



ORIGINAL RESEARCH—ENDOCRINOLOGY

Psychosexual Development in Men with Congenital Hypogonadotropic Hypogonadism on Long-Term Treatment: A Mixed Methods Study

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Congenital hypogonadotropic hypogonadism (CHH) is a rare, genetic, reproductive endocrine disorder characterized by absent puberty and infertility. Limited information is available on the psychosocial impact of CHH and psychosexual development in these patients.

Aim. The aim of this study was to determine the impact of CHH on psychosexual development in men on long-term treatment.

Methods. A sequential mixed methods explanatory design was used. First, an online survey (quantitative) was used to quantify the frequency of psychosexual problems among CHH men. Second, patient focus groups (qualitative) were conducted to explore survey findings in detail and develop a working model to guide potential nursing and interdisciplinary interventions.

Main Outcome Measures. Patient characteristics, frequency of body shame, difficulty with intimate relationships, and never having been sexually active were assessed. Additionally, we collected subjective patient-reported outcomes regarding the impact of CHH on psychological/emotional well-being, intimate relationships, and sexual activity.

Results. A total of 101 CHH men on long-term treatment (>1 year) were included for the analysis of the online survey (mean age 37 ± 11 years, range 19–66, median 36). Half (52/101, 51%) of the men had been seen at a specialized academic center and 37/101 (37%) reported having had fertility-inducing treatment. A high percentage of CHH men experience psychosexual problems including difficulty with intimate relationships (70%) and body image concerns/body shame (94/101, 93%), and the percentage of men never having been sexually active is five times the rate in a reference group (26% vs. 5.4%, $P < 0.001$). Focus groups revealed persisting body shame and low self-esteem despite long-term treatment that has lasting impact on psychosexual functioning.

Conclusions. CHH men frequently experience psychosexual problems that pose barriers to intimate relationships and initiating sexual activity. These lingering effects cause significant distress and are not ameliorated by long-term treatment. Psychosexual assessment in CHH men with appropriate psychological support and treatment should be warranted in these patients. **Dwyer AA, Quinton R, Pitteloud N, and Morin D. Psychosexual development in men with congenital hypogonadotropic hypogonadism on long-term treatment: A mixed methods study. Sex Med 2015;3:32–41.**

Key Words. Kallmann Syndrome; Psychosocial Factors; Body Image; Self-Esteem; Psychosexual Outcome; Nursing; Mixed Methods; Congenital Hypogonadotropic Hypogonadism

Introduction

Congenital deficiency of hypogonadotropic hypogonadism (CHH) is an endocrine disorder resulting from gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) deficiency. This genetic condition is clinically characterized by absent puberty and infertility and may be accompanied by a variety of associated phenotypes including cryptorchidism, micropenis, and anosmia (termed Kallmann syndrome [KS]) [1]. CHH is rare with incidence estimated at 1 in 4,000–10,000 [2] and has a striking gender discordance (approximately 2–5 males for each female case) [3,4]. This gender difference remains genetically unexplained and may well represent an ascertainment bias as amenorrheic women presenting for gynecologic evaluation may likely receive empiric treatment, as opposed to being referred for an endocrine evaluation [5]. Importantly, CHH patients cannot initiate puberty spontaneously and require hormonal treatment to develop secondary sexual characteristics [6]. It is a treatable form of infertility with approximately 80% of men able to develop sperm with either pulsatile GnRH or exogenous gonadotropin therapy [7–9].

CHH patients typically present to medical attention with failure to undergo spontaneous puberty [10]. The challenge being to differentiate this rare condition from more frequent variants in the timing and onset of puberty such as constitutional delay of puberty [11,12]. CHH adolescent males presenting with absent puberty after 14 years of age may be inaccurately defined as “late bloomers” and their treatment unnecessarily delayed; the “watchful waiting” approach finally ends with the patients re-presenting as pubertal young adults with frank hypogonadotropic hypogonadism [10]. As captured in a recent patient report, such delays in diagnosis can have lasting psychological and emotional effects on patients [13].

