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Mister XX

Sažetak: Ženski pseudohermafroditizam predstavlja nesklad između kariotipskog i gonadnog pola s jedne strane, i fenotipskog i psihogenog, sa druge. Kongenitalna adrenalna hiperplazija je deo spektra ženskog pseudohermafroditizma i nastaje zbog deficita enzima puta steroidogeneze. Više od 95% obolelih ima nedostatak 21 hidroksilaze što posledično dovodi do nedostatka kortizola i hipersekrecije ACTH iz hipofize, hiperprodukcije 17 hidroksi progesterona (17OHP) i androgena i hiperplazije kore nadbubrežnih žlezda (1). Klinički fenotip KAH-a je klasifikovan kao klasični i neklasični (tzv. 'late onset' forma). Klasični oblik se deli na formu sa gubitkom soli i bez gubitka soli (virilišuća forma), u zavisnosti od stepena nedostatka aldosterona. Patofiziologija KAH-a zbog nedostatka 21 α hidroksilaze tesno je povezana sa stepenom nedostatka enzima. Hiperprodukcija androgena vodi ubrzanom virilizaciji. Klasična forma se manifestuje u detinjstvu i karakteriše se hiperprodukcijom prekursora kortizola i adrenalnih androgena. U najtežoj formi, istovremena deficijencija aldosterona vodi do gubitka soli sa svim komplikacijama. Devojčice sa klasičnim oblikom KAH tipično imaju dvopolne genitalije na rođenju zbog izloženosti visokim koncentracijama androgena in utero. KAH zbog deficijencije 21OH je najčešći razlog dvopolnih genitalija u 46XX novorođenčadi. Karakteristično se nalazi uvećan klitoris, parcijalno spojene labia maiora i zajednički urogenitalni sinus na mestu uretre i vagine. Materica, jajovodi i jajnici su prisutni i normalni, a strukture Wolfvog kanala su odsutne. Kada se dijagnostikuje KAH u detinjstvu u 46XX osoba do sada je bilo indikovano opredeljivanje za ženski pol na osnovu 46, XX kariotipa čak i u izraženo virilizovane novorođenčadi. Ovakav dogmatski pristup zasnivan je na očuvanju fertiliteta, te ukoliko postoji barem uterus, opredeljivanje za ženski pol smatralo se opravdanim. Samo oko 5% 46 XX pacijenata sa KAH ima muški psihogeni pol

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poput opisanog obolelog. Osim mutacija CYP21A2 i efekata visokih koncentracija androgena u KAH-u, ulogu u fenotipskoj ekspresiji ima i različita dužine CAG sekvenci androgenog receptora koja moduliraju efekat androgena na periferiji. Takođe, dok su dokumentovani slučajevi promene polnog identiteta i spoljnih genitalija iz ženskog u muški, nijedan slučaj promene muškog polnog identiteta nije zabeležen (11). U prikazanog obolelog koncentracija testosterona je na gornjoj granici za muškarce, što može biti posledica enzimskog bloka i sinteze prekursora kortizola koji se dalje metabolišu u aktivne androgene: testosteron i dihidrotestosteron. Visoke koncentracije T prenatalno i u detinjstvu dovele su do preranog srastanja epifiza i niskog rasta, a visoke koncentracije dihidrotestosterona do klitoromegalije. U LHRH testu nije bilo odgovora LH koji je najverovatnije suprimovan ovako visokim koncentracijama testostero-
sterone, ali ipak potrebno je uraditi MNR glave kako bi se isključila druga etiologija supresije gonadotropu. Deksametazonski test sa određivanjem testosterona mogao bi dati odgovor. Osnovu terapije odraslih bolesnika sa KAH čini hidrokortizon u dozama koje obezbeđuju trajnu supstituciju kortizola i suprimuju hipersekreciju ACTH. U obolelih 46,XX pacijenata koji su fenotipski muškarci i čiji je polni identitet muški neophodne su hirurške rekonstrukcijske procedure poput faloplastike i testisnih proteza koje bi omogućile odgovarajući kvalitet života.

