



Supporting Information

Supplementary material

**This appendix was part of the submitted manuscript and has been peer reviewed.
It is posted as supplied by the authors.**

Appendix to: Kirkman M, Honda T, McDonald SJ, et al. Consideration of sex and gender: an analysis of Australian clinical guidelines. *Med J Aust* 2025; doi: 10.5694/mja2.52602.

TABLE 1: List of guidelines and inclusion of sex and/or gender information

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
Ambulance Victoria	Clinical Practice Guidelines for Ambulance and MICA Paramedics, version 1.9, 2019 https://www.ambulance.vic.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Clinical-Practice-Guidelines-2018-Edition-1.9-1.pdf	Ambulance Victoria	Emergency	“Gender”, “male” not found in text search. “Sex” found once: “same- sex”. “Female” used.	Sex-related management & referral of acute alcohol intoxication. Female & male patients can present differently (cardio). Clinical red flag for pregnant women. “Female genital cutting” to be treated sensitively.	Be mindful of gender cues in conversation: patient may be referred to as they/them. Gender safety: consider any specific safety needs or concerns relating to person’s gender.	No details of method.
Australasian College of Dermatologists	Practice guidelines for teledermatology in Australia, 2020 Abbott, et al. (2020), Practice guidelines for teledermatology in Australia. <i>Australas J Dermatol</i> , 61: e293-e302.	Australasian College of Dermatologists	Dermatology	No sex or gender terms identified in text search.	No sex-related data or information.	No gender considerations.	No details of method.

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
Australasian Sexual and Reproductive Health Alliance (ASRHA)	Australian sexually transmitted infection (STI) management guidelines for use in primary care 2022 update Ong et al. (2023). Australian sexually transmitted infection (STI) management guidelines for use in primary care 2022 update. <i>Sexual Health</i> , 20, 1-8.	Endorsed by Blood Borne Viruses and Sexually Transmissible Infections Standing Committee. Accepted by RACGP	Infectious diseases	Terms used. Refers to “gender-diverse” people. No definition of gender.	Precautions by different type of STIs for men who have sex with men, or pregnant women.	Considerations for transgender & gender diverse people.	“Consultation”; no formal method given.
Australia & New Zealand Musculoskeletal Clinical Trials Network	An Australian Living Guideline for the Pharmacological Management of Inflammatory Arthritis, 2022 https://files.magicapp.org/guideline/bb6a4ff1-031c-429d-b1ce-5c907287251b/published_guideline_6122-1_15.pdf	NHMRC	Orthopaedics	“Gender”, “female”, “woman”, not identified in text search. “(Male) sex” appears once; not defined.	Male sex as socioeconomic predictor.	No gender considerations.	GRADE
Australian & New Zealand Hip Fracture Registry	Australian and New Zealand guideline for hip fracture care - improving outcomes in hip fracture management of adults, 2014 https://anzhfr.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/1164/2021/12/ANZ-Guideline-for-Hip-Fracture-Care.pdf	NHMRC & 10 other organisations	Orthopaedics	“Sex” used once, not defined. “Gender” used twice, meaning sex.	Sex as risk factor.	No gender considerations.	ADAPTE method, AGREE II, used original NICE assessments of GRADE.

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
Australian and New Zealand Anaesthetic Allergy Group	Perioperative Anaphylaxis Management Guideline 2022 https://www.anzca.edu.au/resources/professional-documents/endorsed-guidelines/anaphylaxis-guideline-2022.pdf	ANZCA	Anaesthesia	No sex or gender terms identified in text search.	No sex-related data or information.	No gender considerations.	No details of method.
Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists & Faculty of Pain Medicine (ANZCA)	Standards for Anaesthesia, 2023 https://www.anzca.edu.au/resources/college-publications/anaesthesia-standards-2022-pilot.pdf	ANZCA	Anaesthesia	No sex or gender terms identified in text search.	No sex-related data or information.	No gender considerations.	No details of method.
Australian Childhood Stroke Advisory Committee	Australian Clinical Consensus Guideline: The diagnosis and acute management of childhood stroke, 2019 Medley et al. (2019). Australian Clinical Consensus Guideline: The diagnosis and acute management of childhood stroke. <i>Int J Stroke</i> , 14:94-106.	Stroke Foundation of Australia Australian and New Zealand Childhood Stroke Society	Paediatrics	“Gender”, “sex”, “female”, “male”, “girl”, “boy” not found in text search.	No sex-related data or information.	No gender considerations.	GRADE

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
Australian Diabetes Society	Australian Evidence-Based Clinical Guidelines for Diabetes, 2020 https://www.diabetessociety.com.au/20211104%20Guideline-Australian-Evidence-Based-Clinical-Guidelines-for-Diabetes.pdf	NHMRC	Endocrinology	“Sex”, “gender”, “female”, “male” not identified in text search. Use “women”, “men”.	Cardiovascular risk factors for women & men. Considerations of women for medical device & medication.	No gender considerations.	GRADE
Australian Government Department of Health and Aged Care	2023 Australian Guideline for assessing and managing cardiovascular disease risk, 2024 Nelson et al. (2024). 2023 Australian guideline for assessing and managing cardiovascular disease risk. <i>Med J Aust</i> , 220, 482-490.	RACGP	Cardiology	“Sex” used once correctly; not defined. Use “women”, “men”. “Gender” not located.	Sex-related prevalence, risk factors, diagnostic & management recommendations.	No gender considerations.	GRADE
Australasian Hepatology Association	AHA Consensus-based Nursing Guidelines for the Care of People with Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Advanced Liver Disease and Hepatocellular Carcinoma, 2019 https://www.hepatologyassociation.com.au/public/23/files/Resources/AHA_PUBLICATION%20LAYOUT_FINAL.pdf	APNA ASHM GESA Hepatitis Australia	Nursing	“Sex, “gender” not found in text search. “Female” appears twice.	Sex-related risk factors.	No gender considerations.	“Consensus-based” method.

