# Audio file

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# Transcript

Welcome to this is probably a really weird question. The podcast where a medical doctor.

And a doctor of history talk about sex history and the not at all. Weird questions we hear from patients, students and colleagues about our bodies and our sexuality. I'm doctor Ronni Hayon and I'm professor Rebecca Davis and this week question is are Turkey Basters really a thing? That it provides a way for an intimate experience of artificial insemination, mostly, yeah.

Well, the entrepreneurial spirit of. The LGBTQ community. I love it. Hey Ronni, hey Rebecca, welcome back to this is. Probably a really. Weird question, thank you to all our listeners for following the show. We've been getting some really nice reviews on Apple Podcasts, so please rate and review us on Apple Podcasts or wherever you get your content if you'd like to support. Our show we are a nonprofit with fiscal sponsorship from the Foundation for Delaware County. You can even make a tax deductible donation by clicking the support US button on our website, www.reallyweirdquestion.com.

Yes, and another great reason to head to the website is to see our merch on teepublic which just gets better and better drew T-shirts, mugs, stickers to pegs. All the usual stuff but with the most amazing designs courtesy of the very talented nor Carlson. If you liked our conversation about Betty Dodson, you're going. To love what we have. But Ronni, before we dive into this weeks episode, I did want to ask you how. Are you doing? Since we last recorded and since our last episode came out, there have been some really terrible targeted social media attacks and misinformation campaigns against gender service providers programs for youth across the country.

Yeah, you know, thanks for asking. It has been stressful and sad and scary and hard and and you know, today's episode isn't about caring for gender, diverse youth, or even about the backlash that clinicians face when we provide. Care, but I do want to say a couple things about this issue before we move on to more hilarious topics. First of all, these these attacks aren't funny and they put real people's lives and safety at risk. You know just a single post from a large online social media account can trigger this huge onslaught of very real harassment and threats of violence and doxing. And as we've discussed in previous episodes, not every trans or nonbinary person wants. Or needs medical care, but when that care is needed, especially when the patient is a child, it is done thoughtfully within a context of education and consent. It involves a multidisciplinary team of experts and it is care that in some cases is lifesaving.

I follow the news about this stuff and I get sort of quickly, furious and enraged. And I also feel helpless to help you and other people who provide. This really important care and to help the kids who need it. So what can someone like me? What can our listeners do to help in this situation?

I know, but. You're so action oriented, Becky? It's really kind of you to ask. I would say there are few things that folks could consider. You know, if you live in a state that is considering or has already passed legislation, that bans or criminalizes gender affirming care, you can call your representatives and. Let them know. That access to gender affirming care is important to you and that you'll use your vote and your political donations to reflect that. Don't forget that our our representatives are our employees. They work for. Us and so we should feel free to make our voices heard. If you're a clinician or a care provider, even if you're not, or if you can't or you don't provide gender affirming medical care, you can actually make your space more welcome to trans and non binary youth and their families, and there are plenty of resources online about how to do that, and maybe we could include some in our show notes for today. And then, you know, speak up when you see misinformation about gender affirming care, being posted and and report social media accounts that are threatening or or spreading this information.

Alright, thank you so much. Ronni and I. Don't know how to segue back to this. Week question from. That it's that stuff so heavy and so upset.

It is.

Really heavy. I know you. Know it's so heavy, similar to how I feel after I eat. A Thanksgiving meal.

Wow buddy.

Now that you.

Mentioned it, I have been thinking about Turkey Basters.

Have you now?

I have have. Have you ever had? A patient or even another clinician ask you about Turkey basters and fertility treatments.

You know, I.

I have it's it's happened, maybe once but. When it happens, it's hilarious, or when it did happen, it's hilarious. So you know, in order to get pregnant, one usually needs an egg and then some sperm and those two things need to come together. And if you are in a relationship where you don't necessarily have somebody whose body makes sperm, you have to kind of think about where to get it. And how to get it into somebody's body? And so I am very fortunate to provide full spectrum family medicine in my care. So that means I do, you know, womb to tomb sperm to worm health care and that includes pregnancy care. And I also help folks with inseminations sometimes and so. When an LGBTQ family is thinking about expanding their family and having a kid, sometimes they'll say so. Like how does this even work like? Is the Turkey baster. A thing and you know, I would say the the the in theory sure that the Turkey baster is. A thing but. In practice, we don't actually use a Turkey baster for inseminations.

