



Genital surgeries tend to reduce the capacity for orgasm in males, and may do so in females.

One study showed that around 30% of male-to-female genital surgeries result in the inability to orgasm [1].

Figures on female-to-male transitioners are less clear. However, a clinical follow-up study [2] of 38 transmen – 29 of whom had received phalloplasty, and 9 metoidioplasty – found that reported loss of orgasmic capacity was more marginally common than reported gain of orgasmic capacity.

The negative intrapsychic and interpersonal consequences of anorgasmia (the inability to climax) is well-documented, and applies equally to transgender individuals [3].

REFERENCES

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- [2] van de Grift, T., Pigot, G., Kreukels, B., Bouman, M., & Mullender, M. (2019). Transmen's Experienced Sexuality and Genital Gender-Affirming Surgery: Findings From a Clinical Follow-Up Study. *Journal Of Sex & Marital Therapy* 45 (3): 201-205. [Link]
- [3] Levine, S. (2018). Informed Consent for Transgendered Patients. *Journal Of Sex & Marital Therapy*, 45(3), 218-229. [Link]

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