The present study aims at surveying the rate of prevalence of comorbid psychiatric and personality disorders among the patients who suffer from Gender Identity Disorder (GID). The research sample includes 108 participants from the city of Gorgan in northern Iran (62 people who converted from male-to-female and 46 individuals converted from female-to-male) who have GID (ones who underwent surgical procedures to change their sex) This was conducted through adoption of Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory (MCMI-III) and Structured Clinical Interview for Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) Axis I Disorders (SCID-I). Analysis of results indicated that the most frequent personality disorders were Depressive personality disorder and Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder. Furthermore, the maximum prevalence rates of comorbid psychiatric disorders were seen as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Major Depression Disorder (MDD), Specific Phobia (SP), Body Dysmorphic Disorder (BDD), and Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD). Similarly, there was a significant difference between the two groups of conversions: male-to-female and female-to-male transsexualism in terms of rate of personality disorder prevalence. Axis I and II disorders were highly prevalent among patients with GID.

Keywords: Comorbidity, Gender Identity Disorder, Personality Disorder, SCID-I, MCMI-III