

Demographic and Personal Factors that Encourage Iraqi People to Undergo Plastic Surgery

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Abstract

Background *The body's images are defined as the mental image of one body, where it is formed by perception, emotions and physical sensations, as well as all the physiological and emotional changes that an individual goes through. In these circumstances, all social institutions and agents play a crucial role in creating this image.*

AIM *The study aims to identify the demographic factors of the individual that increase the rate of plastic surgery and determine the region and the type of plastic procedure more communist for cosmetic surgery and know the personal reasons of the individual leading to plastic surgery.*

Methods

An analytical-cross sectional study was conducted on (79) Iraqi people, ages 18-64 years old, all of whom underwent one or more cosmetic surgery in various Iraqi hospitals and were randomly selected between January and February 2019. A questionnaire was prepared that included (age group, gender, employment status, educational level, place of residence, type and location of surgery, and personal reasons for plastic surgery). The data was entered for analysis using the Social Science Statistical Package Program (Version 21.0). The Chi-square test and t-test were used to indicate the statistical differences of the variables studied where the value (< 0.05) was considered as a minimum for statistical indication.

Results

People who accepted plastic surgery had an mean age of 29.47 years, most of them (65.8%) were females, and more than half were employees (53.2%) and well educated (55.7%). Majority of them (86.1%) were live in urbans. Significantly the head area (face) recorded the highest percentage (59.5%) for plastic surgeries. It was noted that rhinoplasty significantly recorded the highest percentage (35.4%) among other plastic surgeries, the study showed that Finally, the study showed that (73.4%) of people who have undergone plastic surgery is to improve the appearance to get more beautiful.

Conclusions

The results of the current study have concluded that females are more likely to perform plastic surgery, a job factor and a university education increase the chances of attracting plastic surgery, more than a third of whom have undergone rhinoplasty, also improving the appearance to get more beautiful was one of the most common reasons for the plastic surgeries.

Keywords---Plastic Surgery, Body Image, Rhinoplasty

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Body images are usually defined as the mental image of one body where this image is formed by perception, emotions and physical sensations, as well as all the physiological and emotional changes that an individual goes through during the processes of growth and socialization. In these circumstances, all social institutions and agents, such as family, peers, school and the media, play a crucial role in creating this image

(1).

Research has shown that passing through puberty can increase one's fears about one's physical image, with a certain level of gender difference. Over-attention to body image can lead people in general and adolescents in particular to look for ways to enhance their physical appearance and enable them to comply with the dominant trends portrayed by many - especially the media (1).

In recent decades, it has been testing the culture of modification and commercialization of the body, with an increased focus on external appearance and general self-presentation, in this cultural context, the various practices of body modification, which are implemented meaningfully to improve appearance, most people, especially young people, resort to cosmetic and plastic surgeries (2).

Plastic surgery is known as "maintenance, restoration or enhancement of one's physical appearance through surgical and medical techniques." (3). The American Society of Plastic Surgery reported a 446% increase in cosmetic procedures since 1997 and an overall increase of 8% in 2007, with a 17% increase in its conduct for men, a similar increase in the UK (3). The British Association of Plastic Surgeons recorded a 35 per cent increase in procedures performed by its members from 2004 to 2005 (4).

The demand for plastic surgery is generally stimulated by psychosocial factors, and the desire for beauty has existed in human nature for a long time (5). On a global scale, the magic of the human body is one of the most interesting and widespread things among the youth group and especially girls today and we are not surprised that the number of people increases day by day to undergo plastic surgery, many of them change their shapes and physical manifestations in order to enhance their social ,cultural status and promoting their level of psychological well-being (6).

I. THE AIM OF THE STUDY

The study aims to identify the demographic factors of the individuals that increase the rate of plastic surgery and determine the region and the type of chosen plastic surgery. As well as know the personal reasons leading to perform plastic surgery.

II. SUBJECTS AND METHODS

An analytical cross sectional study was conducted on (79) Iraqi people between the ages of 18 and 64 years who underwent one or more plastic surgery by a specialized plastic surgeon in various Iraqi hospitals and were randomly selected from several different beauty centers (non-surgical) in different areas in Diyala and Baghdad city by reviewing in these centers for the purpose of purchasing cosmetics between January and February 2019. The questionnaire was distributed for them and it was prepared based on many references and published research in the field of plastic surgery, the variables and information were verified in advance with some modifications where the questionnaire included the following information: age group, sex, job, educational level, place of residence, and type and location of the surgery, and the personal reasons for the plastic procedure.

The inclusion criteria were all persons who had had previous plastic surgery and all persons under the age of 18 were excluded. The data were used as a means of measuring the growing number of plastic procedures in different age groups. The data was entered for analysis using the Social Science Statistical Package Program (Version 21.0) to process and produce data in numbers, percentages. A literary review was carried out to obtain the demographic characteristics of surgical procedures for previous studies, the Chisquare test and t-test were used to indicate the statistical differences of the variables studied where the value (< 0.05) was considered as a limit (the lowest statistical indication).

III. RESULTS

In table 1, it is found that people who accepted plastic surgery had a mean age (29.47 ± 11.619 years) and for both sexes, most of them (65.8%) were females, and more than half (53.2%) were employees and the majority (55.7%) were well educated and the vast majority of them (86.1%) lived in urban areas. As shown in Table 1.

