Operation	Surgical technique	Benefits	Risks
Orchidectomy (bilateral)	Bilateral orchidectomy involves the removal of both testicles	Surgical castration, which reduces oestrogen requirements and eliminates need for hormone-blocking medication Gender affirmation and reduction of dysphoria	Non-reversibleOsteoporosis
Vaginoplasty	Vaginoplasty ^{1,21} aims to create a functional neovagina through penile inversion or non-penile inversion techniques Penile inversion vaginoplasty uses a superiorly placed penile skin flap with a scrotal skin graft to line the neovagina. The urethra might also be included in the formation of the neovagina Skin is marked with penile and scrotal skin graft used for the penile inversion vaginoplasty. A posteriorly based perineal flap is created. A midline incision is made on the posterior aspect of the inverted penile skin flap with the perineal flap subsequently advanced into the posterior fourchette. The glans is rearranged to construct the neoclitoris. The neurovascular pedicle of the neoclitoris is folded gently on itself with the clitoral hood formed by folding the prepuce skin Photographic demonstration of the simplified steps involved in vaginoplasty. (A) Pre-first stage vaginoplasty. (B) Post second stage vaginoplasty	Gender affirmation with improved mental health and enhanced body confidence Improved sexual function Stress-free clothing choices A wider range of intimate experiences	 Infection Bleeding Loss of sensation Neovaginal stenosis or loss of depth Rectal or bladder injury

[^]Reproduced from Pariser JJ, Kim N. Transgender vaginoplasty: Techniques and outcomes. Transl Androl Urol 2019;8(3), with permission from AME Publishing Company.