

Gender Identity Prediction in Adulthood by HTP Test (House-Tree-Person) in 46,XY DSD Patients

RL Batista, M Inacio, A Oliveira Jr, VN Brito, EMF Costa, S Domenice, BB Mendonça
 Endocrinology of Development Unit, Hormone Laboratory and Molecular Genetics LIM / 42
 University of São Paulo, São Paulo-SP, Brazil

Introduction

Patients with 46,XY DSD present conflicts and issues related to gender identity and change to male social sex in patients registered in the female social sex is not rare. The HTP test is a projective psychological test, which assesses aspects related to sexual identification, gender identity and social aspects.

Objectives

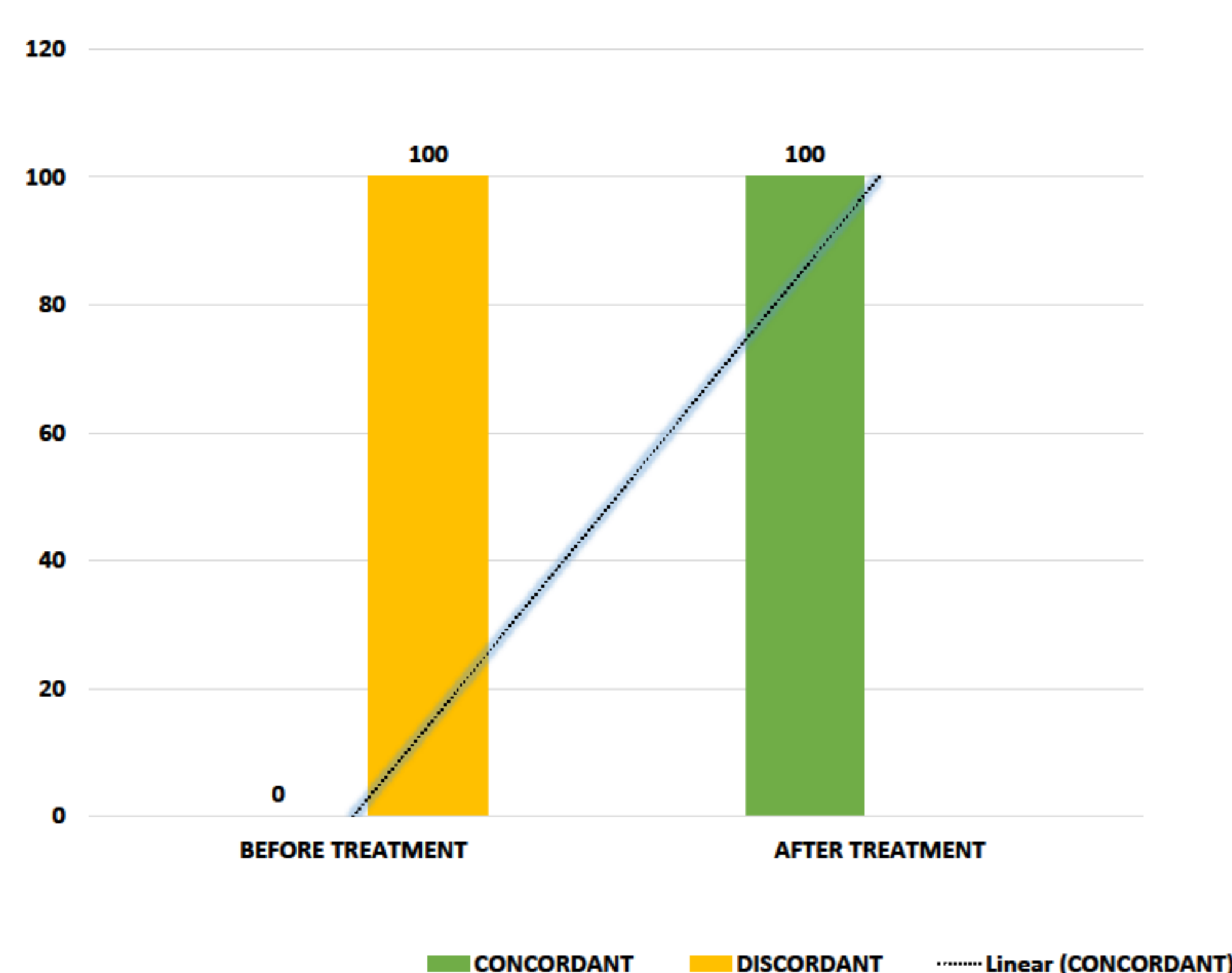
Assess the gender identity of patients with 46,XY DSD through the HTP test and compare the results among individuals who maintained the social sex with those who changed the social sex.