Ključne reči: kongenitalna adrenalna hiperplazija, polni identitet, adrenalni incidentalom

Prikaz pacijenta

Pacijent DS, 39 godina, fizički radnik iz Beograda. Glavne tegobe: nemogućnost ostvarenja seksualnog odnosa i legalni problemi vezani za matični list rođenih, u kome stoji žensko ime. Prvo je dete od petoro, majka je imala urednu trudnoću, rođen je prirodnim putem. Majka je u trudnoći pušila, nije koristila lekove. Na rođenju je proglašen ženskim detetom. Jedini je od braće i sestara niskog rasta. Kao dete igrao se sa dečacima, voleo je posebno rvanje i igre s loptom. Oko 17. godine javile su se malje po licu i telu, u 18. je počeo da se brije. Menstruacija se nikad nije javila. Oseća se kao muškarac, seksualno je orijentisan ka ženskom polu. Nije služio vojsku. Nikad do tada nije ispitivan u smislu poremećaja diferencijacije pola. Nije koristio nikakvu terapiju, niti je koristi.

Objektivno: Svestan je, orijentisan u prostoru, vremenu i prema licima, aktivno pokretan, dobro razvijene osteomuskularne građe muskog tipa, niskog rasta, TT 61.5 kg, TV 143cm, BMI 30 kg/m², raspon ruku 154 cm. Afebrilan je, eupnoičan, acija-notičan. Koža je konstitucionalno tamnije prebojena, potkožno tkivo je normalnog turgora. Dojke su muškog tipa. Nalaz na srcu, plućima i abdomenu je uredan. TA: 120/80 mmHg. Status localis genitalis: mikropenis 3.5 x 2 cm, prisutne su velike

usne, male odsutne, slepo se završavaju. Ne palpiraju se testisi. Pubično: muški tip maljavosti. Laboratorijske analize su u granici normale, osim povišene koncentracija triglicerida. Hormonske analize FSH 0.2 IU/L (2.5-15), LH 2.5 IU/L (4-20), PRL 811, ACTH 774ng/l (10-90), E2 139 (105-217) pmol/l, T 32 nmol/l (8.2-34.4 za muškarce), DHEAS 9.2 nmol/l, 170HP 64 nmol/l, AMH 143. U naporu nađen odgovor aldosterona sa 199 na 689ng/l, PRA sa 3.2 na 19.4 ng/ml/h, Pregnilski test: E2 sa 118 na 157 pmol/l, T sa 26 na 29.2 nmol/l, LHRH test- FSH 0.18, 0.37, 0.91, LH 0.25 0.25 0.25. AFP 3,22 IU/ml, β HCG 0.1 IU/L, CEA 1.42 ng/ml. Kariotip: 46,XX. EKG: sinusni ritam, 71/min, bez promene ST i T. Rtg cor et pulmo: obostrano hilobazalno pojačan plućni crtež, senka srca uvećana. Kraniogram, profilni snimak: sela je normalne veličine. Rtg desnog ramena, desnog kuka, desne podlaktice, leve potkolenice i obe šake: b.o. Osteodenzitometrija: kuk Z score: - 0.4, kičma: - 1.4. EHO abdomena: U projekciji desnog nadbubrega zona snizene ehogenosti promera 23mm, ostali nalaz uredan. 'Multislice scan' male karlice: Obe nadbubrežne žlezde tumorski izmenjene. Desno dominiraju 2 promene promene koje se mogu smatrati bilobarnom tumorskom formacijom ukupnog promera 78 mm. Leva žlezda je multilokularna, izmenjena masnim tkivom koje pokazuje iregularne zone redukovane opacifikacije, ukupnih dimenzija 119x71mm. Jetra je steatozna, pankreas, slezina, mokraćna bešika i bubrezi uredni. Posterovezikalno parasagitalno levo je solidna formacija 33x31x43 mm, koja po svojim CT karakteristikama odgovara involutivnom uterusu. Promene koje bi odgovarale testisima, ovarijumima, prostati i seminalnim vezikulama se ne diferenciraju.