OK, that's good to know. That's good to know. I wondered if you could explain because we hear all these different terms. Artificial insemination, IVF there's a lot of different ways that medical technology can help people conceive and have a pregnancy. So can you? Just sort of give me the Cliff notes version of what that what those different things.

Yeah, absolutely so, uhm. There are. Just like you said, there are lots of different ways to get sperm and egg together, so I think maybe the easiest way to think about it is kind of like where that pregnancy is ultimately going to grow right? So if somebody is. Trying to get pregnant and carry a pregnancy to term in their own body and their body makes eggs that they're trying to fertilize. Then you need to get sperm. Into their body in some way, right? So that could be home insemination, which is I think, where this Turkey baster idea comes from. It's basically a conduit, right? You have to get. The sperm from. External to internal and usually we use like like a syringe without the needle on it, because all you have to do is kind of like like a slurp up. Really horrifying sound effect. That's about the the semen and then either get it to the right spot in the vagina or actually pass a really small thin catheter through the cervix. Into the uterus, which is IUI or intrauterine insemination. I don't know that we need to get into the like nitty gritty details about what kind of sperm we can use for which insemination method, but maybe suffice it to say that you can't use the same kind of sperm for all of these insemination methods.

I had no idea.

It's true boy who once you journey into this, like sperm donor. Insemination pathway you will. It's a Wonderland. So so so the. Home inseminations are usually called like IVI or intravaginal insemination, or I see which is intracervical insemination and then IUI usually needs to be done in the clinic setting or you know I do know some couples who've done it at home. Home with like a friend that's a midwife or something like that and then IVF is in vitro fertilization. Vitro means glass right? So in vitro means the insemination, the fertilization happens outside of somebody's body and then that fertilized. Egg that embryo is transferred back into somebody's body in the. Hopes that it will. Implant and then grow into a pregnancy.

And these are. That's where the. Horrible nickname test tube baby. Comes in right?

Yes, yes, and then there are. You know other options for assisted reproductive technology one is. Koves, which is when, let's say you have one person we call that person A and you harvest some eggs from person A and then you use donor sperm. Some person B to make an embryo and then the embryo. Gets transferred to person C, so you take somebody elses egg, inseminate it, and then that gets implanted into somebody else, where hopefully it will again implant and become a pregnancy. The other option for assisted reproduction is using a gestational carrier. We used to call this. Surrogacy we don't really use that term anymore, but a gestational carrier is somebody who would carry a pregnancy to term and. Then would not parent that baby, but the you know the intended parents would then adopt and raise that baby.

Very cool, I've friends who've used the. Second to last one that you described and it was. Really wonderful for them, but.

I feel like you know our our understanding and definitions of. What a family is continue to grow and blossom which. Is a really beautiful thing.

Plastic before we move into this, I just wanted to alert our listeners that we are going to be talking about some of the complications that can result from medical trauma, sexual trauma, and racially motivated trauma. And so just please take care while listening. So I was. Of course, curious to know when all of this started and how long it's been going on, and I shouldn't be surprised by this anymore, but. Lo and behold. I found that the history of artificial insemination and these old questions goes back to the same themes that I run across just about anytime I research anything in the history of sexuality in the United States that it's always about race and class, right? So we see in this history that the bodies of poor people. When people of color were used as test subjects for new procedure. Those, and also that early advocates for artificial insemination worked on it because they thought it was a way to improve the race by sort of selecting the sperm of genius men you know and imagining that this was a way to breed. You know, a better a fitter race, and by race they meant white people.

Right, the United States is really good at racism.

We are.

Just a plus. United States. On historical and institutional racism, totally so.

That theme is always there. The second theme that I found which I find everywhere, is that so often in our history women reproductive sexuality occurs as a conversation among men. And that the last piece of it that it has been intentional. Longstanding persistent movements among women feminists to reclaim control over their bodies. Including aspects of reproductive medicine and more recently of queer people of people with non traditional families to also reclaim control over their bodies and to assert that they can form families as they choose. So this really hit me over the head when the first experiments in artificial insemination. Were done in the 18. 60s in the United States. Can you guess who was the supervising physician? Of these studies.

I'm going to.

Guess it was not. Betty Dodson.

Miss Abadie Johnson. It was J Marion Sims.

Does that name ring a bell?

For you it it.

