gender in spaces and services: including clubs, social activities, and societies governed by the Act: by confining the definition of *"woman"* to the *"biology of sex"*: And by requiring that transgender women must be treated as *"men"* for the purpose of the Act. The Court's decision that the sole gateway for regulating how men and women are treated in the 2010 Equality Act, must only be through the *"biological sex assigned to them at birth"* determines that a total exclusion is put into effect.

By its own admission, and also in its judgement, the Court adopts the understanding of *"Sex matters"*, and groups who argue that transgender conditions are repressed perversions, paraphilias or disruptions of (male) homosexuality or the gender role, so not a human right: The Court's verdict also states that transgender women are as equally sheltered under the protected characteristic of *"gender reassignment"* as lesbian and gay people are under the characteristic of *"sexual orientation"*. And that *"its decision should not be taken a win for either side"*. But that can only be correct if both are deemed to be core elements of personality and identity: or both are products of sexual drives. The Court's refusal to accept the intervention of the *"Good Law Project"*; along with at least one other, also means that expert opinion, that would have provided a counterpoint to these arguments was denied. I find no evidence in the Court documents to show that the Supreme Court sought to properly and equitably consider the viewpoints of the World Authorities and Professional Institutions. It does not refer to them in its judgement, and where it may infer these, it identifies them as unreliable and incorrect. Furthermore, the diagnosis adopted by the Supreme Court, where *"inspection of the genitals at birth is sufficient to determine the appropriateness of all future gendered and sexual behaviour"*: with the argument that, *"unless some sexually motivated perversion or disruption occurs, gender identity should always be congruent with biological sex"*, is based on an ideology which simply ignores what happens during the first three to four years of life. For these reasons, I conclude that the whole of the Court judgement is based on the presumption that transgender conditions are *"perversions, paraphilias or disruptions of the gender role"*, driven by motives of desire, behaviour or sex. And in a detailed study which uses the work of behaviourist neuroscientists and others I conclude that this Court judgement has no support from neuroscience; it totally ignores the massive changes and transformations in cognitive abilities and in neurology in the first three to four years: And that this is why the Court's conclusions are dismissed by whole swathes of expert opinion as being totally *"unfounded, transgender exclusive and incorrect"*.

This does not suggest that the Court is attempting to change the law. Its decision to identify transgender conditions as sexually motivated *"perversions, paraphilias of the gender role"*, reduces the expression of transgender identities from a human right into a disruption and permission instead. Which means it denies the right to identify the transgender *"performance of gender"* as a human right in the 2004 Gender Recognition Act, and in the 2010 Equality Act. In addition, the Court states that any acts of exclusion must only be made on a justified and proportionate basis. But what is justified and proportionate depends on whether transgender conditions are considered as dangers to others because these conditions are perversions, paraphilias, or disruptions of sex: Or if they are the incongruences of gender which have enabled many thousands of transgender women to integrate fully into society, to be welcomed as the women they say they are, where they offer no dangers to women and children, where many are seen as allies in the fights for women's rights, and who are able to live full and contented lives. For centuries, gender and sexually variant activities, including transgender identities, have been very severely condemned as intrinsically disordered acts of grave depravity which; regardless of purpose, pursue illicit, perverted or inappropriate sex. That still applies in many societies. No diagnosis can be bounded by legislation. Therefore, I conclude that the Supreme Court's adoption of an ideology which ignores the effects of early and pre-cognitive development, marks a regression to traditional values. By dismissing an internationally accepted approach which recognises that both gender and sexual identities are independently functioning core elements of personality and identity, it turns an approach which for decades, had sought by default to maximise the inclusion of transgender women into everyday life: Into an approach which; by default, now excludes them: The trauma this imposes on transgender people: and historically on all gender and sexually variant people, can be huge when: Instead of diagnosing transgender conditions as human rights; searches for belonging; core elements of the personality that is created; coherence of identity; and fulfilment of life: They are now simply misdiagnosed, as suppressed perversions or paraphilias of the gender role driven by motives of behaviour, desire or sex. It also harms the awareness of how personalities and identities for all of us develop: by its manifest disregard of the impact of the first three years of life.

Supporting Information:

There are three documents in particular that are likely to be most useful

Full references and cross references to original sources are given in many of these documents, which have been written with academic peer review in mind.

The first: Gilchrist, S (2026) *“How and Why Transgender Conditions are Misdiagnosed as Personality Disruptions Driven by Motives of Desire, Behaviour and Sex: Instead of Personality Variations Driven by a Search for Coherence of Identity and Fulfilment of Life”*. : <https://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/256P-TransDiagnosis.pdf> (10 pages.)