Diskusija

Ženski pseudohermafroditizam predstavlja nesklad između kariotipskog i gonadnog pola s jedne strane, i fenotipskog i psihogenog, sa druge. Kongenitalna adrenalna hiperplazija je deo spektra ženskog pseudohermafroditizma i nastaje zbog deficita enzima puta steroidogeneze. Više od 95% obolelih ima nedostatak 21 hidroksilaze što posledično dovodi do nedostatka kortizola i hipersekrecije ACTH iz hipofize, hiperprodukcije 17 hidroksi progesterona (17OHP) i androgena i hiperplazije kore nadbubrežnih žlezda (1). Klinički fenotip KAH-a je klasifikovan kao klasični i neklasični (tzv. 'late onset' forma). Klasični oblik se deli na formu sa gubitkom soli i bez gubitka soli (virilišuća forma), u zavisnosti od stepena nedostatka aldosterona. Za klasični oblik bolesti incidenca u svetu je 1: 12000 (2). Oblik sa gubitkom soli javlja se u 67%, a virilisuća forma u 33% pacijenata (3). Incidenca klasične forme bolesti zavisi od etničke i geografske pripadnosti. Najveća je na Aljasci (4), među Yupic Eskimima, u Brazilu i Filipinima (3). Neonatalnim 'screeningom' teško je dijagnostikovati neklasičan oblik KAH-a, te se smatra da je on čak više zastupljen od klasične forme, sa prevalencom 1:1000 među belcima (5). Neklasična forma bolesti,

često neprepoznata, najviše je zastupljena među Aškenazi Jevrejima i na području bivše Jugoslavije, čak 3.7% (5).

Enzim 21 α hidroksilaza je mikrozomni enzim koji pripada familiji P450 citohromnih enzima i konvertuje 17 OH progesteron u 11 deoksikortizol i progesteron u deoksikortikosteron. Gen koji kodira 21 alfa hidroksilazu, *CYP21A2*, nalazi se oko 30 kb udaljen od inaktivnog, nefunkcionalnog pseudogena, *CYP21A2P* na kratkom kraku hromozoma 6 (6p21.3) u okviru 'Human Leukocyte Antigen kompleksa' (HLA) histokompatibilnosti. Geni *CYP21A2* i *CYP21A2P*, od kojih je drugi nefunkcionalan, imaju po 10 egzona i pokazuju visok stepen identičnosti nukleotidnih sekvenci (98% među egzonima i 96% među intronima) (6). Visok stepen identičnosti aktivnog gena i pseudogena omogućava konverziju koja nastaje kada sekvenca normalno prisutna u pseudogenu biva premeštena na funkcionalni gen te on gubi sposobnost fiziološke genske ekspresije i mogućnost translacije enzima (7). Većina bolesnika (65-75%) su heterozigoti (imaju 2 različite mutacije na dva alela), a klinički fenotip korelira sa alelom koji je mutiran u manjoj meri, i, posledično sa delimičnom funkcijom 21 hidroksilaze (8). Većina studija je pokazala korelaciju genotip-fenotip, ali je ona manje izražena u blažim oblicima bolesti (9). Takođe, drugi faktori osim mutacija *CYP21A2* imaju kritičnu ulogu u fenotipskoj varijabilnosti kliničkih efekata visokih koncentracija androgena u KAH-u. Ova varijabilnost mogla bi biti velikim delom uzrokovana različitim dužinom CAG sekvenci androgenog receptora koja moduliše efekat androgena na periferiji. Takođe, veza genotip-fenotip gubi na značaju kod odraslih, jer je u tom uzrastu klinički status rezultat kvaliteta i adekvatnosti primenjene terapije.