Does unfortunately I I seem to. Remember that Doctor Sims has. A a very ignoble history.

Yes, he conducted horrific studies of surgical technique on enslaved women on a plantation in the South in the 1840s and 1850s. He did not use anesthesia, even though if when he helped white women deliver babies or provide surgeries. To them he gave. Them ether, which was what was available at. The time and.

He published he.

Became very famous from the medical research he did. These women had no choice over whether to be subjects of his research, but there's really what some work by Doctor Jennifer Cooper Owens has shown is that in fact, some of these women became nurses. They found. And this way to assert some agencies so that when other enslaved women were being operated on, that in addition to Doctor Sims, there were enslaved women standing in the room. I'm sure providing comfort and trying to help alleviate pain and provide support. Also, acquiring medical knowledge that these. Women who were trapped in this situation actually became participants in it in a way that may have been a way for them to. Reclaim some agency over their bodies and over what they were going through with what he became famous for with fistula repair. And you can say this better than.

I can, yeah, if this show is actually I think about it as like a connection between two things that should not be connected. So like a common fistula, that can happen as a result of birth trauma or racially motivated trauma. As we're as we're talking about, here is. Or other kinds of actual like sexual trauma can be a communication between the \*\*\*\*\*\* and the. Back wall of the vagina, right? So you could imagine that those two parts of our body aren't usually communicating mean and by communicating I mean there's like a like a tunnel that passes from one to the other right? So there's good healthy bacteria in the vaginal canal, and there's good healthy bacteria in the \*\*\*\*\*\*. But those two parts of our bodies should not be connected by a tunnel, and so that sets people up for infection and pain and. Things like that OK?

So anyway, Sims was in New York and he began actually to work with poor Irish immigrant women work on their bodies and he was trying unsuccessfully to do artificial insemination. 's it was done successfully for the first time in 1884 in Philadelphia and this gets us to theme number two women, reproductive sexuality. Being discussed among men, and this case was so extraordinary, there was a wealthy Quaker woman. She was completely anesthetized and told that she was having a minor surgery. While she was fully anesthetized, Dr. William Pancoast took sperm from probably one of his medical students and inseminated her. The husband knew about this, but the woman did not and she worked from the surgery was told she was fine and then subsequently realized that she was pregnant. And always thought that somehow after years of infertility, she and her husband had successfully conceived. And we know this because 25 years later the man who was probably the donor wrote about it, and in a sort of little pat on his own back said that Pancoast chose the man he thought would be the quote best looking possible.

Oh God OK yeah. This episode is leaving such a bad taste in. My mouth this is just like a math and.

Yeah, this is gross.

This is a master. Class in the abuse is like of medical abuse and you know. Medicalized racism it is just horrible. Oh, it gets worse. I'm sorry. Fantastic If you thought that was bad, just wait.

You thought?

They'd wait till we get to eugenics. So they you know the technique slowly gets figured. Out a little. Bit, and so physicians and scientists and people at large are fascinated by this idea of eugenics, really. Starting in the 1910s and 20s, it's. Kind of everywhere, this idea that. All kinds of traits are hereditary and that you can breed a better race that you can make a healthier nation of people by sort of selective breeding, the same way you would use selective breeding of cattle. For example, of livestock that you can apply that to human beings, and this was used both as a rationale. To keep people out of the country, eugenicists were very involved in restricting immigration, but it. Was also used to promote. Reproduction among the people that these scientists thought. Were the like. Strong, you know, breed of you know whatever. What I find so crazy. Is that very often the donors the people providing the donor sperm all through like the 1960s, were the male medical students, residents, and even colleagues of the physicians doing the inseminations doing the procedures?

And I don't understand.

I mean, one might posit that somebody who was willing to use their sperm in an unethical medical procedure is maybe actually not the pinnacle of eugenics. But wow, I mean I. Wish I could say I'm surprised. Rebecca, uh.

It's awful. It's also it's.

So oddly kind of pornographic. The way that these male. Physicians and people studying to be physicians are sort of. You can almost imagine them, sort of chuckling and joking about which guy they think has the most. You know, lively sperm?

You're ready.

Yeah yeah. Which ones most? Virile and who's going to? Go masturbate in the you know men's room. Or wherever to.

I mean, it's.

It feels gross, I just I feel. I'm so upset. Thinking about it, and I can't quite. Articulate why.

