

PP-18 Adult Gender Dysphoria Of A Case Of Operated Severe Hypospadias

Poster Bildiri

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Introduction: The term "gender dysphoria" refers to the "distress" that a person has as a result of the discrepancy between their assigned gender and how they identify or express their gender. In this study, a patient with gender dysphoria who had undergone many penoscrotal hypospadias operations after reaching adulthood was presented. **Case:** T.M.A. is a 21-year-old patient who was assigned ambiguous genitalia at birth. Following the patient's birth, chromosomal analysis revealed that the patient had a 46,XY normal diploid male karyotype. He had growth hormone therapy for a short period of time. One-staged urethroplasty were performed at the age of 3 in an another clinic. However, our patient was referred to us at the age of 6 because the urethroplasty line had completely opened up during the follow-ups. This patient with penoscrotal hypospadias and left cryptorchidism underwent Bracka two-staged surgery, as well as orchiopexy surgery, 15 years ago in our center. During the follow-up, problems such diverticula, fistula, urethral stricture, residual chordee and abnormal meatal position were noted. We carried out revision procedures like diverticulum excision, residual chordee repair, re-do urethroplasty and dilatation. The patient's HOPE score is 49. The external urethral meatus is located at the glandular level. The glans and skin of the penile appear nearly normal. Urinary flow is typical. The patient claims he has chosen to change his gender, though. The following was revealed during the patient's interviews with the psychiatry department. He used to constantly feel that he was trapped in the wrong body. He claims that he despises his masculine body, facial beard and body's hair. He claims although he doesn't care if he has a penis, he want to use a penis lock device to non-surgically reduce its size. He emphasizes his sexual orientation is beyond social acceptance. **Conclusion:** Eventually, issues with gender perception are also becoming more prevalent in the developing world, despite the fact that hypospadias is well known to be the cause of or a companion to many psychiatric issues. Multidisciplinary council decisions, challenging surgical procedures, and surgical targets for success are likely to be called into question years from now.

Keywords: adult gender dysphoria, penoscrotal hypospadias