Patofiziologija KAH-a zbog nedostatka 21 α hidroksilaze tesno je povezana sa stepenom nedostatka enzima. Dolazi do hipersekrecije i akumulacije prekursora proksimalno od nivoa na kom deluje 21 hidroksilaza. Prekursori 17 hidroksi progesterona se metabolišu delovanjem 17,20 liaze u dehidroepiandrosteron (DHEAS) i 4 Δ androstenedion, a zatim i testosteron. Hiperprodukcija androgena vodi ubrzanjoj virilizaciji.

Klasična forma se manifestuje u detinjstvu i karakteriše se hiperprodukcijom prekursora kortizola i adrenalnih androgena. U najtežoj formi, istovremena deficijencija aldosterona vodi do gubitka soli sa svim komplikacijama. Devojčice sa klasičnim oblikom KAH tipično imaju dvopolne genitalije na rođenju zbog izloženosti visokim koncentracijama androgena in utero. KAH zbog deficijencije 21OH je najčešći razlog dvopolnih genitalija u 46XX novorodjenčadi. Karakteristično se nalazi uvećan klitoris, parcijalno spojene labia maiora i zajednički urogenitalni sinus na mestu uretre i vagine. Materica, jajovodi i jajnici su prisutni i normalni, a strukture Wolfvog kanala su odsutne. Dečaci sa klasičnim oblikom KAH ne pokazuju znake KAH na rođenju, izuzev blage hiperpigmentacije i mogućeg blagog uvećanja penisa. Bolest se kod pacijenata sa neklasičnim oblikom manifestuje preranom pubarhom, ili kod mladih devojaka hirzutizmom (60%), oligomenorejom ili amenorejom (54%) ili policističnim jajnicima (33%), kao i infertilitetom (10).

Dijagnostički kriterijum za klasični oblik nedostatka 21 hidroksilaze je visoka koncentracija 17 hidroksiprogesterona (koje su normalno manje od 3 nmol/l kod novorođenčeta 3. dana života). Osnovu terapije bolesnika sa KAH čini hidrokortizon u dozama koje obezbeđuju trajnu supstituciju nedostatka kortizola i suprimuju hipersekreciju ACTH, prekursora kortizola i adrenalnih androgena. Obzirom da glukokortikoidi u suprafiziološkim dozama supresivno deluju na rast, a androgeni ga ubrzavaju neophodno je doziranje hidrokortizona kako bi kod dece bila omogućena normalna brzina rasta za odgovarajući hronološki uzrast. Cilj je prevencija dugoročnih komplikacija kao što su adrenalni tumori, metabolički sindrom, osteoporoza i infertilitet. Nosioci heterozigotnih mutacija 21 OH pokazuju suptilne poremećaje funkcije HPA osovine. Takođe, imaju povišen rizik za razvoj klinički neuočljivih adrenalnih tumora (15) i pokazuju veću vulnerabilnost u odgovoru na fiziološki stres (14). Glukokortikoidi su neophodni za razvoj i dalju regulaciju funkcije adrenalne medule jer stimulišu ekspresiju feniletanolamin-N-metiltransferaze koja konvertuje noradrenalin u adrenalin (16). Adrenalna hiperplazija u loše kontrolisanoj bolesti dovodi do formacije adrenalnih tumora, koji su u većini slučajeva mijelolipomi, što bi mogao biti slučaj u našeg pacijenta. Ravichandran R. i saradnici su takođe prikazali nekoliko slučajeva masivnih adrenalnih incidentaloma u osoba sa KAH-om (15).

