Priority Topic: GENDER SPECIFIC ISSUES

Key Features:

1. In the assessment of clinical problems that might present differently in men and women, maintain an inclusive differential diagnosis that allows for these differences (e.g., women with coronary artery disease, depression in males).

What you should study:

✓ Stroke Prevention in Women AAFP 2015
✓ Perinatal Depression in Men AAFP 2016
✓ CVD Prevention in Women AAFP 2012
✓ Diagnosis of CAD in Women 2015
✓ Coronary Artery Disease in Women 2013
✓ Gender Perceptions in Eating Disorders
✓ Treatment challenges in Men with Eating Disorders CMAJ 2013
✓ Sexual Dysfunction in Women AAFP 2015
✓ Men and Sexual Assault AASAS

2. As part of caring for women with health concerns, assess the possible contribution of domestic violence.

What you should study: Remember: also assess the possible impact of Intimate Partner Violence in men!

• See also Priority Topic: Domestic Violence

✓ Intimate Partner Violence AAFP 2016
✓ EM Cases BCE 65: Intimate Partner Violence
✓ Male Victims of IPV Factsheet
✓ Men as victims of IPV 2011
3. When men and women present with stress-related health concerns, assess the possible contribution of role-balancing issues (e.g., work-life balance or between partners).

**What you should study:**
- Gender and Stress APA
- Gender Roles and Traits in Stress and Health 2015

4. Establish office policies and practices to ensure patient comfort and choice, especially with sensitive examinations (e.g., positioning for Pap, chaperones for genital/rectal exams).

**What you should study:** not sure how this would come up on an exam, but this is an interesting guideline on Pelvic Exams
- Pelvic Exams by Medical Students SOGC 2010

5. Interpret and apply research evidence for your patients in light of gender bias present in clinical studies (e.g., ASA use in women).

**What you should study:**
- Gender bias in Clinical Research Sorry - I don’t have a resource on specific studies with gender bias, but you can assume it’s most of them! I think the idea of this KF is to pay attention to gender bias when applying evidence-based medicine in your clinical practice.