Puberty is a developmental process characterized by numerous physiologic, psychosocial, and emotional changes culminating in reproductive capacity. While timing of onset of pubertal development is variable, late sexual development can carry a psychological burden. Delayed puberty can result in body image concerns, low self-esteem and social isolation, and later sexual activity [14–16]. Further, many late maturers experience victimization or bullying, which are important and common risk factors for developing depression [17] as well as other significant psychological problems [18].

For CHH men, who represent the most extreme form of delayed puberty, data on psychological aspects are limited to a handful of descriptive case series with few patients [19–21]. Prior to starting treatment, adolescents with CHH exhibit impaired quality of life and increased anxiety and depression compared with peers [22,23]. However, the existing literature has solely focused on the time of diagnosis or during the initial pubertal induction and therefore, data regarding the psychosocial impact of CHH in men on long-term treatment are lacking. Accordingly, we do not know whether long-term sex steroid treatment and/or fertility-inducing treatments mitigate the impact on psychosexual development of CHH men.

Aim

This study aimed to test the hypothesis that men with CHH experience psychosexual problems that are not fully ameliorated by long-term treatment.

Methods

A community-based participatory research framework [24] was utilized for developing and conducting this sequential, explanatory mixed method study [25]. In the context of a European network focused on CHH/KS (COST Action BM1105), partnerships with patient community leaders (i.e., moderators of online patient support sites) were developed to include patient perspectives into the process. Additionally, developing links with patient support groups was essential for reaching a sufficient number of patients with this rare condition. Patient community leaders participated in developing and improving the language and clarity of the survey, facilitated recruitment efforts, and provided feedback on study findings at each stage of analysis. This sequential mixed methods approach employed quantitative methods to identify the scope and prevalence of issues facing these dispersed patients followed by qualitative methods (focus groups) to explore the findings in greater detail and to identify possible mechanistic explanations of the survey results. The quantitative online survey was used to collect patient characteristics and information on diagnosis/treatment as well as body image, relationship status, and sexual activity. Subsequently, qualitative patient focus groups were conducted to explore the impact of CHH on patients' lives and psychosexual devel-

opment. Focus groups were held in concert with CHH patient support meetings jointly planned by patient community leaders and study investigators. The psychosexual assessment of men with CHH was part of a larger research project examining health-promoting behavior [26] and factors affecting quality of life among CHH men. The ultimate goal of this study is to design innovative nursing and interdisciplinary interventions to address unmet health needs in these dispersed rare disease patients. The study was approved by the Health Research Ethics Committee (Canton Vaud) and all participants provided informed consent prior to the initiation of study-related activities. For the online survey, an opt-in electronic consent was used while focus group participants provided written informed consent.

Subjects

As male patients outnumber female patients in this rare disorder [3], we focused our attention on male subjects. Adult CHH men (18–70 years) on treatment for at least 1 year were recruited for the study. A random sampling (40%) of online survey respondents was contacted and interviewed to confirm diagnosis. Those men with other causes of hypogonadism (i.e., Klinefelter syndrome, adult-onset hypogonadism) were excluded and surveys with multiple incomplete or conflicting responses were excluded. The study was publicized online via a closed/private CHH/KS social media group (Facebook), CHH/KS forum (chat room), a clinical trials registry, and the COST Action website. Data from the American National Survey of Sexual Health and Behavior were used as a comparison reference group [27].

Statistics

Survey results were analyzed using descriptive statistics (mean \pm standard deviation, range, median), Student's *t*-test (Wilcoxon rank-sum test for data not normally distributed) to evaluate differences between groups, and Z score to assess differences in proportions between the CHH and the reference group. SigmaStat (Systat Software Inc., San Jose, CA, USA) was used for statistical analyses and a $P < 0.05$ was considered significant.

Qualitative Analysis

Thematic analysis (coding) of focus group transcripts was performed by two separate investigators (A.A. Dwyer and D. Morin) using NVivo10 (QSR International PSY Ltd., Melbourne, Australia). Categories of responses and themes were first

classified on the basis of the Health Promotion Model [26]. Iterative coding occurred until no further themes were identified, suggesting a saturation point had been reached. Additionally, connections between coded terms were mapped to examine connections both within and between categories (i.e., whether or not certain themes appear together repeatedly), and those themes arising frequently and expansively were given particular emphasis [28].

