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Introduction & Objectives: Gender affirmation surgery (GAS) is the last step in transition in transpersons. Majority of the patients tend to have all procedures in just one step to finally reach the balance between their inner and outer being. Our aim is to present the possibilities of one stage GAS in transmen.

Materials & Methods: During the period of 10 years (2008-2018), 212 patients (mean age 31±4.3 years) underwent one stage GAS comprising of bilateral mastectomy, total hysterectomy with bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy, vaginectomy, metoidioplasty, urethral lengthening, scrotoplasty and bilateral testicular prostheses implantation.

Results: Median surgery time was 275 minutes (range 215-325 minutes). The median hospital stay was 4 days (range 3-6 days). Postoperative complications occurred in 30 (14.15%) patients and were classified as early and late. One patient received blood transfusion due to excessive bleeding because of the newly discovered Von Willebrand disease, two patients had revision surgery because of the breast haematoma, three patients had nipple graft necrosis with nipple loss, three patients had testicular implant rejection, two patient had testicular implant displacement, 4 patients developed hypertrophied scars after mastectomy procedure, 5 patients had urethral fistula, one patient had urethral diverticula, 6 patients had vaginal remnant and 3 patients had urethral strictures. In the group of patients who experienced urethral complications 6 patients required minor revision surgery together with those having complications with testicular implants and vaginal remnant that had to be excised.

Conclusions: Single-stage GAS, as a multidisciplinary approach, presents a feasible and valuable procedure for transmen with acceptable surgery risks and postoperative complications, without additional unnecessary surgery time extension.