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
Australian Institute of Sport	Concussion and Brain Health, Position Statement, 2024 https://www.concussioninsport.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/1132470/AIS-Concussion-and-Brain-Health-Position-Statement-2024-FINAL.pdf	RACGP	Sports medicine	Both defined, used correctly.	Sex-related data & information: prevalence, physical differences. Lack of sex-specific research noted.	Lack of gender-specific evidence noted.	No details of method.
Australian Professional Association for Trans Health (AusPATH)	Position statement on the hormonal management of adult transgender and gender diverse individuals, 2019 Cheung, et al. (2019). Position statement on the hormonal management of adult transgender and gender diverse individuals. <i>Med J Aust</i> , 211, 127-133.	Endorsed by AusPATH, Endocrine Society of Australia (ESA), Royal Australasian College of Physicians (RACP)	Endocrinology	Definitions of gender identity, gender expression, sex assigned at birth.	Transgender-related hormone therapy recommendations.	Establish & affirm person’s gender identity. Use preferred name & pronoun. Use legal identity markers for Medicare. Hormonal therapy: effective in aligning physical characteristics with gender identity; in addition to respectful care, can improve mental health.	GRADE

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Australian Technical Advisory Group on Immunisation (ATAGI)	Australian immunisation handbook, 2018, updated 2024 Australian Technical Advisory Group on Immunisation. Australian Immunisation Handbook. Australian Government Department of Health and Aged Care, Canberra, 2022, immunisationhandbook.health.gov.au.	NHMRC	Immunology	“Gender” used to mean “sex”. “Sex” used in connection with sexual intercourse. “Female”, “male” used. “Women” used in conjunction with childbearing.	Sex-specific risks, treatment.	None identified.	GRADE
Autism CRC (Cooperative Research Centre)	National Guideline for the Assessment and Diagnosis of Autism in Australia, updated 2023 https://www.autismcrc.com.au/best-practice/assessment-and-diagnosis	NHMRC	Paediatrics	“Sex” not defined. Sex & gender used interchangeably. Define gender identity for transgender people.	Sex-related prevalence, assessment, diagnosis. Consider how ASD can manifest differently in women & men.	Evidence that being transgender or gender diverse is more common in people on the autism spectrum than in broader population. Sensitivity to gender-related language important during assessment of ASD.	Adapted GRADE; consensus.

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
Cancer Council Australia	Clinical practice guidelines for the diagnosis and management of Barrett’s oesophagus and early oesophageal adenocarcinoma, 2015 Whiteman, et al. (2015). Australian clinical practice guidelines for BE and EAC. <i>J Gastroenterol Hepatol</i> , 30: 804-820.	Cancer Council Australia	Oncology	No definition. “Sex” & “gender” used for “sex”.	Sex-related prevalence & risk factors.	No gender considerations.	Cancer Council Australia guidelines method; consensus.
Cancer Council Australia	Clinical practice guidelines for the prevention and diagnosis of lung cancer, 2022 (now live, with online updates) (391 pp version assessed) https://www.cancer.org.au/assets/pdf/guidelines-lung-cancer	Cancer Council Australia Initial version endorsed by NHMRC	Oncology	“Female gender” (= sex) found once in text search. “Sex”, “male” not found in text search. “Men and women” found once; “women” twice.	Limited sex- related data and information.	No gender considerations.	Cancer Council Australia guidelines method; consensus.
Cancer Council Australia	Clinical practice guidelines for the treatment of lung cancer, 2022 https://www.cancer.org.au/assets/pdf/guidelines-lung-cancer	Initial version endorsed by NHMRC	Oncology	No definition. “Gender” used for “sex”. “Women” & “men” used.	Sex-related prevalence. Sex-related psychotherapy intervention.	No gender considerations.	Cancer Council Australia guidelines method; consensus.

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
Cancer Council Australia	Clinical practice guidelines for the diagnosis and management of melanoma, 2021 https://wiki.cancer.org.au/australia/Guidelines:Melanoma	Original version endorsed by NHMRC	Oncology	No definition. “Sex” & “gender” used interchangeably.	Sex-related risk factors, prevalence, diagnosis, management.	No gender considerations.	Cancer Council Australia guidelines method; consensus.
Cancer Council Australia	Clinical practice guidelines for hepatocellular carcinoma surveillance for people at high risk in Australia, 2023 https://app.magicapp.org/#/guideline/7585	Approved by NHMRC Endorsed by RACGP	Oncology	Refer to “gender identities”, undefined, as part of sensitive care in general. Otherwise, gender = sex.	Sex-related HCC surveillance for people of Asia- Pacific & Sub- Saharan background; treatment recommendations.	No gender considerations.	GRADE
Cancer Council Australia	Clinical practice guidelines for the prevention, early detection and management of colorectal cancer, 2017; wiki updates 2023 https://www.cancer.org.au/clinical-guidelines/bowel-cancer/colorectal-cancer	NHMRC	Oncology	No definition. “Sex” & “gender” used interchangeably to mean sex.	Sex-related screening & prevalence.	No gender considerations.	Cancer Council Australia guidelines method; consensus.

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
Cancer Council Australia	Cancer pain management in adults, updated 2024 https://www.cancer.org.au/assets/pdf/cancer-pain-management-in-adults	Cancer Council Australia	Oncology	“Gender”, “sex”, “female”, “male”, “woman”, “man” not identified in text search.	No sex-related data or information.	No gender considerations. Suggest seeing other guidelines for “psychosocial concerns”.	Cancer Council Australia guidelines method; ADAPTE approach to assessing evidence.
Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand	A Clinical Guide for Assessment and Prescription of Exercise and Physical Activity in Cardiac Rehabilitation. A CSANZ Position Statement, 2023 Verdicchio C, et al. (2023). A clinical guide for assessment and prescription of exercise and physical activity in cardiac rehabilitation. A CSANZ Position Statement. <i>Heart, Lung and Circulation</i> , 32, 1035-1048.	Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand Funded by NHMRC	Cardiology	“Sex” & “gender” (meaning sex) each identified once; neither term defined. “Women”, “men”, “female”, “male” not identified in text search.	No sex-related data or information, apart from statement that sex is not a factor in strength.	No gender considerations.	No details of method.