Methods

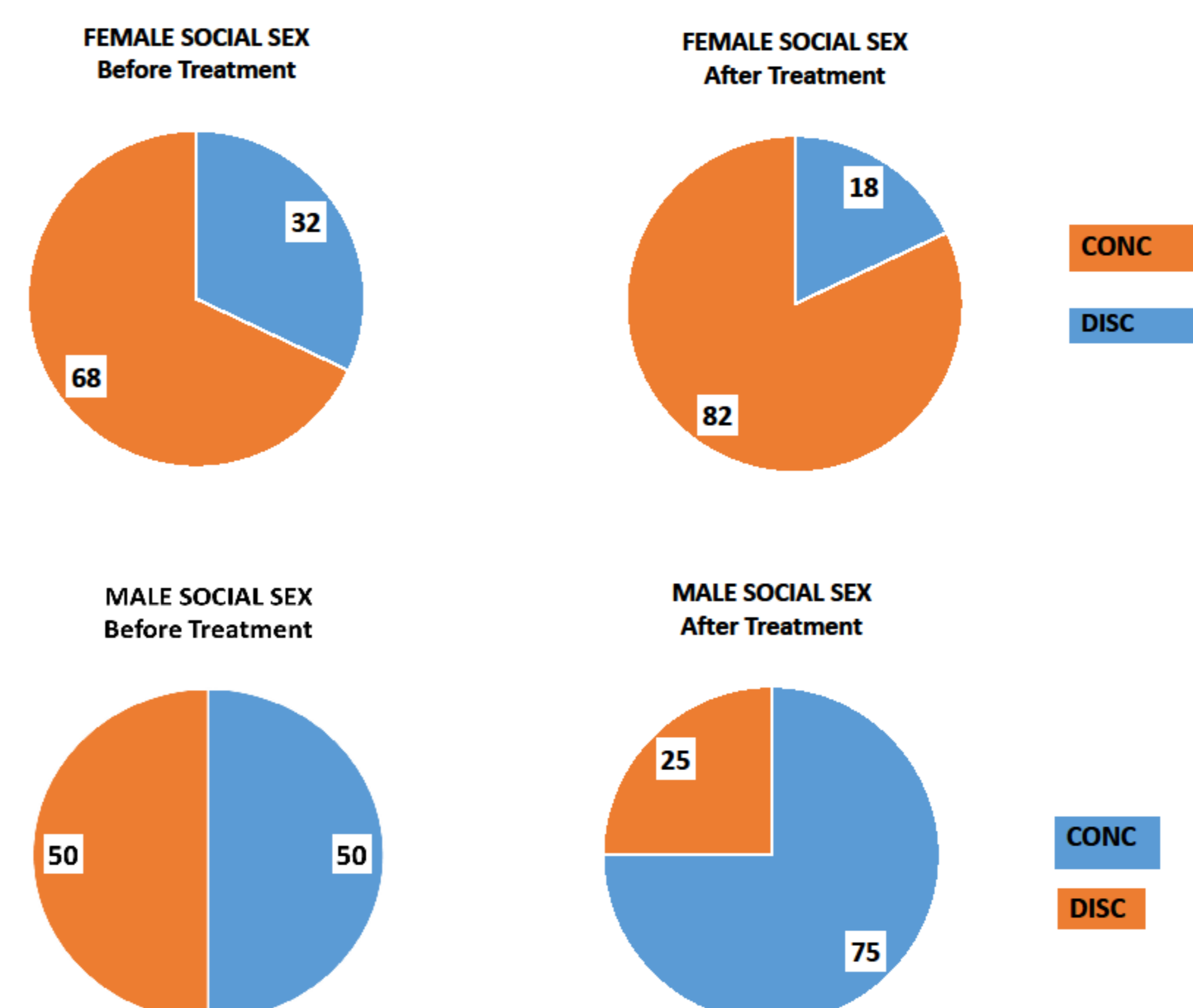
We performed the HTP in 96 subjects with 46, XY DSD before and after treatment. GI in this test is defined as female (F), male (M) or ambiguous. For analysis, we considered concordant when gender identity agreed with the social sex and discordant when gender identity was different from social sex (opposite or ambiguous).

Results

CONCORDANCE BETWEEN SOCIAL SEX AND GENDER IDENTITY – BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT CHANGE SOCIAL SEX



CONCORDANCE BETWEEN SOCIAL SEX AND GENDER IDENTITY – BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT KEPT SOCIAL SEX



Conclusions

- In 46,XY DSD patients who changed social sex in adulthood the HTP test was able to identify a discordant gender identity before treatment in 100% of the cases.
- Among the patients who kept the social sex, discordant gender identity was found in approximately one third of the patients with female social sex and half of the patients with male social sex.
- Multidisciplinary approach improved significantly the adequacy of social sex in adulthood
- The HTP test proved to be a useful tool for diagnosis and treatment of patients with 46,XY DSD.