Zaključak:

Kongenitalna adrenalna hiperplazija spada u ženski pseudohermafroditizam. U prikazanog pacijenta postoji jasna disonanca između kariotipskog pola koji je ženski i fenotipskog pola, polnog identiteta i polne uloge koji su muški. Kada se dijagnostikuje KAH u detinjstvu u 46XX osoba do sada je bilo indikovano opredeljivanje za ženski pol na osnovu 46, XX kariotipa čak i u izraženo virilizovane novorođenčadi. Ovakav dogmatski pristup zasnovan je na očuvanju fertiliteta, ukoliko postoji barem uterus, opredeljivanje za ženski pol smatralo se opravdanim. Samo oko 5% 46 XX pacijenata sa KAH ima muški psihogeni pol, poput opisanog obolelog. Osim mutacija CYP21A2 i efekata visokih koncentracija androgena u KAH-u, ulogu u fenotipskoj ekspresiji ima i različita dužina CAG sekvenci androgenog receptora koja moduliše efekat androgena na periferiji. Takođe, dok su dokumentovani slučajevi promene polnog identiteta i spoljnih genitalija iz ženskog u muški, nijedan slučaj promene muškog polnog identiteta nije zabeležen (11). U prikazanog obolelog koncentracija testosterona je na gornjoj granici za muškarce, što može biti posledica enzimskog bloka i sinteze prekursora kortizola koji se dalje metabolišu u aktivne androgene: testosteron i dihidrotestosteron. Visoke koncentracije T prenatalno i u detinjstvu dovele su do preranog srastanja epifiza i niskog rasta, a visoke koncentracije DHT do klitoromegalije. U LHRH testu nije bilo odgovora LH koji je najverovatnije suprimovan ovako visokim koncentracijama testosterona, ali ipak potrebno je uraditi MNR glave

kako bi se isključila druga etiologija supresije gonadotropa. Deksametazonski test sa određivanjem testostosterone mogao bi dati odgovor. Osnovu terapije odraslih bolesnika sa KAH čini hidrokortizon u dozama koje obezbeđuju trajnu supstituciju kortizola i su-primaju hipersekreciju ACTH. U obolelih 46,XX pacijenata koji su fenotipski muškarci i čiji je polni identitet muški neophodne su hiruške rekonstrukcijske procedure poput faloplastike i testisnih proteza koje bi omogućile odgovarajući kvalitet života.

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Mister XX

Abstract: Female pseudohermaphroditism represents discrepancy between karyotype and gonadal features on one side and a psychogenic phenotype on the other. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia is the part of the spectrum of female pseudohermaphroditism and is due to an enzyme deficiency in steroidogenesis. More than 95% of patients have 21 hydroxylase deficiency which leads to a lack of cortisol and ACTH hypersecretion of pituitary, overproduction of 17 hydroxy progesterone (17OHP) and androgens and adrenal cortex hyperplasia. The clinical phenotype is classified as classical and nonclassical (aka. 'Late onset' form). The classic form is represented as salt-wasting and simply virilizing, depending on the degree of lack of aldosterone. Pathophysiology of CAH due to the lack of 21 α hydroxylase is closely associated with the degree of enzyme deficiency. Overproduction of androgens is leading to accelerated virilisation. Classical form is manifested in childhood and is characterized by the overproduction of cortisol precursors and adrenal androgens. In the most severe form, co-aldosterone deficiency leads to loss of salt with all the complications. Girls with the classical form of CAH typically have ambiguous genitals at birth due to high concentrations of androgens in utero. CAH due to 21OH deficiency is the most common cause of ambiguous genitals in 46XX newborns. Characteristically, the clitoris is enlarged, partially fused labia maiora and a common urogenital sinus at the site of the urethra and vagina. The uterus, Fallopian tubes and ovaries are present and normal, a structures of Wolfian duct are absent. When diagnosed in childhood 46XX CAH patients has been assigned female gender so far, even in fully expressed in virilised external genitalia. This dogmatic approach is based on preserving fertility, and if there was at least uterus, opting for female sex was considered justified. Only about 5% of 46 patients with XX CAH has a

