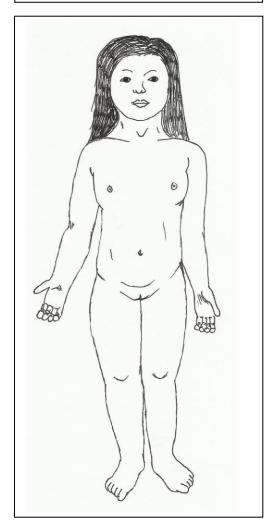
Turner Syndrome 45X

occurs in approximately 1/2,000 - 1/2,500 baby girls

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Living with Turner Syndrome

Individuals living with Turner syndrome differ from males because they lack a Y chromosome. They also differ from typical females because they lack a second X chromosome.

Having only one copy of the genes on the X chromosome, instead of the usual two copies, causes these individuals to be unable to develop normal ovaries and egg cells. A lack of normal ovaries means lower levels of estrogen, progesterone, and testosterone. Lower estrogen levels means that the breasts will not grow to the typical female size, and the individual will not have menstruation, and will usually be infertile.

Estrogen treatment is used to attempt to give women living with Turner syndrome 1) bigger breasts, 2) an adult size uterus, 3) a vagina that becomes moist with sexual arousal, 4) ability to make breast milk, 5) less osteoporosis.

Individuals living with Turner syndrome may have other health issues and cosmetic issues such as high blood pressure, deafness, and a webbed neck.

Turner Syndrome individuals usually identify as female. They might not even learn that they have Turner syndrome until they seek medical help because of a lack of menstruation or because of infertility as an adult.