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Centre of Perinatal Excellence (COPE)	Mental Health Care in the Perinatal Period: Australian Clinical Practice Guideline, 2017 https://www.cope.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/COP-E-Perinatal-MH-Guideline_Final-2018.pdf Austin M-P, Highet N & the Expert Working Group. (2017). Mental health care in the perinatal period: Australian clinical practice guideline. Melbourne: Centre of Perinatal Excellence.	NHMRC	Obstetrics	Gender used correctly but not defined.	Focus on women. Consider male partner mental health assessment & screening in perinatal period.	Gender inequalities: woman as economically insecure, primary carer, subject to violence. Consider gender roles in parenting. Consider transgender parents.	GRADE
Childhood Hearing Australasian Medical Professionals network	Consensus guidelines on investigation and clinical management of childhood hearing loss, 2019 Sung et al. (2019), Childhood Hearing Australasian Medical Professionals network: Consensus guidelines on investigation and clinical management of childhood hearing loss. <i>J Paediatr Child Health</i> , 55: 1013-1022.	Not stated	Paediatrics	“Gender”, “sex”, “female”, “male”, “girl”, “boy” not found in text search.	No sex-related data or information.	No gender considerations.	NHMRC levels of evidence; consensus.

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Children’s Health Queensland, Queensland Government	Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA) and Hyperosmolar Hyperglycaemic State (HHS) – Emergency management in children, 2024 https://www.childrens.health.qld.gov.au/for-health-professionals/queensland-paediatric-emergency-care-qpec/queensland-paediatric-clinical-guidelines/dka-hyperosmolar-hyperglycaemic-state	RACGP	Paediatrics	“Gender”, “sex”, “female”, “male”, “girl”, “boy” not found in text search.	No sex-related data or information.	No gender considerations.	No details of method.
Clinical Oncology Society of Australia (COSA)	COSA guidelines for fertility preservation for people with cancer. Updated 2022 https://www.cancer.org.au/clinical-guidelines/cancer-fertility-preservation	CANTEEN Fertility Society of Australia & New Zealand	Oncology	Terms not defined. Sex used correctly.	Detailed information about women, men.	Psychosocial aspects relevant to women, men.	NHMRC evidence hierarchy; consensus.
Endocrine Society of Australia	Guidelines for the Management of Thyroid Cancer, 2014 (British guidelines adopted for Australia) Perros et al. (2014). Guidelines for the management of thyroid cancer. <i>Clinical Endocrinology</i> , 81, 1-122.	Endocrine Society of Australia	Endocrinology	“Gender” used for “sex”. No definitions.	Sex-related risk factors.	No gender considerations.	SIGN 50.4 grading of evidence; consensus.

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Endocrine Society of Australia, Australasian Association of Clinical Biochemists	Harmonisation of Endocrine Dynamic Testing—Adult (HEDTA), 2021 https://www.endocrinesociety.org.au/guidelines.asp#hedta	Endocrine Society of Australia	Endocrinology	Use “women”, not sex or gender.	Test & diagnosis recommendations for women.	No gender considerations.	No details of method.
Gastroenterological Society of Australia	Clinical Update for General Practitioners and Physicians: Inflammatory Bowel Disease. Updated 2018; further update in progress. https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-2712116930/view	Gastroenterological Society of Australia	General practice	Use “women”, “men”, not “sex” or “gender”.	Sex-related diagnosis, testing, routine follow-up. Precautions in relation to pregnancy, breastfeeding, post-menopause.	No gender considerations.	No details of method.
Gastroenterological Society of Australia	Australian consensus recommendations for the management of hepatitis B, 2022 Lubel et al. (2022). Australian consensus recommendations for the management of hepatitis B. <i>Med J Aust</i> , 216, 478-486.	Endorsed by Hepatitis Australia	Infectious diseases	“Sex” used only for men who have sex with men. “Gender” used once for “sex”. “Women”, “men” used.	Sex-related prevalence, risk factors, diagnosis, management.	No gender considerations.	GRADE

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Gastroenterological Society of Australia	Australian recommendations for the management of hepatitis C virus infection: a consensus statement, 2022 https://www.hepcguidelines.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/hepatitis-C-virus-infection-a-consensus-statement-2022.pdf	Endorsed by Australasian Hepatology Association, ASHM, Australasian Society for Infectious Diseases, Hepatitis Australia	Infectious diseases	“Sex” used correctly, not defined. “Gender” not located.	Sex-related prevalence. Pregnant women.	No gender considerations.	GRADE
General Practice Supervision Australia	LGBTQIA+ Health and Inclusive Healthcare in General Practice—An Introduction to Teaching and Learning, 2021 https://gpsa.org.au/lgbtqia-inclusive-healthcare	Not stated	General practice	Clearly define “sex”, “gender”, “sexual orientation”, including queer, lesbian, gay, non-binary gender, bisexual, agender, asexual, pansexual.	Contraception, reproductive health, alcohol, smoking, safe sex, STIs, cancer, mental health, ageing.	Health of trans, non-binary, gender diverse people. Gender identity & expression. Affirmation, hormone therapy, surgery. Health disparities arising from discrimination, marginalisation, abuse, violence, stigma.	No details of method.

