



## ▼ POST GRADUATES ABSTRACTS

### PG -26 : GENDER REASSIGNMENT SURGERY

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**Background:** Transgenders, a unique group of people, experience mismatch between their assigned sex and gender identity. A person's distress in accepting their biologically assigned sex is called Gender identity disorder or Gender dysphoria. All surgical procedures that a patient wishes to receive to resemble the opposite genders appearance is called Gender reassignment surgery which is indicated for treating gender dysphoria. The literature on Transgenders and GRS is limited in India. In this study, we present psychological aspects, chromosomal analysis, surgical procedure, its outcome with post-operative complications and satisfaction levels in Male to Female GRS.

**Methods:** This is a retrospective and prospective study on transgenders who volunteered to undergo GRS MTF from March 2015 to August 2017 and demographic profile along with surgical outcomes and complications were registered and analysed.

**Results:** During the study period, a total of 62 GRS MTF was performed. Major complications like rectovaginal fistula, pulmonary embolisms and deep venous thrombosis were not observed. The most common complications were wound infection and reactionary bleeding from the urethra.

**Conclusions:** Gender reassignment surgery plays a pivotal role in relieving the psychological discomfort of Gender Dysphoria individuals. GRS MTF can be performed with a low rate of complications. The collaborative effort between the surgeon, behavioural scientist, and a medical physician responsible for hormonal therapy is recommended for a desirable outcome. Surgical expertise is the key factor to minimize the psychological burden of a transgender throughout their post operative life.