

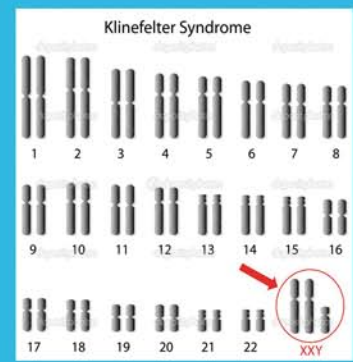
Types of intersex conditions

A. Klinefelter syndrome (47 chromosomes, XXY)[7]

Cause: Extra Y chromosome in men.

Sign: Testes usually small and ejaculation contains no sperm.

May experience breast development



<http://learn.genetics.utah.edu>

B. Turner Syndrome (45 chromosomes, XO)

Cause: Missing X chromosome in female

Signs: Short stature, broad chest, low hairline, widely spaced nipple and infertility

C. Female with male-looking genitals(46 chromosomes, XX)

Cause: Congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH). A condition where lack of protein to produce cortisol and aldosterone causing higher production of male hormone that may lead to kidney problem.

Signs: Male-looking genital on female

Frequently Asked Questions.

1. How do I determine sex assignment of individual ?[5]

It is advisable to avoid clinical surgery on the infant unless it is vital for survival of the infant. Certain criterion are to be met such as prioritizing preservation of fertility, genital sensation and making sure the baby will be happy for the rest of his or her life.

2. Are individuals with intersex conditions unhealthy and needed to be treated ?

No, they are perfectly healthy and do not need to be treated unless the condition is life threatening

3. What are some advices for parents of children ? [6]

For infant who are identified at birth, it is recommended that parents delay registration of child's birth. Tests will be conducted to determine the cause of the condition and parents should consult with specialists about how to bring up the child.

References

1. http://www.isna.org/faq/what_is_intersex
2. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intersex>
3. http://geneed.nlm.nih.gov/topic_subtopic.php?tid=15
4. <http://www.hemihngways.org/GIDinfo/intersex.htm>
6. <http://www.nhs.uk/Conditions/Disorders-Sex-Development/Pages/Introduction.aspx>
7. <http://www.isna.org/faq/conditions/klinefelter>



TAN SOON JIN

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