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Guideline Adaptation Committee	Clinical Practice Guidelines and Principles of Care for People with Dementia, 2016 Guideline Adaptation Committee. (2016). Clinical Practice Guidelines and Principles of Care for People with Dementia. Sydney. Guideline Adaptation Committee. https://cdpc.sydney.edu.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/CDP-C-Dementia-Guidelines_WEB.pdf	Approved by NHMRC Endorsed by 8 organisations	Geriatrics	“Sex” (once), “gender” (twice) not defined; used to mean sex. “Women”, “men” used.	Sex-related prevalence.	Should identify needs of people with dementia arising from diversity, including gender (= sex?), sexual orientation. Demands of being a carer; carers usually female.	GRADE
International PCOS Network	International Evidence-based Guideline for the Assessment and Management of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome, 2023 Teede et al. (2023). <i>International Evidence-based Guideline for the Assessment and Management of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome</i> . Monash University. https://www.monash.edu/medicine/mchri/pcos/guideline	NHMRC	Gynaecology	Terms not defined. “Gender” used for “sex”. Statement about being inclusive, non-binary, gender-neutral. Use “female” for “biological sex”. Use “woman/women” to “encompass all genders” affected by PCOS.	As implied in treatment for PCOS.	Impact of PCOS psychosocially & culturally.	GRADE

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Kidney Health Australia	Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) Management in Primary Care: Guidance and clinical tips to help detect, manage and refer patients with CKD in your practice, 5 th edition, 2024 https://assets.kidney.org.au/resources/KHA-CKD-Handbook-5th-Ed-July2024.pdf	Accepted by RACGP Endorsed by Australian and New Zealand Society of Nephrology, Australian Primary Healthcare Nurses Association, Renal Society of Australasia	General practice	“Sex”, “gender”, “men”, “female”, “male” not found in text search. Use only “women”.	Sex-related treatment & management, including care of “women and people with uteruses”.	One reference to impact of CKD on “psychosocial wellbeing”.	No details of method.
Kidney Health Australia	KHA-CARI guideline: diagnosis and treatment of urinary tract infection in children, 2015 McTaggart et al. (2015). KHA-CARI guideline: diagnosis and treatment of urinary tract infection in children. <i>Nephrology</i> , 20, 55-60.	Australian and New Zealand Society of Nephrology, Kidney Health Australia, Australian Living Evidence Consortium	Nephrology	“Gender”, “sex”, “female” not found in text search. “Girls” & “male” once each, “boys” 3 times.	Treatment appropriate to sex.	No gender considerations.	GRADE (details in online version).

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Living Evidence for Australian Pregnancy and Postnatal Care (LEAPP)	<p>Australian Living Evidence Collaboration: Australian Pregnancy Care Guidelines, version 2, 2024</p> <p>https://files.magicapp.org/guideline/3e90d236-01ee-474c-908c-f6f23237552c/published_guideline_8382-2_1.pdf</p>	<p>NHMRC</p> <p>Endorsement from 24 listed organisations</p>	Obstetrics	“Sex”, “gender” not defined; used correctly.	Preparing women & their partners for childbirth.	<p>Gender inequalities: women’s economic insecurity, primary caregiver, subject to violence. Use preferred pronouns, appropriate gendered language. Consider female health professional for CALD women to ensure cultural safety. Presence of woman’s partner can discourage disclosure of domestic violence.</p>	GRADE
Lung Foundation Australia	<p>The COPD-X Plan: Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for the management of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, 2023</p> <p>https://copdx.org.au</p>	Endorsed by RACGP	General practice	“Gender” & “sex” used for “sex”.	Sex-related risk factors, comorbidities, treatment effects.	Psychosocial considerations (not linked to gender).	GRADE

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
Migrant and Refugee Women’s Health Partnership	Guide for Clinicians Working with Interpreters in Healthcare Settings, 2019. https://culturaldiversityhealth.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Guide-for-clinicians-working-with-interpreters-in-healthcare-settings-Jan2019.pdf	Accepted by RACGP	General practice	“Sex” not found in text search. “Gender” not defined, used for “sex”.	“Gender-concordance” (=sex) for interpreter, health carer.	Implicit, not explicit, gender awareness. Consider risks of known person/partner as interpreter.	Limited details of method; “evidence-based”.
Monash University Guideline Development Group	Clinical guideline for the diagnosis and management of work-related mental health conditions in general practice, 2019 https://www.racgp.org.au/FS/DEDEV/media/documents/Clinical%20Resources/Guidelines/Mental%20health/Work-related-mental-health-conditions-in-general-practice.pdf Mazza et al. (2019). Clinical guideline for the diagnosis and management of work-related mental health conditions in general practice. Melbourne: Monash University.	Approved by NHMRC Endorsed by RACGP	General practice	Use “gender,” not defined. “Sex” not found in text search. Use “women”, “men”.	Sex-related prevalence & diagnostic management. Sex-related job strain. Sex-attributable depression. Sex-related harmful drinking.	Gender & culture considered. Incorporates Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander communities; culturally & linguistically diverse populations; LGBTQI+ people.	GRADE + others.

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National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation, Royal Australian College of General Practitioners	National guide to a preventive health assessment for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, 3 rd edition, 2018 https://www.racgp.org.au/FS/DEDEV/media/documents/Clinical%20Resources/Resources/National-guide-3rd-ed-Sept-2018-web.pdf	Endorsed by NACCHO, RACGP Sponsored by Australian Government Department of Health	General practice, Aboriginal health	No definitions. “Gender” used for “sex”. Acknowledge transgender.	Sex-related risk factors & management recommendations for preventive health in obesity, smoking, alcohol use, physical activity. Precautions in relation to pregnancy, post-menopause.	Psychosocial assessment for adolescent girls & boys in home environment, education, nutrition, activities, drugs, sexuality, suicide, depression, safety.	NHMRC levels of evidence; “evidence-based”.
National Asthma Council	Australian Asthma Handbook, 2022 https://www.astmahandbook.org.au	Endorsed by RACGP & others	General practice	No definitions. Adolescent “girls” & “boys” used.	Sex-related risk factors in adolescents.	“Psychosocial factors” considered.	GRADE
National COVID-19 Clinical Evidence Taskforce	Australian guidelines for the clinical care of people with COVID-19, 2020 https://files.magicapp.org/guideline/5385329d-4e37-43d4-aa99-3ae393bfa59f/published_guideline_5360-40_0.pdf	NHMRC approval being sought	Infectious diseases	Not defined. “Gender identity” used; avoid binary assumptions. “Sex” not found in text search; “female”, “male”, “women”, “men” used.	Sex differences in research results.	Gender aware but not explicit.	GRADE