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psychogenic male gender, as described patient. In addition to mutations of CYP21A2 and effects of high concentration of androgen in the CAH, in the phenotypic expression of CAH different length of sequence of CAG androgen receptor could have an impact, which modulates the effect of androgens on the periphery. Also, while the cases of adaptation of sexual identity and the external genitalia from female to male were documented, not a single case of questionable male sexual identity is noted. In the presented patient testosterone levels are at the upper limit for men, which may be due to enzymatic block and synthesis of cortisol precursor, which is further metabolized to the active androgen: testosterone and dihydrotestosterone. High concentrations of T prenatally and in infancy has led to premature fusion epiphysis and low growth, and high concentrations of DHT to clitoromegaly. The LHRH test showed no stimulatory response of LH, which is probably suppressed by high concentrations of testosterone, but there still needs to be done endocrinaol MNR to rule out other possible etiologies of gonadotroph suppression. Dexamethasone supreesion test with measurement of testosterone could give an answer. The treatment of adult patients is based on hydrocortisone in dosages that provide permanent substitution of cortisol and suppress ACTH hypersecretion. In 46 XX patients who are phenotypically male, and whose full identity is male, reconstructive surgical procedures are needed to enable adequate quality of life.

Key words: congenital adrenal hyperplasia, gender, adrenal incidentaloma

Case report

Patient DS, 39 years old, a laborer from Belgrade. The main complaints: the inability to achieve sexual relations and legal problems related to the identification birth list, as he was given a female name. He is the first child of five, mother had a proper pregnancy with vaginal delivery at term. Mother smoked during pregnancy, did not use drugs. At the birth he was assigned as a female. He is the only of the brothers and sisters of low growth. As a child playing with the boys, particularly wrestling and football. At the age of 17, hair on the face and body appeared and in the 18th he began to shave. Menstruation is never obtained. He feels like a man, sexually oriented toward the female sex. He has not served in the army. He had never been examined in terms of differentiation disorders sex. He did not use any kind of medical treatment.

Physical examination: Aware and oriented in space, time and the persons, actively driven, well-developed skeletal structure of the male type, low growth, TT 61.5 kg, TV 143cm, BMI 30 kg / m², arm span 154cm. Eupnoic, acyanotic. The skin is constitutionally darker stained, subcutaneous tissue turgor is normal. Breasts are male

type. Examination of the heart, lungs and abdomen was normal. TA: 120/80 mmHg. Status genitalis localis: micropenis 3.5 x 2 cm, labia maiora present with absent labia minora. Unpalpable testes. Pubis: male type hair growth. Laboratory analysis were all in reference range, except elevated triglycerides. Hormonal analysis 0.2 FSH IU / L (2.5-15), LH 2.5 IU / L (4-20), PRL 811, ACTH 774ng / l (10-90), E2 139 (105 to 217) pmol / l, T 32 nmol / l (8.2-34.4 for men), DHEAS 9.2 nmol / l, 17OHP 64 nmol / l, AMH 143. In an effort aldosterone response was found to rise from 199 to 689ng / l, PRA from 3.2 to 19.4 ng / ml / h, Pregnyl test: E2 from 118 to 157 pmol / l, T from 26 to 29.2 nmol / l FSH LHRH test- 0:18, 0.37, 0.91, 0.25 0.25 LH 0.25.AFP 3.22 IU / ml, β HCG 0.1 IU / L, CEA 1:42 ng / ml. Karyotype 46, XX. ECG: sinus rhythm 71 / min, with normal ST interval and T wave.Chest radiogram: mutual hilobazalno amplified pulmonary drawing, the shadow of the heart increased. Craniogram, profile recording: normal size. Rtg of right shoulder, right hip, right forearm, left lower leg and both hands: normal . Osteodensitometry: hip Z score - 0.4, spine: - 1.4. Abdominal US: At the projection of the right adrenal gland, there is a zone of lower echogenicity ,diameter 23mm. Other findings are physiological. 'Multislice scan' of the pelvis: Both adrenal gland are changed. Right is dominated by 2 changes that could be considered a bi-lobate tumor formation overall diameter of 78 mm. The left gland is multilocular, with fatty tissue that shows irregular zone of reduced opacification, with overall dimensions of 119x71mm. The liver is fatty, pancreas, spleen, bladder and kidneys physiologically adequate. Posterovesical left is a solid formation of 33x31x43 mm, which by its CT features resembles the uterus in involution. Strucrures that would fit the testes, ovaries, prostate and seminal vesicles are not differentiated.