Well, and there's just like so many things that are wrong with it, right? There's like the eugenics piece there is the anesthetized person non consensual, very vulnerable exam piece. There's still like what a bizarre and messed up work environment, right?

Did you know it wait till HR finds out?

I'm not even. There's definitely going to have to be some videos watched. And like in some ways, I think that it is such a perfect encapsulation of how disempowered people can be. In the healthcare system. Yeah, and like dehumanized and I will say you know as you were talking about. Kind of the. The very problematic and racist and eugenic history. Of assisted reproductive technology or artificial insemination. You know, there are certainly still echoes of that today in reproductive healthcare, and you know, if you haven't had an opportunity to start looking on a sperm banks website and you know most people haven't because it's not something that they do on a regular basis. But it is like. Internet dating taken to 11 you know? And it shows up in all sorts of really interesting ways that this kind of weird racism colorism stuff you know, like certain sperm will be more expensive. And usually those donors. Have attributes that are considered. You know big air quotes here. Desirable so white fair haired, tall athletic. And if you are looking for a donor, that's black. It's really hard to find a donor who is black who is actually dark skinned because that is considered, you know. Again, air quotes here. Is considered like an unfavorable donor characteristic, so it's. A lot of light. Skinned donors you. Know I don't know if you have you ever listened to? The longest shortest time podcast.

No, I haven't.

Also brilliant. It's brilliant and there there was an episode about this specifically called sperm shopping by color and it's about a lesbian couple who. Were trying to find sperm donors that that were acceptable to them as or desirable to them as a couple and they talk about what it's like as a as as one partner I think is a Latin ex woman and the other partner is a black woman. And just like how it was really challenging. For them to find a donor that reflected. And the characteristics that they were looking for. You know, even just like filtering, you know filtering for a donor is in and of itself kind. Of a very. Mind bending confusing, upsetting experience. But you know this stuff still exists, even if it is not as blatant as you know. Non consensual unanesthetized exams on black women.

Right?

Yeah, well, that's fascinating. But it becomes, you know, it goes from being this very fringe practice to by 1960. There are estimates that there are perhaps 50,000 kids in the United States who've been conceived using in vitro, and of course the numbers on assisted insemination are really difficult to know. Because it wasn't. Legally outlined, yet it often was done without. Reporting that it had been done so there were concerns about if the sperm donor was not the legal husband of the person being inseminated. Were there possible, you know, parental rights and things that could happen. So it was kind of done on the down low for a while. But things change in the 70s. There are more sperm banks. They figured out how to freeze it and and maintain it. A lot of that new technology comes from the livestock business, but also the other key piece of this is a whole other completely separate movement, and that is among women and LGBTIQ people. To take control over their bodies. And that's really when it gets started, and that's when the Turkey baster comes in, and also because for lesbian women in the 1970s, they usually couldn't. Use sperm banks because you had to be married to a man and you know they weren't so one of the things that women who didn't want to go through a sperm bank or couldn't go through. A sperm bank did was. They asked gay male friends to provide sperm for them, and this was sort of a form of community. Making it wasn't necessarily a form of family making. The gay men usually understood that they were simply providing a good, you know, professional. That the their female friends needed and weren't seeing it as that they would be. Sort of in a family role. At the same time, there's this whole part of gay and lesbian parenting and family making that is about breaking the bounds of the nuclear family and really saying lots of people make a family and lots of relationships are the intense, effective caregiving. Relationships that help raise children, not necessarily or not limited to the people who provide the biological building blocks of that person or necessarily those people. At all, so it was really part of the whole. Process for the game. Lesbian liberation movement and rights movement in the 70s and 80s. To say we're going to make families our own way, and so that's you. Know Turkey basters or really a syringe from the drugstore. Become part of it and right away there are articles in. The newspaper that are. Like yeah, I guess this is OK. Bosh, I hope it doesn't lead to. A complete replacement of men.

Yeah yeah, I'm sure that's very stressful to think about. You know your existence no longer being centered.

Yes, yeah, some critics. Fear that artificial insemination will destroy the traditional family. Be used exclusively by lesbians or be used to genetically develop a master race. That's from an article in the late 1970s. Where and in that? Article the physician of Doctor John Maddox, who actually provided the procedure to the woman who's just called Jennifer and the article who had it? Totally dismisses those fears and he says people who want children should have them. And so doctor Maddox thank you.

You know that that's great, just sort.