Main Outcome Measures

For the online survey, patient characteristics, age of diagnosis, age of initiating treatment, frequency of body shame, difficulty with intimate relationships, and never having been sexually active were the main outcome measures. For patient focus group discussions, subjective patient-reported outcomes regarding the impact of CHH on psychological/emotional well-being, intimate relationships, and sexual activity were recorded.

Results

The survey was online for 7 months and received a total of 230 hits of which 101 surveys (44%) were retained for analysis. The men (mean age 37 ± 11 years, range 19–66, median 36) had all been on long-term treatment (>1 year) and half (52/101, 51%) had been seen at a specialized or academic medical center. Participant characteristics and treatment information are presented in Table 1. Overall, these men were well educated and employed and worked across a variety of fields and responsibilities (Supporting Information Table S1). In this cohort, CHH was diagnosed neonatally in four men and as late as 32 years (mean 18 ± 6 , median 18 years) (Figure 1). Notably, men with a familial pattern of inheritance (14/101, 14%) were not diagnosed earlier than sporadic counterparts ($P = 0.1$). The age of initiating treatment to develop secondary sexual characteristics ranged from 11 to 32 years (mean 19 ± 4 , median 18 years) and nearly all men (98/101) had been on some form of testosterone replacement (injection, implanted pellets, patches, or gel). Over a third of men (37/101, 37%) reported having had fertility-inducing treatment (exogenous gonadotropins or pulsatile GnRH therapy) with variable outcomes (Table 1). Nearly a quarter of the men receiving fertility-inducing treatment (8/37, 22%) were single or had never been in a relationship, suggesting a motivation for pursuing these time and resource-intensive

Table 1 Sociodemographic and treatment information of CHH men (n = 101)

	n
Age	
19–29 years	30
30–39 years	38
40–49 years	19
50–59 years	11
60+ yrs	3
Education	
High school/vocational	35
University	35
Postgraduate	31
Employment	
Working full-time	67
Working part-time	9
Unemployed	10
Retired	5
Student	9
No response given	1
Relationship status	
Married	36
In a relationship	16
Single	24
Never been in a relationship	23
Divorced	1
No response given	1
Children	
None	75
Biologic children	8
Adopted children	18
Treatment	n (%)
Testosterone (ever)	98/101
Fertility treatment*	37/101
Single/never in a relationship	8/37 (22%)
No children	14/29 (48%)
Adopted children	7/29 (24%)
Biological children	8/29 (28%)

*Gonadotropin therapy or pulsatile GnRH therapy.
CHH = congenital hypogonadotropic hypogonadism; GnRH = gonadotropin-releasing hormone.

programs extended beyond an immediate desire to achieve fertility. Those CHH men with children were older than those without children (median age 43.5 vs. 32.0 years, $P < 0.001$).

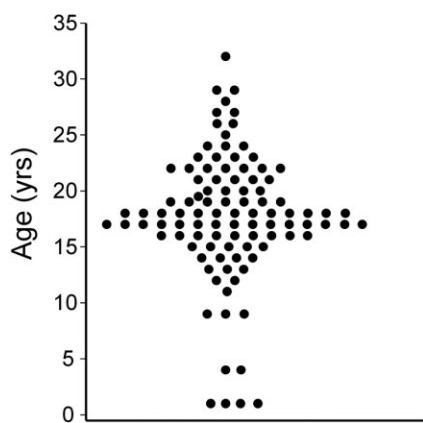


Figure 1 Age at diagnosis in the cohort of congenital hypogonadotropic hypogonadism (CHH) men (n = 101).

Despite Long-Term Treatment, a High Proportion of CHH Men Have Psychosexual Problems