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National Diabetes Services Scheme	Clinical guiding principles for sick day management of adults with type 1 and type 2 diabetes, 2020 https://www.adea.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Sickdays-_12.pdf	Not stated	Endocrinology	“Gender”, “sex”, “female”, “male”, “men” not found in text search. “Women” used.	Care of pregnant women.	No gender considerations.	Limited details of method. “Evidence-based best practice”.
National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC)	Ethical guidelines for organ transplantation from deceased donors, 2016 https://www.nhmrc.gov.au/about-us/publications/ethical-guidelines-organ-transplantation-deceased-donors	NHMRC	Ethics	No definitions. “Sex”, “female”, “male” not found in text search. “Gender” used for “sex”. “Woman”, “man” used in case studies.	Women’s experience of being an organ recipient. “Gender” (sex) should be considered to prevent discrimination against potential recipients.	No gender considerations.	No details of method.
National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC)	Australian Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Infection in Healthcare, 2024 https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/sites/default/files/2024-01/australian_guidelines_for_the_prevention_and_control_of_infection_in_healthcare_current_version_v11.22_9_january_2024.pdf	NHMRC	Infectious diseases	No definitions. “Gender” used once to mean “sex”. “Sex” used twice for epidemiological data. “Women” found once. “Female”, “male” not found.	No sex-related data or information, apart from caution for pregnant women.	No gender considerations.	GRADE

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC)	Australian guidelines to reduce health risks from drinking alcohol, 2020 https://www.nhmrc.gov.au/about-us/publications/australian-guidelines-reduce-health-risks-drinking-alcohol#block-views-block-file-attachments-content-block-1	NHMRC	General	“Gender” not found in text search. “Sex” used accurately, undefined.	Sex-related prevalence, risk factors, management, treatment recommendations. Precautions in relation to pregnancy & breastfeeding.	No specific gender considerations.	GRADE
National Heart Foundation of Australia	Guideline for diagnosis and management hypertension in adults, 2016 https://assets.contentstack.io/v3/assets/blt8a393bb3b76c0ede/bltbf3d36e10b48f01f/65b0963ea933e532ae0286de/01_Hypertension-guideline-2016_WEB.pdf Gabb et al. (2016). Guideline for the diagnosis and management of hypertension in adults — 2016. <i>Med J Aust</i> , 205, 85-89.	National Heart Foundation of Australia	Cardiology	“Gender”, “sex”, “women”, “men”, “female”, “male” not found in text search of <i>Med J Aust</i> article. “Sex” found once in online version. “Women”, “men”, “female”, “male” identified in online version.	Online only: Sex-related risk factors, diagnosis, treatment. Precautions in relation to pregnant women.	No gender considerations.	GRADE

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
National Heart Foundation of Australia, Cardiac Society of Australia & New Zealand	<p>Australian Clinical Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Management of Atrial Fibrillation, 2018</p> <p>Brieger et al. (2018). National Heart Foundation of Australia and Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand: Australian clinical guidelines for the diagnosis and management of atrial fibrillation. <i>Heart Lung Circ</i>, 27, 1209–1266.</p> <p><i>Summary:</i> Brieger et al. (2018). National Heart Foundation of Australia and Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand: Australian clinical guidelines for the diagnosis and management of atrial fibrillation. <i>Med J Aust</i>, 209, 356-362.</p>	<p>Australian College of Nursing, Australian College of Rural & Remote Medicine, Australian Commission on Quality & Safety in Health Care, Australian & New Zealand Society of Cardiac & Thoracic Surgeons, Stroke Foundation</p>	<p>Cardiology</p>	<p>“Gender”, “men” not found in text search (full version). “Sex” found 3 times, each with “female”, undefined, “women” once.</p>	<p>Sex-related risk factors, treatment recommendations.</p>	<p>No gender considerations.</p>	<p>GRADE</p>

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
National Heart Foundation of Australia, Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand	Australian Clinical Guidelines for the Management of Acute Coronary Syndromes, 2016 Chew et al. (2016). National Heart Foundation of Australia and Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand: Australian clinical guidelines for the management of acute coronary syndromes. <i>Med J Aust</i> , 205, 128-133.	National Heart Foundation of Australia, Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand	Cardiology	“Gender”, “sex”, “women”, “men”, “female”, “male” not found in text search.	No sex considerations.	No gender considerations.	GRADE
National Heart Foundation of Australia, Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand	Guidelines for the Prevention, Detection, and Management of Heart Failure in Australia, 2018 Atherton et al. (2018). National Heart Foundation of Australia and Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand: guidelines for the prevention, detection, and management of heart failure in Australia. <i>Heart Lung Circ</i> , 27, 1123-1208.	Australian College of Nursing, Australian College of Rural & Remote Medicine, Australian Commission on Safety & Quality in Health Care, Australian & New Zealand Society of Cardiac & Thoracic Surgeons	Cardiology	“Female gender” (=sex) found once. Use “women”, “men”.	Sex-related risk factors, diagnosis, treatment recommendations. Precautions in relation to Indigenous pregnant women.	No gender considerations.	GRADE

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
Phoenix Australia	Australian Guidelines for the Prevention and Treatment of Acute Stress Disorder, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Complex PTSD, 2021 https://www.phoenixaustralia.org/australian-guidelines-for-ptsd	Approved by NHMRC Endorsed by Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists, Royal Australian College of General Practitioners, Australian Psychological Society	Psychiatry	No definitions. “Sex” & “gender” used interchangeably.	Sex-related prevalence, risk factors. Sex of practitioner to be considered in working with survivors of sexual assault. Recommend particular intervention, treatment, management for women who are First Nations, refugees, migrants, experiencing interpersonal violence.	Consider cultural factors in who should provide treatment: age, seniority, gender (= sex & gender?).	GRADE
Rheumatic Heart Disease (RHD) Australia	The 2020 Australian guideline for prevention, diagnosis and management of acute rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease (edition 3.2), 2022 https://www.rhdaustralia.org.au/system/files/fileuploads/arf_rhd_guidelines_3.2_edition_march_2022.pdf	Endorsed by 24 national organisations	Cardiology	No definitions. “Sex” & “gender” both used for “sex”.	Sex-related prevalence, risk factors, diagnosis, management, recommendations · Precautions in relation to pregnancy, breastfeeding. Focus on women & girls.	Cultural but not gender considerations.	GRADE