In table 2, the study shows that the head area (face) significantly recorded the highest percentage (59.5%) among other plastic surgeries performed for people in the study sample, the lowest percentage (10.1%). It was recorded in people who performed plastic surgery in one part of the body.

In the current study, rhinoplasty was found to be the highest (35.4%) among other plastic procedures performed in the head and face area, the transplantation of head and chin hair recorded the lowest percentage (7.6%). As shown in Table 3.

Finally, significantly the study shows that the most common personal reason why people in the sample of the study were attracted to plastic surgery was to improve the shape to get more beautiful and by 73.4 percent. The least common reason is to hide congenital defects by 3.8%.

TABLE 1. Descriptive findings of the study

Scihpargome D	Mean±SD		
Mean age	29.47±11.619		
Redne G	Variables	n	%
	Men	27	34.2
	Women	52	65.8
	Total	79	100
Education	University Student	26	32.9
	Employed	42	53.2
	Not employed	11	13.9
	Total	79	100
Job	University graduates	44	55.7
	Non university	35	44.3
	te		
	Total	79	100
Residency	Urban	68	86.1
	Rural	11	13.9
	Total	79	100

TABLE 2. Study sample by areas of plastic surgery

Chosen Area of the body	n	%	Statistics
Head area	47	59.5	Chi-square test = 29.190 p-value= 0.000
A certain area of the body	24	10.1	
The head and another part		30.4	
Total	79	100	

TABLE 3. Study sample by the areas of facial plastic surgery

Areas of cosmetic surgery	n	%	Statistics
Facial restoration	17	21.5	Chi-square test = 25.886 p-value= 0.000
Rhinoplasty	28	35.4	
Lip Beautification	8	10.1	
Hair removal from the face	12	15.2	
Cosmetic dentistry	8	10.1	
Head or chin hair transplantation	6	7.6	
<u>Total</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>100</u>	

TABLE 4. Study sample according to the reasons that led to plastic surgery

Personal reason for cosmetic surgery	n	%	Statistics
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Improve unwanted shape	58	73.4	Chi-square test =
Remove the signs caused by accidents rms.	13	16.5	57.595 p-value=
			0.000
Remove stretching and rejuvenation	5	6.3	
Hide congenital defects.	3	3.8	
Total	79	100	

IV. DISCUSSION

Plastic surgery corrects physical and physical defects to be interesting with the characteristics of sex and age (7). The results of the study showed that the study participants who underwent cosmetic surgery and between the ages of 18 and 64 had an average age of 47.29 years, and this was similar to the results of a study conducted in Los Angeles (8) and another in Iran (6) where it was estimated that the participants in the study the mean age of Los Angeles and Iran were 28.67 and 30 years respectively. This may be due to fear of discrimination based on age and appearance (9).

The study showed that patients were highly likely to perform cosmetic surgery in females and in line with the idea that women are under greater pressure than men to achieve beauty (5). Many Arab and European research have shown that females are more likely to perform cosmetic procedures (6,10,8,9).

According to the distribution of the study sample members according to the variable of occupation and education, it was found that more than half of the patients who underwent cosmetic surgery were employees and those with a university education, in terms of the functional level the results of this study were identical to an Iranian study (6) and an approach to another Saudi study (9). The study showed that 68.3% of Saudi patients who accepted cosmetic surgery were employees. As for the educational level, the study showed that more than half of the patients in the study sample (55.7%) were in the study. They were universityeducated, and this result was identical to a Saudi study (10) and an Iranian (12). The high rate of cosmetic surgery among employees and university-educated people may reflect the prevalence of high employment and adequate educational levels of access and access for these operations (13). The vast majority of civilized patients in the study sample accepted cosmetic surgery, and this result was an approach to the study of Golchani and others in Iran (6).

The results of the study showed that most cosmetic procedures were performed in facial areas, which was identical to the study of Carles and others in Los Angeles (2013), where they found that most cosmetic procedures were performed on the face areas in general and by 44.8% (14%). This may result from interest in the idea of consistency in the facial parts identified by the evolutionary psychology field (15).

In Saudi Arabia, the most common surgery that is requested with pre-youth is the reformation of the nose (16). The United States ranks first among countries with breast augmentation and cosmetic surgery, while three Asian countries (China, Japan and South Korea) rank first in rhinoplasty (16).

The most common reason for patients to undergo cosmetic surgery in this study is to improve appearance for more beauty. The Italian National Commission for Bioethics has decided to raise awareness among plastic surgery providers to avoid the risks inherent in the patient's delusion of ideal beauty that can cause stress for people, and adolescents in particular, in rejecting their body images (17). Another study on rhinoplasty was carried out in Iran, where both men and women who perform these operations do not aim to change according to Western values, but rather want to have a more beautiful, sophisticated and global appearance(18).

V. CONCLUSIONS

The results of the current study have concluded that females are more likely to perform plastic surgery, occupational, employment factor and university education factor increases the chances of attracting plastic surgery, more than a third of them have undergone rhinoplasty, also improving the shape to get beautiful was the most common reason for the majority of subjects to do plastic surgery.

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