As no data are available on the sex lives of men on long-term treatment, we asked participants if they had ever been sexually active. Notably, 26/101 (26%) of men reported they had never been sexually active. This is nearly five times the rate (26% vs. 5.4%, $P < 0.001$) observed in adult men (18+ years) in a large (n > 2,000) probability survey examining sexual activity [27]. During survey development, discussions with patient community leaders suggested that traumatic experiences, body image concerns, and difficulty with intimate relationships were frequently raised in private, online discussions. When we inquired about these points, 72% (73/101) stated that they had been teased or ridiculed because of CHH and 93% (94/101) reported that they had felt embarrassed or ashamed of their body and avoided undressing in public such as at the gym or beach. Further, 70% (69/99) of men agreed that intimate relationships were difficult because of CHH. Neither age of diagnosis nor age of treatment initiation was significantly related to any of these results. We hypothesized that concerns about testicular size could be a factor in these findings, yet no differences were observed between those men who had received fertility-inducing treatment (inducing testicular growth) and those men on testosterone only (no testicular development). These data point to a significant impact of CHH on the psychosexual development. To explore this in greater detail, we conducted three patient focus groups. These discussions provided further insight into the survey findings and helped explain the lasting psychosexual impact of CHH that pose barriers to dating, developing intimate relationships, and initiating sexual activity.

CHH-Related Body Shame Has Lasting Impact on Psychosexual Functioning

Patient focus group discussions grew from two questions: “What has been the most difficult part of living with CHH?” and “How has CHH affected your sex life and intimate relationships?” Twenty-six men participated in the focus groups (mean age 37 ± 13 years, range 18–66, median 36 years) revealing consistent, overarching themes of shame and isolation related to CHH. Patients frequently cited their frustration at what they perceived as a late diagnosis and thus did not have puberty induced until much later than their peers. More specifically, patients reported their sense

of isolation resulted from their absent sexual development and feeling “left behind” as peers developed physically, became sexual active, and assumed adult roles (Figure 2, Table 2). This marginalization fed fears of being exposed and many (20/26) attempted to hide their lack of puberty by avoiding situations possibly involving nudity and in some cases, avoiding social events. Problems with body image dominated focus group discussions both in terms of the number of comments and the proportion of participants (23/26) reporting body shame (Figure 2, Table 2).

Similar to the literature on late maturing adolescent boys [14–17] and the online survey results, men in the focus groups reported traumatic experiences including teasing, victimization, and bullying related to their youthful appearance, underdeveloped genitalia and in some cases, gynecomastia resulting from CHH. Notably, despite virilization on long-term hormone treatment, these men struggled to overcome a self image of the undeveloped, youthful adolescent of their past. These negative thoughts persisted well into adulthood—even though many realized that these thoughts were not rational. Discussions revealed a cycle of isolation and shame wherein

hiding and removing oneself from social situations only worsened the body image and self-esteem issues (Figure 2, Table 2).

Importantly, patients reported ameliorating factors that helped them cope with their disrupted psychosexual development including meeting other patients with CHH (Table 2). In total, 15/26 men provided unsolicited comments stating that this was a life-changing event enabling them to overcome some of their feelings of shame and isolation. Half of the men (13/26) shared that coping with the psychosexual aspects of CHH became easier with age and that this was often related to finding someone who accepted them as they are (i.e., an understanding healthcare provider, therapist, partner, or spouse). These highlight potential interventions such as connecting patients for peer-to-peer support.

Limitations

This type of study has inherent limitations including limited sample size. First, studying rare disease populations pose challenges for recruiting adequate number of patients [29,30]. We attempted to overcome this by using web-based data collection via an online survey. This approach introduces potential bias as not everyone has internet access, so this convenience sample may be enriched with well-educated men and may reflect a response bias of more proactive and/or more severely affected patients. Second, participants were recruited via expert clinicians as well as among patient support groups. Because medical chart review of this dispersed disease population was beyond the scope of this study, we recontacted 40% of respondents to confirm diagnosis. Thus, we cannot be sure that every respondent met all hormonal and clinical criteria of a CHH diagnosis. Importantly, the findings of the survey were mirrored in the focus group discussion (where all participants had confirmed CHH diagnosis), thus contributing to the validity of the study. Last, as no validated questionnaire is available for CHH men to assess health-related quality of life or sexual function [31], we developed our own questionnaire. Face validity was sought with input from patient advocates, but a full validation process was not performed. While validity and reliability in self-report responses are important, there is a growing acceptability of using patient-reported outcomes for managing chronic conditions [32]. Further, using focus groups with expert patients to explore these is an added value to the validity of the results.