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists	Endometriosis clinical practice guideline, 2021 https://ranzco.edu.au/resources/endometriosis-clinical-practice-guideline	RANZCOG	Gynaecology	“Gender” identified once. Target population includes “gender diverse” people, not defined. “Women” occurs frequently. “Sex”, “men”, “female”, “male” not found in text search.	Implicit in biological condition; emphasise “people”.	Gender aware. Psychosocial aspects considered.	GRADE
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Ophthalmologists	Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Collaborative Care of glaucoma patients and suspects by ophthalmologists and optometrists in Australia, 2019 https://ranzco.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Guidelines-for-the-Collaborative-Care-of-Glaucoma-Patients.pdf	Approved by RANZCO Board	Ophthalmology	“Gender”, “sex”, “women”, “men”, “female” “male” not identified in text search.	No sex-related data or information.	No gender considerations.	Limited details of method. Based on UK assessment of evidence.

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists	Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists clinical practice guidelines for the treatment of panic disorder, social anxiety disorder and generalised anxiety disorder, 2018 Andrews et al. (2018). Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists clinical practice guidelines for the treatment of panic disorder, social anxiety disorder and generalised anxiety disorder. <i>Aust N Z J Psychiatr</i> , 52(12):1109-1172.	Approved by RANZCP Board	Psychiatry	“Gender” used (once) to mean “sex”. “Sex” not identified in text search. “Women”, “men” used throughout.	Sex-related prevalence, diagnosis, treatment recommendations. Consideration for special populations including perinatal women.	No gender considerations.	NHMRC levels of evidence; “evidence-based”, “consensus-based”.
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists	The 2020 Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists clinical practice guidelines for mood disorders, 2021 Malhi et al. (2021). The 2020 Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists clinical practice guidelines for mood disorders. <i>Aust N Z J Psychiatr</i> , 55:7-117.	RANZCP	Psychiatry	No definitions. “Gender” used for “sex”. “Women”, “men” used throughout.	Sex-related prevalence, diagnosis, treatment recommendations. Considerations for special populations including pregnant women. Some patients may be better assessed & treated by clinician of	Gender considerations implied: circumstances of women with postpartum depression.	“Evidence-based”, “consensus-based”.

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
					same sex.		
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists	Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists clinical practice guideline for the management of deliberate self-harm, 2016 Carter et al. (2016). Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists clinical practice guideline for the management of deliberate self-harm. <i>Aust N Z J Psychiatr</i> , 50, 939-1000.	RANZCP Board	Psychiatry	“Gender” used for sex & applied to “Māori gender and social roles”. “Sex” used (once) appropriately. No definitions. “Women”, “men”, “female”, “male” used throughout.	Protective & risk factors of sex.	Implicit but not explicit.	NHMRC levels of evidence; “consensus-based”.
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists	Guideline for Imaging of Suspected Non-Accidental Injury, 2022 https://www.ranzcr.com/component/edocman/guideline-for-imaging-of-suspected-non-accidental-injury/viewdocument/1831?Itemid=424	RANZCR	Radiology	“Gender”, “sex”, “female”, “male” not identified in text search. About children.	No sex-related data or information.	No gender considerations.	No details of method; “evidence-based”.

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists	MRI Safety Guidelines, version 3.0, 2021 https://www.ranzcr.com/college/document-library/mri-safety-guidelines	RANZCR Faculty of Clinical Radiology	Radiology	“Gender”, “men”, “female”, “male” not found in text search. “Sex” used once, appropriately. “Women” used once with “pregnant”.	Limited sex- related risk factor & management.	No gender considerations.	No details of method. “Evidence- based culture”.
Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (RACGP)	Smoking, nutrition, alcohol, physical activity (SNAP), 2 nd edition, 2015 https://www.racgp.org.au/clinical-resources/clinical-guidelines/key-racgp-guidelines/view-all-racgp-guidelines/snap	RACGP	General practice	No definitions. “Gender used (once) for “sex”. “Sex” used once. “Women”, “men” used.	Sex-related risk factors in smoking, overweight, nutrition, alcohol, physical activities, information management in clinic or organisation.	Implied gender considerations: Socioeconomical ly disadvantaged women.	Limited details of method. NHMRC levels of evidence.
Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (RACGP)	Osteoporosis management and fracture prevention in postmenopausal women and men over 50 years of age, 2024 https://healthybonesaustralia.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/hba-racgp-guidelines-2024.pdf	Endorsed by RACGP Board	General practice	No definitions. “Gender” used (once) for “sex”. “Sex”, “women”, “men” used throughout.	Sex-related prevalence, risk factors, prevention, treatment recommendation s.	No gender considerations.	Limited details of method. NHMRC levels of evidence. Consensus implied.

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (RACGP)	e-Mental health: A guide for GPs, 2018 https://www.racgp.org.au/clinical-resources/clinical-guidelines/guidelines-by-topic/mental-health-1/e-mental-health	RACGP	General practice	“Gender”, “sex”, “woman”, “man”, “female”, “male” not identified in text search.	No sex-related data or information.	No gender considerations.	No details of method.
Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (RACGP)	Guideline for the management of knee and hip osteoarthritis, 2 nd edition, 2018 https://www.racgp.org.au/getattachment/71ab5b77-afdf-4b01-90c3-04f61a910be6/Guideline-for-the-management-of-knee-and-hip-osteoarthritis.aspx	NHMRC	General practice	No definitions. “Gender” used (twice) for “sex”. “Sex” not found in text search. “Women”, “men” used.	Sex-related prevalence, risk factors, diagnosis.	No gender considerations.	GRADE
Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (RACGP)	Management of type 2 diabetes: A handbook for general practice, 2020 https://www.racgp.org.au/getattachment/00186565-b7b3-4eb8-aefb-e7f8ff3973d5/Management-of-type-2-diabetes-A-handbook-for-general-practice.aspx	RACGP, Diabetes Australia	General practice	No definitions. “Gender” used once to mean “sex”. “Sex” not found in text search. “Women”, “men”, “female”, “male” used.	Sex-related diagnosis, management, risk factors, recommendations.	“Psychosocial” factors discussed, not explicitly gender-aware.	Minimal details of method; used NHMRC, USA, Canadian levels of evidence.