Discussion

Female pseudohaermaphroditism represents discrepancy between karyotype and gonadal geneder on one side and a psychogenic phenotype and, on the other. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia is the part of the spectrum of female pseudohaernaphroditism and is due to an enzyme deficiency in steroidogenesis. More than 95% of patients have 21 hydroxylase deficiency which leads to a lack of cortisol and ACTH hypersecretion of pituitary overproduction 17 hydroxy progesterone (17OHP) and androgens and adrenal cortex hyperplasia (1). The clinical phenotype CAH-a is classified as classical and nonclassical (aka. 'Late onset' form). The classic type presents as salt waisting and without loss of salt (virilizing form), depending on the degree of lack of aldosterone. For the classic form of the disease incidence in the world is 1: 12000 (2). Salt loosing form occurs in 67% and virilizing form in 33% of patients (3). The incidence of the classical form of the disease depends on the ethnic and geographic origin. The largest in Alaska (4), among Yupic Eskimos, Brazil and the Philippines (3). Neonatal 'screening' is not applied to diagnose a nonclassical form of CAH-a, and is considered even

more prevalent than the classical form, with a prevalence of 1: 1000 among whites (5). Non-conventional form of the disease, often unrecognized, the most represented among Ashkenazi Jews, and in the former Yugoslavia, even 3.7% (5).

The enzyme 21-hydroxylase is α microsomal enzyme which belongs to the family of P450 enzymes and convert 17 OH progesterone into 11 deoxycortisol and deoxycorticosterone progesterone. The gene encoding the 21 alpha hydroxylase, CYP21A2, is located about 30 kb away from the inactive, non-functional pseudogene, CYP21A2P on the short arm of chromosome 6 (6p21.3) within the 'Human leukocytes antigen complexes' (HLA) histocompatibility. CYP21A2 genes and CYP21A2P, of which the second non-functional, they have 10 exons and showed a high degree of nucleotide sequence identity (between 98% and 96% of exons between introns) (6). The high degree of identity of active genes and pseudogenes enables conversion that occurs when the normal sequence present in the pseudogene is being moved to a functional gene, so that he loses the ability to physiological gene expression and the possibility of translation of the enzyme (7). The majority of patients (65-75%) were heterozygotes (having 2 different mutations at the two alleles), and the clinical phenotype correlates with the allele is mutated to a lesser extent, and, consequently, with partial function 21 hydroxylase (8). Most studies showed genotype-phenotype correlation, but it is less pronounced in milder forms of the disease (9). In addition, factors other than CYP21A2 mutations play a critical role in the phenotypic variability of the clinical effects of high concentration of androgen in the in-CAH. This variability could be in large part due to the different length of CAG sequence androgen receptor, which modulates the effect of androgens on the periphery. Also, the genotype-phenotype relationship loses its significance in adults, because at that age the clinical status result of the quality and adequacy of applied therapy.

Pathophysiology KAH-for lack of a 21 α hydroxylase is closely associated with the degree of enzyme deficiency. Hypersecretion occurs and accumulation of precursors proximal to the level at which operates 21 hydroxylase. 17 hydroxy progesterone precursor is metabolized by the action of dehydroepiandrosterone in the 17,20 lyase (DHEAS) and 4 Δ androstenedione, and testosterone, and. Overproduction of androgens leading accelerated virilization.