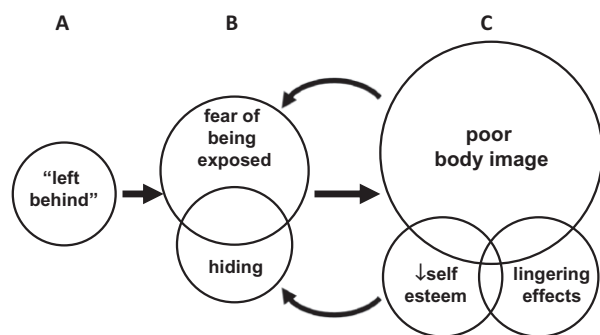


Figure 2 Focus group themes related to the impact of disrupted sexual maturation on psychosexual development and intimate relationships. (A) Focus group participants reported feeling isolated and “left behind” as peers underwent sexual development, started dating, and began taking on more adult roles. (B) Patients often developed fear and anxiety about being exposed and tried to hide their lack of sexual development as a coping response. (C) Body shame and body image concerns were the most frequently cited issues which co-occurred with low self-esteem. These issues interacted with existing fears/anxiety creating a cyclic pattern with effects lasting far after treatment initiation. Circles depict themes from focus group discussions, circles are sized proportionally with the number of references, overlapping circles depict co-occurring themes, and interactions are noted by arrows.