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (RACGP)	Prescribing drugs of dependence in general practice, Part A Clinical governance framework, 2015 (updated 2019); Part B Benzodiazepines, 2015 (updated 2019) https://www.racgp.org.au/getattachment/b1dc3adb-e3bc-4e0d-a872-8b53e7b59aee/Part-A.aspx https://www.racgp.org.au/getattachment/1beeb924-cf7b-4de4-911e-f7dda3e3f6e9/Part-B.aspx	RACGP	General practice	Part A: “Gender”, “female” not found in text search. “Sexes” found once. “Women”, “men” used occasionally. Part B: “Gender”, “female” each found once, meaning sex. “Sex” not found in text search. “Women”, “men” used.	Sex-related prevalence, pharmaceutical misuse, risk factors, management recommendations Precautions about pregnant women.	No explicit gender considerations.	Limited details of method; NHMRC levels of evidence.
Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (RACGP)	Guidelines for preventive activities in general practice, 9 th edition. Updated 2021 https://www.racgp.org.au/FS/DEDEV/media/documents/Clinical%20Resources/Guidelines/Red%20Book/Guidelines-for-preventive-activities-in-general-practice.pdf	NHMRC	General practice	No definitions. “Gender” used twice: gender-based violence. “Sex” not found in text search. “Female”, “male”, “women”, “men” used.	Sex-related prevalence, risk factors, preventive measures, management.	GPs’ important role in identifying psychosocial factors, particularly women experiencing intimate partner violence, postpartum depression. Consideration of cultural & linguistic diversity.	AGREE tool. NHMRC levels of evidence.

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (RACGP)	Supporting smoking cessation: A guide for health professionals. Updated 2024 https://www.racgp.org.au/clinical-resources/clinical-guidelines/key-racgp-guidelines/view-all-racgp-guidelines/supporting-smoking-cessation	RACGP	General practice	“Gender” not found in text search; 2 references to care of people who are transgender. “Sex” found once. Use “women”, “men”.	Sex-related risk factors, treatment, recommendations.	No explicit gender considerations; psychosocial & cultural awareness.	GRADE
Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (RACGP)	First do no harm: A guide to choosing wisely in general practice, 2022 https://www.racgp.org.au/clinical-resources/clinical-guidelines/key-racgp-guidelines/view-all-racgp-guidelines/first-do-no-harm/about-first-do-no-harm	RACGP	General practice	“Gender”, “sex” not identified in text search; use only “women”.	“Women” mentioned in relation to management of thyroid test.	No gender considerations.	Limited details of method; “evidence-based”, consultation process.
Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (RACGP)	Abuse and violence - Working with our patients in general practice, 2022 https://www.racgp.org.au/getattachment/4ab6102c-67d9-4440-9398-a3ae759164ef/Abuse-and-violence-Working-with-our-patients-in-general-practice.aspx	RACGP	General practice	“Gender” not defined but used appropriately. “Women”, “men” throughout. “Sex” not identified in text search.	Implicit.	Clarify root causes of violence: gendered discrimination, social/gender norms that condone violence, unequal power between women & men.	GRADE

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (RACGP)	RACGP aged care clinical guide (Silver Book), 5 th edition, 2023 https://www.racgp.org.au/silverbook	RACGP	General practice	“Gender” used for “sex”. “Sex” used appropriately. “Women, “men” used.	Sex-related risk factors & management.	Health matters & risk factors of LGBTQI people.	Consensus.
Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (RACGP), Australian Diabetes Society	Emergency management of hyperglycaemia in primary care, 2018 https://www.racgp.org.au/FS/DEDEV/media/documents/Clinical%20Resources/Guidelines/Management-of-hyperglycaemia.pdf	RACGP Australian Diabetes Society	General practice	“Gender”, “sex”, “female”, “male”, “women”, “men”, “female”, “male” not identified in text search.	No sex-related data or information.	No gender considerations.	No details of method.

<p>Stroke Foundation</p>	<p>Living Clinical Guidelines for Stroke management, 2023. (8 separate chapters)</p> <p>https://informme.org.au/guidelines/living-clinical-guidelines-for-stroke-management</p>	<p>NHMRC & others</p>	<p>Neurology</p>	<p>“Gender”, “sex”, “women”, “men”, “female”, “male” not found in text search of Ch 1. Ch 2: “Sex” used appropriately (twice). Ch 3: “Sex” used appropriately; “women” used (once) for caregiver burnout. Ch 4: “Sex” used (once) appropriately. “Women”, “men” used throughout. Ch 5: “Gender” used (once) for “sex”. “Sex” (once) with “female”. Ch 6: “Gender” used (once), undefined, “sex” (once), “women” throughout. Ch 7: Not found. Ch 8: “Gender” (once) for “sex”, “female” (once).</p>	<p>Sex-related risks & treatment.</p>	<p>Limited gender considerations. Ch 6: “The psychological, physical, cultural/gender and other diversity implications of treatment options should be discussed thoroughly before implementation, ensuring informed consent is obtained.”</p>	<p>GRADE</p>
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Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
Thoracic Society of Australia and New Zealand	<p>Thoracic Society of Australia and New Zealand (TSANZ) position statement on chronic suppurative lung disease and bronchiectasis in children, adolescents and adults in Australia and New Zealand, 2023</p> <p>Chang et al. (2023). Thoracic Society of Australia and New Zealand (TSANZ) position statement on chronic suppurative lung disease and bronchiectasis in children, adolescents and adults in Australia and New Zealand. <i>Respirology</i>, 28: 339–349.</p>	Thoracic Society of Australia and New Zealand	Thoracic medicine	“Gender”, “sex”, “female” not identified in text search. “Women”, “men” (once each); “male” twice with “infertility”.	Limited sex-related prevalence.	No gender considerations.	No details of method.
Thrombosis and Haemostasis Society of Australia and New Zealand	<p>New guidelines from the Thrombosis and Haemostasis Society of Australia and New Zealand for the diagnosis and management of venous thromboembolism, 2019</p> <p>Tran et al. (2019). New guidelines from the Thrombosis and Haemostasis Society of Australia and New Zealand for the diagnosis and management of venous thromboembolism. <i>Med J Aust</i>, 210: 227-235.</p>	Thrombosis and Haemostasis Society of Australia and New Zealand	Haematology	“Gender”, “female” not found in text search. “Sex” used twice with “male”, “women” used twice with “pregnant”.	Limited sex-related risk factors.	No gender considerations.	GRADE, NHMRC levels of evidence.

