

Refinement of Male-To-Female Sex Reassignment Surgery Over 20 Years: Experience of 200 Cases

Introduction and Objective: From 1992, the technique of sex reassignment surgery (SRS) has undergone some refinement, improving functional and cosmetic results. The aim of the study was to describe and assess the refinement of SRS during growing experience in 200 cases.

Materials and Methods: Between 1992 and 2012, SRS in 200 male-to-female transsexual patients was performed. The average age was 32.14 years. The average number of patients per year was 7 over the years 1992-2000 and 14 in the years 2001-2011. As a key technique, inverted penile skin flap for vaginal reconstruction was used. In the first cases the penile glans was used for cervix substitution. From 1994, clitoridoplasty using resected penile glans with dorsal neurovascular bundle including a strip of albuginea was performed. From 1997, meticulous isolation of sole neurovascular bundle was used. From 1998, anterior double Z-plasty of mons veneris reconstruction as a second stage procedure was introduced. Hair growth in skin used for preputial cover of the neoclitoris was prevented from 2000 by electrical and lately laser depilation.

Results: The average operating time of the first stage operation was 3.5 hours in the years 1992-2000 and 2 hours between 2001 and 2012. Bleeding from urethral stump requiring secondary suture occurred in 15 patients. In 8 patients sigmoideocolpoplasty for insufficient neovaginal size was used. Clitoridal insensitivity was observed in 2 patients.

Conclusions: Growing experience with SRS enabled excellent cosmetic appearance and acceptable sexual sensation allowing vaginal intercourse and clitoridal orgasm.