Table 2 Themes and representative quotes arising from focus group discussions

Theme	Representative quotes
Feeling left behind (isolation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “I was diagnosed at 23. So, that’s why I say I ‘missed out’ on that 17–20 (years of age) physical and emotional development. I think that is where people miss-out on a lot . . . and not being able to catch up.” • “Watching your sisters, your younger sisters and younger cousins and watching them pass you while you are left behind right now is still emotionally traumatic. It’s just the little stuff like that . . . it all builds.” • “I was dependent on a nurse who injected my treatment twice a week, and people all around me experiencing their young adult life . . . independence from parents, sentimental and sexual relationships, a night out . . . all that discovery was out of reach for me for unfair reasons.”
Fear of being exposed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Fear of exposure was the biggest thing for me . . . especially when I was younger in middle school and through high school. I was afraid to go into the bathroom and pee in the urinal.” • “(around 15 years old) I was forced to take gym class and I feared that I would be noticed. I knew I would be ridiculed mercilessly if anyone found out. I vowed that I would not use the shower after gym class no matter what.” • “(communal showers) It was like doing anything to get out of a shower . . . I would try anything. In fact, I would just come out of the gym and just not shower. You know, just put my clothes on over my gym shorts and stuff like that. But it’s that . . . fear of exposure.” • “I would purposefully forget (gym clothes) so I wouldn’t have to take physical education so I wouldn’t have to shower. And the teacher would go to the lost property and find a spare and try to force me to wear it so that I could take part. So, I would be in detention . . . god knows how many times.”
Hiding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “(during teen years) I was doing my best to remain as inconspicuous as possible and not have my condition discovered . . . nothing else mattered.” • “You spend so much of your adolescence and your late teens, 20s hiding stuff. You are hiding the fact that you can’t smell, you are kind of covering over that, you are hiding that you don’t want to shower, it’s just so much hiding that there’s almost an emotional reticence. And, I think that translates into relationships too.” • “For me it has been shame. Yeah, that has been the hardest part. And so . . . I kind of isolated myself, staying indoors, and that has led to a kind of social anxiety. So, I don’t really have any friends really . . . that’s given the most impact on my life.”
Body shame/poor body image	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “I haven’t been intimate with anyone in over 10 years. I don’t have any friends, I don’t have a girlfriend . . . I have kind of accepted that I won’t have any girlfriends or friends. I’m just ashamed of my body.” • “(regarding dating) You think down the road and wonder if this eventually goes anywhere . . . I don’t want to undress in front of this person.”
Body shame/poor body image	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “My biggest thing was about having Kallmann’s (CHH) was genital size. That’s the only thing that was affected . . . and been an issue. Which I know is very superficial and is probably a bit silly, but that’s me. It’s always sort of there, you’re always sort of consciously aware of it.” • “There’s extreme shame about having small genitalia . . . it’s just extreme for me.” • “We are probably hung a bit less-well than most people. It can be a bit . . . you know, if a woman . . . if you drop your trousers and a woman bursts out laughing, it’s just devastating. What do you do?” • “I was always ashamed of that stuff (body and gynecomastia). It was insidious, sometimes I was seen as a girl . . . you know, is that a boy or a girl?”
Low self-esteem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “I felt ashamed really . . . I withdrew from it, from everything really. So, it’s the same I don’t really have any friends really, not a lot of social contact or anything like that.” • “It (CHH) is always with me . . . very, very low self-esteem, massively low confidence . . . you know, I have done all the educational stuff, I’ve got a good job. Even after 20+ years with the same company, my confidence level at my work is still very, very low. I tend to mask it sometimes, in that sort of situation but in reality, I’m in quite a fragile state . . . it doesn’t take much to sort of push me down.” • “For a long time even after starting treatment, I knew I was physically as normal as a man can be . . . (but) I was unable to seduce a woman . . . very difficult to deal with the potential rejection . . . still thinking she would see a kid who should not do what he is doing. I had a total lack of confidence in this aspect of my life.”
Lingering effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “All of those things are seeds for psychological damage. I mean the stuff occurring at that stage builds up and builds up and builds up over the years . . . it lingers for sure.” • “You may have all the outward appearances (of puberty), but here (pointing to head) . . . as far as I’m concerned, I’m still different. It’s almost as though one day, someone is going to see right through it, and they’ll know . . . it’s that fear.” • “Basically as a Kallmann (CHH) patient I spent most of my early adult life building barriers and walls to others to avoid being emotionally hurt and keep mental sanity. It worked . . . but later on in my life, these survival skills were totally irrelevant and became the main problem.” • “I still have a hard time with public nudity . . . I wouldn’t join a gym that had an open shower . . . so like there are even these lingering psychological that affect me even today but they are not as severe as when I was younger.” • “I’m wondering is if we have some overlap with a PTSD (posttraumatic stress disorder), there might be some things that are still things that will trigger flashbacks.” • “I was forever looking back at as far as I could see . . . a lost 16 years. As I’ve grown older, it’s not just the 16 years. There’s actually a lot, lot more than that. The older I get, the focus is perhaps not on looking back but looking forward. And that . . . is just as negative for me sometimes as it is looking back. As far as I’m concerned, it never, ever leaves me . . .”
Mediating factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “I have found the groups on Facebook and that, you know . . . starting to talk to people. That’s the only thing that has really helped me so far for coming to terms with it (CHH).” • “It wasn’t until I found other people like (patient community leader) and such that I kind of filled in the blanks a bit. It was quite isolating for me and I had no one to talk to and I felt like I was the only person in the world to have this problem you know?” • “The two major things for me have been having somebody love me and not see as no different from any other man . . . and this, meeting other people face to face, being able to talk and email people and just . . . you know . . . (other patient) has been exceptionally caring to me.” • “When I was in my teens and 20s it was harder . . . it does get a little easier, but still there’s a lot of emotional scars.” • “It’s like, you can answer those questions (for young CHH patients) and say: look, it’s going to be tough for a couple of years . . . but, you know, it’s going to get better.” • “Learning about it (CHH) made me feel that Kallmann (CHH) is not such a big deal. But in my case, it was not enough and the psychotherapy aspect helped a lot . . . I’m not sure I’d be as satisfied without.”

CHH = congenital hypogonadotropic hypogonadism.

Discussion

We report evidence of persisting psychosexual impact of CHH that is not ameliorated by long-term hormone replacement therapy. CHH is a rare disorder that has been previously used as a unique human disease model providing important insights into the hormonal control of the hypothalamic–pituitary–gonadal axis [33,34]. Further, genetic studies on this extreme form of delayed puberty have informed our understanding of the molecular control of human puberty and reproduction [1,35]. However, there are scant data on how the severe disruption of puberty impacts psychosexual development in CHH men.

Previous reports on the psychosocial aspects of CHH include several descriptive case series of small cohorts of CHH men during initial treatment. The 1964 report of eight cases of so-called “sexual infantilism” (including three CHH men 20–47 years of age) commented on embarrassment because of youthful appearance and feelings of sexual inadequacy [19]. A subsequent 1971 report documenting 13 cases from the Johns Hopkins University Hospital added observations on insecurity, decreased confidence, and low interest in dating among 13 CHH men (19–44 years old) after starting treatment [20]. Another study published in 1996 followed eight CHH men initiating pulsatile GnRH therapy for pubertal induction noting diminished social interactions and poorer views of their physique compared with controls [21]. In the present study, we examined these issues in a relatively large cohort of CHH men ($n = 101$), providing data on the prevalence of these issues. We then conducted focus groups to develop an explanatory model for these observations, thus enhancing our understanding of the unmet psychological and psychosexual needs of CHH men in order to better direct therapy and interventions.