Of this is a patient. Asking for a form of healthcare that is, you know, a beneficial health. Care for them? Informed consent and I provide the healthcare. I'm not here to sort of judge whether or not this leads to the fall of patriarchy. So and the other thing there it. Is a largely for profit. It's a business and certainly and the one non profit was surprise, surprise. A feminist sperm Bank of California, which was founded in 1982 by the Oakland Feminist Women's Health Center, and. And there were some sperm banks that open that were.

Like in.

Case you didn't want to go to a.

Friend or if that was awkward or whatever. There were sperm banks that really said, hey, you're a lesbian. You're trans, you're in a throuple. Whatever, we're here for you. We actually are specifically interested in helping people who aren't in heterosexual marriages. Access you know this reproductive care?

And you know, there there are a lot of LGBTQI families that are raising. Children in the United States. You know, the Williams Institute does quite a bit of research on LGBTIQ families and child rearing, and in some data from 2016 they estimated that there were about like 700,000 queer couples living in the United States, and. About 114,000 of those couples were raising children, and so that ultimately works out to about. Like at that time about 1/4 of lesbian couples were raising children and about 8% of gay male couples were raising children and the desire to create a family and in whatever way. You want to create a family is increasing, so more recent data. I think from 2019 showed that 63% of LGBTIQ millennials are considering expanding their families, and so that gap between. LGBTQIA people and non LGBTQIA people who are interested in parenting. That's really narrowing. In addition to the concerns that some people have about what does artificial insemination mean for the nuclear family, and is it destroying our traditional families? Sometimes people have concerns about what about the children you. Know like how which words? Will happen to the children if they're raised by LGBTQ parents, and it turns out that the kids are all right there. Are there have been a few studies that have actually looked at this and one was the. The National Survey of Children's Health that used data from 2011 to 2012. There were no differences in mental health outcomes specifically for children who had either two female parents versus male female parents. The parents themselves reported more stress, but that's not terribly surprising. What we know about minority stress and things like that, and you know? Heteronormativity and homophobia, but I think one of the. The most interesting studies is one that's been going on since the 1980s, actually. So it's called the National Longitudinal Lesbian Family study they've been following. Lesbian mothers and their children who were conceived by donor insemination during the 1980s, and it looks at social, psychological, and emotional. Development of the children as well as the dynamics of these planned lesbian families. So May 2021 they found that the children of those lesbian marriages or lesbians family expansions do as well on all of these multiple markers of psychological health as their peers who. Have straight parents so all of this kind of, you know, handwringing about the damage done to children of queer parents. It's just hasn't. It's not borne out in the data.

Right, that makes so much sense. I mean, so much of the criticism of these alternate family. Go back to these questions that I started with over, you know white supremacy and trying to split people up into categories by race and and a hierarchy of races and they go back to efforts to. Have a small group of people control what women and queer people do with their bodies and now on a lighter note, have you ever heard of the Symonette? No, OK, so there's an entrepreneur named Stephanie Berman and her partner and I think she calls her her wife. So I think. They're married, one. They wanted to start a family together and they knew all about Turkey, Basters, or the sort of more medical versions. That, and Stephanie Berman wanted to have a sexual experience of conceiving a child with her wife. So she invented a \*\*\*\*\* \*\* \*\*\*\*\* that is engineered with an internal tubing system to ejaculate. So that she could have sex with her wife using the Symonette, which is this \*\*\*\*\*-\*\* tubed dill doe and then ejaculate semen into her wife body into her wife, vagina, and ha, yeah, she nicknamed herself sperm and Berman. She has quote my wife and my two babies created with my \*\*\*\*\*. This was in. The early like 20 tens that she was doing this. And you can find her. She has YouTube videos where she talks about it. We will link to them in our show notes. You know it's funny, we hear so much about the way that modern technology has separated. Sex and reproduction that now we have reliable contraceptives and things, and. She wanted to. Reunite them. She wanted reproduction to be \*\*\*\*\*\* for her and her wife rather than having it be this purely medical experience. But what Berman claimed was that the. Symonette had been purchased by men with erectile dysfunction, people with disabilities, transgender people that it provides a way for an intimate experience of artificial insemination.

Lovely, yeah. Well the entrepreneurial spirit. Of the LGBTQ community, I love it.