The classic form is manifested in childhood and is characterized by the overproduction of cortisol precursors and adrenal androgens. In the most severe form, aldosterone deficiency leads to loss of salt with all the complications. Girls with the classical form of CAH typically have a genital ambiguity at birth due to high concentrations of androgens in utero. CAH due to 21OH deficiency is the most common cause of ambivalent genitalia in 46XX newborns. Characteristically, the clitoris is enlarged, partially fused labia maiora and a common urogenital sinus at the site of the urethra and vagina. The uterus, fallopian tubes and ovaries are present and normal, and Wolffian duct structures are absent. Boys with the classic form of CAH do not show signs at birth, except for mild hyperpigmentation and possible slight enlargement

of the penis. Disease in patients with non-classical form is manifested by premature pubic hairness, hirsutism (60%), oligomenorrhea or amenorrhea (54%), polycystic ovary syndrome (33%), and infertility (10).

The diagnostic criteria for the classic form due to the lack of 21 hydroxylase is a high concentration of 17 hydroxyprogesterone (which are normally less than 3 nmol / l in a newborn 3 days of life). Treatment of patients is based on hydrocortisone in dosages that provide substitution of permanent lack of cortisol and suppress hypersecretion of ACTH, cortisol and precursors of adrenal androgens. Since glucocorticoids in supraphysiological doses have suppressive effect on growth and androgens, it is necessary to adjust the dosages of hydrocortisone to children to provide normal speed of growth for the appropriate chronological age. The aim is to prevent long-term complications, such as adrenal tumors, metabolic syndrome, osteoporosis and infertility. Heterozygous carriers of the mutation OH 21 show subtle HPA axis function disorders. Also, increased risk of developing clinically unobservable adrenal tumors is present (15) and they show greater vulnerability in response to physiological stress (14). Glucocorticoids are essential for the further development and regulation function of the adrenal medulla, because they stimulate the expression of phenylethanolamine-N-methyltransferase which converts norepinephrine to epinephrine (16). Adrenal hyperplasia in a loose-controlled disease leads to the formation of adrenal tumors, which are in most cases myelolipomas, which could be the case in our patient. R. Ravichandran et al have also demonstrated several cases of massive adrenal Incidentalomas in patients with CAH (15).

Conclusion

Congenital adrenal hyperplasia belongs to the spectrum of female pseudohermaphroditism. At the presented patient there is a clear dissonance between cariotype, which is female and the genital sex, gender identity and gender roles that are male. When diagnosed in childhood, 46 XX patients with CAH, has been assigned as females, even in fully expressed virilization in newborns. This dogma was oriented towards preserving fertility if there is at least uterus, opting for female sex to be considered justified. Only about 5% of 46 patients with XX CAH has a psychogenic male gender, the feeling of belonging to male sex, as described patient. In addition to mutations of CYP21A2 and effects of high concentration of androgen in the CAH, the role in the phenotypic expression could possibly depend on different lengths of sequence of CAG androgen receptor which modulates the effect of androgens on the periphery. Also, while there are documented cases of sexual identity changes and external genitalia of a female in a male, not a single case of changes in male sexual identity is not detected (11). In the present patient testosterone levels are at the upper limit for men, which may be due to enzymatic block in synthesis of precursor of cortisol, which is

further metabolized to the active androgen: testosterone and dihydrotestosterone. High concentrations of T prenatally and in infancy has led to premature epiphysis fusion and low growth, and high concentrations of DHT to clitoromegaly. In the LHRH test there was no response to LH, which is probably suppressed by such a high concentrations of testosterone, but still NMR of endocranium is needed to rule out other etiologies of gonadotroph suppression. Dexamethasone test with measurement of testosterone could give an answer. The treatment of adult patients with CAH is based on hydrocortisone in dosages that provide permanent substitution of cortisol and suppresses ACTH hypersecretion. In 46 XX patients, who are phenotypically male, and whose full identity is male, necessary reconstructive surgical procedures are needed, as phalloplasty and testicular prosthesis, that would enable adequate quality of life.

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