In contrast to prior studies, we focused exclusively on men receiving long-term treatment to see if psychosocial and psychosexual issues are corrected by a longer period with a normalized sex steroid milieu. Testosterone replacement therapy has long been shown to be effective for inducing secondary sexual characteristics and normalizing sexual function [6] and has well-documented beneficial effects on muscle and fat-free (lean) body mass [36] as well as mood [37]. The CHH men on long-term treatment in this study struggled with psychosocial aspects of their condition. Thus, it seems that hypogonadal patients should first receive testosterone replacement then be offered

psychosexual help to address these needs. Importantly, focus group discussions revealed CHH men are challenged to perceive themselves as a normal-appearing virilized men. This may relate to a form of body dysmorphic disorder (BDD) wherein individuals develop an altered view of personal appearance [38]. BDD has been linked with early traumatic life events [39] and can have significant impact on quality of life [40]. As BDD appears to be responsive to cognitive behavioral interventions, similar approaches may be warranted for CHH men to address their significant body image concerns.

A surprising finding was that fertility was never raised as a major concern within focus group discussions. Rather, attention centered on body shame and lack of genital development. Testosterone replacement induces secondary sexual characteristics and normalizes sexual function yet has no effect on testicular development and testis volume remains small (infantile in some cases). We found that 22% of men who had received fertility-inducing treatment had never been in a relationship. While the survey was not designed to specifically determine the motivation for choosing specific treatments, this observation suggests that these treatments were pursued to augment testicular volume and thus normalize genital appearance. Indeed, it would be interesting to utilize the recently developed genital self-image scale [41] to better understand how these factors may contribute to these men’s sexual experiences and why they are five times more likely to never have been sexually active. Some have speculated that the atrophic testes and/or severely diminished phallus size sometimes associated with CHH can have serious negative effects on self-confidence and the sexual life of CHH men [6,10,42]. Herein, we provide direct evidence supporting these assertions.

Micropenis (with or without cryptorchidism) can be associated with CHH. We did not assess how many men were born with micropenis as this can be difficult to ascertain in the absence of medical documentation. However, outcome studies of patients with micropenis indicate diminished penis size persisting into adult life can have negative consequences on sexual quality of life [43]. Related to this, concern about penis size was pervasive and a frequently occurring topic in focus group discussions. Indeed, in every focus group patients made spontaneous inquiries regarding normative ranges for penis size among CHH men. While population-based normative data are available on penis size [44], corresponding data on a

large cohort of CHH are lacking. CHH men experience significant preoccupation and shame regarding penis size. Accordingly, it could be useful to evaluate this using a validated instrument [45] before and after providing reference ranges for this patient population along with targeted cognitive behavioral interventions to address these body shame issues. Such an approach could be a possible avenue for alleviating this distressing problem for CHH men. The ultimate goal of this study was assess impact of CHH on psychosexual development in order to identify patient needs and design innovative nursing and interdisciplinary interventions for these dispersed patients. Importantly, one result of this study was that conducting patient focus groups brought together isolated patients and provided them with an opportunity to discuss these problems, share experiences, and seek support—which in and of itself was an important and empowering intervention for these patients.

Conclusions

This mixed methods study presents data demonstrating the pervasive psychosexual difficulties experienced by CHH men on long-term treatment. The CHH-related absent sexual development has lasting effects that pose barriers to intimate relationships and initiating sexual activity. Further, the psychosocial distress experienced by CHH men is not ameliorated by long-term treatment. These findings underscore the importance of psychosexual assessment of CHH men and the need for psychological support and interdisciplinary care for this patient population.

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Supporting Information

Additional Supporting Information may be found in the online version of this article at the publisher's website:

Table S1 Survey respondents' self-reported type. Open-ended responses were grouped into categories (noted by underlined text).