

Diagnosis

XXY Syndrome is a rare chromosome condition that affects 1 in 850 males.

Genetic testing is the only way to discover XYY Syndrome. This syndrome only occurs in males and is diagnosed through a genetic blood test used to examine all chromosomes in the blood cells. If an additional Y chromosome is detected a diagnosis will be made.

Most males with XYY Syndrome are undiagnosed until later in life. Some males will live completely normal lives with this syndrome.

However, some males require higher levels of support. Early diagnosis of XYY Syndrome is very important so the correct support networks can be put in place.

A follow up appointment with a clinical geneticist is highly recommended, as they will be able to provide details on what to expect now and in the future.

Common Traits

Traits can vary widely among affected male with XYY Syndrome.

- **More than above average height**
- Developmental delay
- Low muscle tone
- Emotional dysregulation
- Executive Functioning
- Speech and language delay
- Behavioural difficulties
- Impulse control
- inattention
- Sensory Processing Disorder
- Underdeveloped social skills

Some of the traits that may prompt you to investigate further are (but not limited to) above average height, developmental delay, low muscle tone and emotional dysregulation.

Frequently Asked Questions

1. What is XYY Syndrome?

XYY Syndrome is a genetic condition that occurs when a male has an extra copy of the Y chromosome in each of their cells (47XYY). Generally, we have 46 chromosomes whereas males with this syndrome have 47.

2. What does the future hold?

Whilst a genetic condition can't be cured, those diagnosed with XYY Syndrome CAN live a happy healthy life with the right types of support from specialist, family, friends and community.

3. Where do I find information?

XYY Syndrome Association of Australia Inc.

Website

xyyaustralia.org

Facebook Association page

XYY Syndrome Association of Australia Inc.

Facebook support page

XYY Syndrome Support Page Australia

Other information pathways

Healthline.com