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
Transplantation Society of Australia & New Zealand (TSANZ)	Clinical Guidelines for Organ Transplantation from Deceased Donors, 2023 https://tsanz.com.au/storage/documents/TSANZ_Clinical_Guidelines_Version-111_13062023Final-Version.pdf	Transplantation Society of Australia and New Zealand	Organ transplantation	No definitions. “Gender” used for “sex”. “Sex” & variants mostly = sexual intercourse. “Sex” (occasionally) used accurately. “Women”, “female”, “male” used.	Sex-related eligibility & risk factors, donors & recipients.	Unlawful to discriminate by sexual orientation.	No details of method. Based on NHMRC ethics guidelines.

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
University of Melbourne: Dementia Training Australia, National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation (NACCHO)	<p>Best-practice guide to cognitive impairment and dementia care for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people attending primary care, 2022</p> <p>https://www.racgp.org.au/getattachment/b5e33105-dde0-474d-83c3-ef5d80e09634/Best-practice-guide-to-cognitive-impairment-and-dementia-care-for-Aboriginal-and-Torres-Strait-Islander-people-attending-primary-care.pdf</p> <p>Belfrage M, et al. (2022). Best-practice guide to cognitive impairment and dementia care for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people attending primary care, Version 1.2.4, Melbourne, Dementia Training Australia</p>	RACGP, NACCHO	General practice	“Gender”, “sex”, “women”, “men”, “female” not identified in text search. “Males” used once. “Psychosocial” matters considered.	Limited sex-related information.	No gender considerations.	Limited details of method; consensus.

Organisation	Title of guideline, year of publication URL/citation	Approved/ endorsed/ acknowledged by	Area of practice	Use terms “sex” or “gender”? Correctly define & use?	Incorporation of sex	Incorporation of gender	GRADE or similar
University of Sydney: Specialty of Addiction Medicine	<p>Guidelines for the Treatment of Alcohol Problems, 2021</p> <p>https://alcoholtreatmentguidelines.com.au/pdf/guidelines-for-the-treatment-of-alcohol-problems.pdf</p> <p>Haber & Riordan (2021). Guidelines for the Treatment of Alcohol Problems (4th edition). Sydney: Specialty of Addiction Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health, The University of Sydney</p>	Not stated	Addiction medicine	<p>“Gender” used appropriately, including in two gender-focused chapters; also used to mean “sex”. “Sex” used occasionally. “Gender” discussed rather than defined.</p>	Sex-related prevalence, risk factors.	<p>Gender-specific matters: e.g., gender roles, experience of alcohol consumption, domestic violence, contraception. Gender-diverse people considered.</p>	Minimal details of method; NHMRC levels of evidence.

<p>Victorian Government Department of Health</p>	<p>Alcohol and other drugs program guidelines, 2018, reviewed 2023 Part 1, overview; Part 2, program & service specifications; Part 3, quality, reporting and performance management.</p> <p>https://www.health.vic.gov.au/aod-service-standards-guidelines/alcohol-and-other-drug-program-guidelines</p>	<p>Victorian Government</p>	<p>Addiction medicine</p>	<p>Part 1: “Gender” used once: “gender-diverse”, not defined. “Sex”, “women”, “men”, “female”, “male” not found in text search. Part 2: “Gender” used for “sex”; 1 use each of “gender sensitive”, “gender circumstances”. Specialist services for women named. “Sex”, “men”, “female”, “male” not found in text search. Part 3: “Gender”, “sex” (undefined) in relation to LGBTQI people (“sex and gender non-conforming”). “Female”, “male”, “women”, “men” not found in text search.</p>	<p>Prevalence, services.</p>	<p>Women’s & mother’s needs discussed. Implicit gender awareness.</p>	<p>No details of method; “evidence-informed”.</p>
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Abbreviations:

AGREE:	Appraisal of Guidelines for Research and Evaluation
AHA:	Australian Hepatology Association
ANZCA:	Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists
APNA:	Australian Primary Health Care Nurses Association
ASHM:	Australasian Society for HIV Medicine, Viral Hepatitis and Sexual Health Medicine
COPD:	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
GESA:	Gastroenterological Society of Australia
GRADE:	Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development, and Evaluations
KHA-CARI:	Kidney Health Australia-Caring for Australians and New Zealanders with Kidney Impairment
LGBTQI:	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex
NACCHO:	National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation
NHMRC:	National Health and Medical Research Council
NICE:	National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (United Kingdom)
PCOS:	Polycystic ovary syndrome
RACGP:	Royal Australian College of General Practitioners
RANZCO:	Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Ophthalmologists
RANZCOG:	Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists
RANZCP:	Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists
RANZCR:	Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists
SIGN:	Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network
USA:	United States of America