

## ABSTRACT

This study aimed to examine all the patients seen in the Sex Clinic of the Hong Kong University Psychiatric Unit from 1991-2001 by studying retrospectively their case records. A total of 376 cases were identified. Three hundred and forty-two of them were referred for assessment relating to sexual dysfunction. Majority of the patients was male (82%), married (78%), in their late 30s and of middle social class. Regarding reason of referral, 56% were referred for sexual dysfunction while 27% were referred for infertility. Male erectile disorder (43.9%) was the commonest diagnosis followed by male orgasmic dysfunction (12.9%) and premature ejaculation (12.3%). The most common diagnosis in female was vaginismus (6.1%). Most of the disorders were acquired (92%) and situational (83%). Improved treatment outcome was found to be 49% for patients who completed our treatment. Thirty-four cases were referred for assessment relating to sex reassignment surgery. Twenty-eight were found to fulfil the DSM-IV diagnostic criteria for transsexual. They were usually in their late 20s with at least secondary education, full time employment (71.4%), never married (89.2%) and sexually inactive (64.3%). Their onset of gender dysphoria was usually before age 13 (82.1%) and most of them had cross dressing behavior (92.9%). Among them were 13 male-to-female transsexuals and 15 female-to-male transsexuals, giving a M:F ratio of 1:1.15. The male-to-female transsexual might have a trend of being more highly educated and more likely to take hormonal therapy. Some male-to-female transsexuals were once married in their anatomical sex (17.9%) and some were bisexual (10.7%) or heterosexual (3.6%). All the female-to-male transsexuals were homosexual in orientation and none were ever married

in their anatomical sex. In conclusion, there was a demand for the service of assessment of sexual dysfunction with a majority of male patients. Referrals for reproductive problem and male orgasmic disorders were becoming less common than before. Treatment was multi-modal and outcome was modest. The demand for assessment for sex reassignment surgery was low compared with some European and Asian countries. Slight predominance of female-to-male transsexuals were found and they were found to be different from the male-to-female transsexuals in certain aspects.

**Keywords:** psychosexual clinic, sexual dysfunction, gender identity disorder, transsexual

**Word count:** 11123