Yeah, so there are all these DIY and it's a it's a it's a sort of capitalistic answer to the Turkey baster, right? It's a marketed commodity that she profits from, but you know, I think that it's another way of trying to reclaim the process, and I like that. But all that said. I feel as. If the Turkey baster took on a life. Of its own and. That you heard about it from patients. But I think it. Comes up in very like on television shows and so on. So what are some of your association? What are some of your pop culture?

Associations you know I I feel like the the Turkey baster has become this like symbol of lesbian motherhood, right? But certainly lesbians don't have an exclusive claim on the Turkey baster or on parenthood planning or on alternative reproductive. Methods right, but pretty sure that the Turkey baster was referenced in the L word at one point.

Isn't it how Bette and Tina get pregnant?

I mean, I don't know that they actually used a. Turkey baster in that scene.

There's a tube of some kind.

There's like a tube of some kind. Yes, some sort of sperm delivery device.

It wasn't. It wasn't a seaman that.

It was not a seaman at. This definitely predated cements and then you know, for a, uh, a darker, more, you know, SVU, like. Referenced at one point there was somebody in The Good Wife who had used a Turkey baster. She there was somebody who was a nefarious character who I think had maybe killed his wife and this person performed oral sex on him and then kept the semen in her mouth long enough. To then go on to the self inseminate using a Turkey base.

Sure, I have no time, like I said.

Have nothing, you're just.

I'm not there.

Saying I just.

Gotta on a.

Lighter note Ronni, there was. There was a musical that was written in the 1980s called the 10% review, 10% being a reference to this idea that one in 10 people are queer and one of the songs was Turkey Baster baby.

But what could be seater hopping over for Chester? Then arunda.

Hey Boo.

A Turkey baster.

So you know, I think one thing that I wanted to mention was. Often when clinicians are thinking about helping LGBTQ families expand or get pregnant or have children feels really overwhelming and like there are so many things that. They don't know, and it's similar I think. With almost anything right, you don't actually have to be an expert. You just need to know where you or other people can get information so you know family building can be challenging for LGBTIQ folks, and there oftentimes are. Really, minute legal issues that around parenthood or custody or state law and I am not a lawyer intentionally, but there are couple resources for families that you can. Point folks towards so the the one I think that's the most helpful is Lambda Legal's website, and again we can include that link in our show notes, but it goes through state by state and it walks people through kind of what you need to know from a legal perspective about expanding your family and parenthood. And things like that, awesome.

Thank you today's episode really covered the. Range of emotions from. Disgust this is a full inside out. We had joy. We had sadness yeah. We had anger. Sure, and we had discussed we did.

I am now. Currently feeling a sense of satisfaction and fatigue similar. The tryptophan induced state after a Thanksgiving dinner.

Oh full circle full circle.

Thank God.

Can I tell you probably this? I never said this publicly before.

Oh dear.

I hate listening to people talk about food. Really I have. I don't want to read about it, I don't. Want to hear about it so? NPR in the month of November is just this. Relentless conversation about cranberry relish recipes.

It's just gonna. Yep, it wasn't Cokie Roberts. Is she the.

One who does Susan stamp Grammas tabards and I'm like.

Amber Steinberg

I don't care.

Yeah, I.

The the one exception is the Great British Bake. Off 'cause that's just. That's almost more. Like science experiments, the kind of architecture and whatever. But in general, like I don't care, I don't.

Care what you're eating for your Thanksgiving dinner?

I don't care how you baked it or prepared.

It I don't care what seasonings you used zero interest, and I realize that this version of minority. But I just I felt I feel comfortable.

In this space to share this with you.

Boy, I am so glad that we. Have created a safe space for you. Oh well, what are we talking about next one?

Our last episode of season one coming to you sometime late November is. This is because I'm fat, right? Yeah, we're going maintenance phase on you.

It's gonna be a good one. It's gonna be. A good one, right?

We're going to follow in the footsteps of our heroes at the maintenance phase pod and think. About how fat phobia shapes the kind of medical care that people get, and particularly around questions about relating to bodies and sexualities and gender, yeah. So hey also happening between now and then is my son is becoming bar mitzvah.

Mazal tov thank you. Today you are a man. Yeah tomorrow back.

To 7th grade.

100% a 100%.

Oh my gosh, good luck, thank you. You've been listening to. This is probably a really weird question which is created, hosted and produced by Rebecca Davis and Ronni Hayon.

You can learn.

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Thank you for listening and keep on asking those questions.