This gives a more detailed description of early development

The Second: Gilchrist, S. (2025): *“Transgender Misdiagnoses and Human Rights”*: <https://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/256P-TransRights.pdf> (Fully referenced document)

Examines in more detail the human rights element

The Third :Gilchrist, S: (2025) *“Actions of the United Kingdom Supreme Court and the Diagnosis of Transgender Conditions”*: <https://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/256P-TransActions.pdf> (Fully referenced document)

Is an overall account of how development takes place

Precis of each of these documents follow

And a further list of resource documents is included at the end

Introductions

Gilchrist, S. (2026): *“The Impact and Consequences of Misdiagnosing Transgender Conditions as Personality Disruptions Driven by Motives of Desire, Behaviour and Sex: Instead of Personality Variations Driven by a Search for Coherence of Identity and Fulfilment of Life”*: <https://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/256P-TransIntroFull.pdf> (Text 5 pages)

Gilchrist, S. (2026): *“The Impact, Notes, and Consequences of Misdiagnosing Transgender Conditions as Personality Disruptions Driven by Motives of Desire, Behaviour and Sex: Instead of Personality Variations Driven by a Search for Coherence of Identity and Fulfilment of Life”*: <https://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/256P-TransIntroExtra.pdf> (Text 5 pages)

Gilchrist, S. (2026): *“The Consequences of Misdiagnosing Transgender Conditions as Personality Disruptions Driven by Motives of Desire, Behaviour and Sex: Instead of Personality Variations Driven by a Search for Coherence of Identity and Fulfilment of Life”*: <https://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/256P-TransIntro.pdf> (Text 1 page)

Gilchrist, S. (2026): *“The Effects of Misdiagnosing Transgender Conditions as Personality Disruptions Driven by Motives of Desire, Behaviour and Sex: Instead of Personality Variations Driven by a Search for Coherence of Identity and Fulfilment of Life”*: <https://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/256P-TransIntroOverview.pdf> (Text 1 page)

Resource Documents

Full references and cross references to original sources are given in many of these documents which have been written with academic peer review in mind.

Gilchrist, S. (2013d): *“Personality Development and LGB&T People: A New Approach”*: <http://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/201P-PersonalityDevelopmentAndLGBTPeople.pdf>

Gilchrist, S. (2024): *“What is a Woman?”*: <https://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/255P-WhatIsAWoman.pdf> . (Text: 15 pages). This is a document I prepared for intervention in advance of the Supreme Court hearing.

Gilchrist, S (2026) *“How and Why Transgender Conditions are Misdiagnosed as Personality Disruptions Driven by Motives of Desire, Behaviour and Sex: Instead of Personality Variations Driven by a Search for Coherence of Identity and Fulfilment of Life”*. : <https://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/256P-TransDiagnosis.pdf> (10 pages.)

Gilchrist, S. (2025): "What Happens when you Misdiagnose Transgender Conditions?" <https://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/256P-WhatHappens.pdf> (Text:13 pages).

Gilchrist, S. (2025): "What Happens when you Misdiagnose Transgender Conditions: Abstract" <https://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/256P-WhatHappensAbstract.pdf> (Text 1 page)

Gilchrist, S. (2025): "Transgender Diagnoses and Issues" www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/256P-TransgenderIssues (4 pages)

Gilchrist, S. (2025) "A Challenge the Supreme Court Decision and the Revised EHRC Guidance for Transgender Access to Spaces and Services": <https://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/256P-TransDamage.pdf> (Text 1 page)

Gilchrist, S. (2025) "Why the Supreme Court is Mistaken in its Understanding of Transgender Conditions": <https://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/256P-TransMisdiagnosis.pdf> (Text 2 pages)

Gilchrist, S. (2025) "Why You should Contest the Supreme Court Decision and the Revised EHRC Guidance for Transgender Access to Spaces and Services": <https://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/256P-TransContest.pdf> (Text 2 pages)

Gilchrist, S. (2025) "Actions of the United Kingdom Supreme Court and the Diagnosis of Transgender Conditions": <https://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/256P-TransActions.pdf>. (Text 20 pages)

Gilchrist, S. (2025) "Judgement of the United Kingdom Supreme Court and the Diagnosis of Transgender Conditions": <https://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/256P-TransJudgement.pdf> . (Text 31 pages: Draft)

Gilchrist, S. (2025): "The Misdiagnosis of Transgender Conditions by the Supreme Court": <https://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/256P-TransDevelopment.pdf> (Text 3 pages)

Gilchrist, S. (2025) "Transgender Misdiagnoses and Human Rights: Overview" <https://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/256P-TransRightsIntro.pdf> (Text 1 page)

Gilchrist, S. (2025) "Transgender Misdiagnoses and Human Rights: Introduction" <https://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/256P-TransRightsIntro.pdf> (Text 9 pages)

Gilchrist, S. (2025): "Transgender Misdiagnoses and Human Rights": <https://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/256P-TransRights.pdf> (Text 14 pages)

The following two documents were submitted to The Parliamentary Women and Equalities Select Committee, and the joint Committee of the House of Commons and the House of Lords on Human Rights in June 2025.

Gilchrist, S. (2025) "Verdict of the United Kingdom Supreme Court: Overview of the Effects of Misdiagnoses and the Independence of the Cass and Sullivan Reports": <https://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/256P-TransVerdictOverview.pdf> . (2 pages)

Gilchrist, S. (2025) "Verdict of the United Kingdom Supreme Court: The Consequences of Misdiagnoses and the Independence of the United Kingdom Cass and Sullivan Reports": <https://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/256P-TransVerdict.pdf> (50 pages. Draft)

Gilchrist, S. (2022): "No Blacks, No Irish, No Homosexuals, No Transgender People": <https://www.tgdr.co.uk/documents/252P-NoBlacks.pdf>

Not all of these documents have been completed: But all have been taken as far as necessary for this study

My full bibliography is available at www.tgdr.co.uk Contact at: sgen4144@gmail.com

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