Plastic Surgery

Your Name (First M. Last)

School or Institution Name (University at Place or Town, State)

Plastic Surgery

Plastic surgery refers to the surgical specialty comprising the reconstruction, alteration or restoration of the human body. Primarily, it is classified into two kinds as aesthetic surgery and reconstructive surgery including the hand surgery. It is essential to underpin various contentious elements, moral and ethical dilemmas pertinent to the framework of plastic surgery. A wide range of people deems the individuals aspiring to undergo plastic surgery as insecure, deprived and having low self-esteem. On the contrary, there exists dogma that plastic surgery is the potential source of sanctioning a person with self-esteem, confidence and it is the fundamental right of every human being to appear the in the manner wherein he desires. Meanwhile, the surgical procedures pose several ethical dilemmas for the surgeons as they have to be equipped with the experience and skill besides making the patient familiar with the risk factors and intricate aspects involved in the plastic surgery. Irrefutably, plastic surgery is a mean to enhance self-esteem and confidence, and the views of the cynics cannot eradicate the need for plastic surgery.

To begin, various reasons cause people to undergo the procedures of plastic surgery. Form the victims of car accidents to looking attractive, various manifestations urge people to change their appearance and looks. Since people have the fundamental right to decide how they should appear, plastic surgery is the appropriate option to accomplish the objective. They can change their body which is their own decision and it never implies they are succumbed by the lack of confidence or insecurity. The advocates of plastic surgery have advanced to underpin empirical evidence to illustrate the significance and the need for plastic surgery in the contemporary era. For instance, not every person aspires to replicate the looks of a pop star. People with uncommon features often utilize plastic surgery to accomplish the objectives in their life as the body and appearance of a person contribute significantly toward enhancing and restructuring their self-esteem.

On the contrary, the proponents of plastic surgery consider plastic surgery a radical practice as it highlights the insecure nature of a person. Most of the people even call the entrenched inclination of people to undergo plastic surgery as a psychological disorder. They nurture the extremist views that the practice of plastic surgery lies at the very heart of desecrating the fundamental human rights in true letter and spirits(Sterodimas, Radwanski, & Pitanguy, 2011). For instance, it is a plausible indicator of shallow people who prefer not to adhere to the natural spirits and instead cultivate radical and irrational ways to combat nature. The views of cynics cannot be nullified entirely but the aspect of desecration of human rights needs to be confronted. The fundamental human rights offer each person the prerogative to exercise their rational will independently. Plastic surgery thus ought not to be bashed in light of the provisions of free will in the charter of the fundamental human rights. However, the reality cannot be shunned that people often strive to change their appearance needlessly which supplements some of the views of cynics.

In addition, a wide range of research has offered an explicit illustration of the betterment in the quality of life (QOL) of the people who underwent the procedures of plastic surgery(“Flawed perceptions | APS,” n.d.). However, it is worthy to mention that these instances involve cases which manifested in the desired outcome for the patient. There exist instances where patients shape unrealistic and irrational expectations from the procedure. For instance, getting the love of life or changing a relationship entirely are the common flawed expectations of people. When these expectations are not met after the procedure, they fell distressed and depressed which does not enhance the quality of life of such patients. The trend of plastic surgery is growing rapidly because of the improvement acknowledgment in the field related to the perfect execution of the surgery.

Moreover, the cost factor is often highlighted by the proponents as a waste of money in an unproductive venture. The critical procedures require spending an exorbitant amount of money and that too includes cases where the desired outcomes were not accomplished(Nejadsarvari, Ebrahimi, Ebrahimi, & Hashem-Zade, 2016). People can invest their money somewhere else or at least assist someone who is in dire need of surgery as the patients suffering from excessive burns. However, these views can be refuted by offering a rational argument supplemented with solid evidence. It is the very will of a person to spend the money the way he desires. If he feels it imperative to restructure his appearance, none can prevent him from spending the money he earned. Besides, the person may possibly be financially assisting someone else even after spending an exorbitant sum of money on the procedure. Therefore, the criticism established by the cynics on the financial grounds is shallow and lacks the substance to make it a convincing argument.

A critical appraisal of the matters reflects that the importance of attractiveness is often overlooked in academic, scientific or philosophical discourse. The body of a human being cast immense impressions as the gesture, posture and even the manner to chew food speaks volumes about a person(“The Psycho-Social Impact of Facial Reconstructive Surgery • theGIST,” 2011). All these values are the manifestations of the constructivism and materialism which is becoming pervasive in the society. Irrefutably, rich persons advance to undergo surgical procedures to look attractive and cherish an enhanced their self-esteem. It is imperative to highlight the intricate aspects involve in plastic surgery. The success and accomplishment of the explicit goals are not necessary in each case. This makes the surgical procedure doubtful and contentious. It is one of the most threatening risks of plastic surgery in addition to other complications (JAVANBAKHT, NAZARI, JAVANBAKHT, & MOGHADDAM, 2012). None can aspire to spend an immense amount of money in an attempt to look ugly or worse than before. Here, the primary onus lies on the doctor or surgeon to reveal the risk factors and complexities involved in the procedure. Various other ethical dilemmas rise amid these critical circumstances which are essential to be deliberated thoroughly.

Despite the vigorous advancement of technology, surgical procedures can still prove to be detrimental for the patients(Rashid & Brennen, 2006). Many ethical considerations as the patient’s right to autonomy, beneficence, informed consent and non-malfeasance need to be critically assessed. Since the primary purpose of the medical profession is dispensing the services to humans by honoring their dignity, plastic surgeons ought to render each patient an extensive measure of care, devotion and attention. The surge in the demand for aesthetic surgery and the widespread advocacy of the practice in mass media have enhanced the concerns related to the instances where cosmetic surgery is permissible and ethical. New technologies and innovative research have emphasized the need for addressing the policy and ethical concern in detail. In these circumstances, the medical ethics promulgate the rightful and wrongful in promoting and spreading the practice in the public(Lee, 2017). In addition, it is essential to sustain an informed and educated public about the ethical issues in the paradigm of reconstructive and plastic surgery. The plastic surgeons should critically evaluate the physical and emotional maturity degree of deformity and the desired results of patients who are willing to take the plastic surgery procedures. Science is a potential tool for changing the modern society and surgeons assume an instrumental role to shape the change through ethical scrutiny of their acts and thoughtful advocacy. In the contemporary era, scams and frauds have approached the procedures of plastic surgery where photo shopped pictures are shown to the patients as their own work. Such radical has been the implications of deviating from the ethical code of conduct in the dimensions of plastic surgery.

To conclude, contrasting views are presented on whether or not plastic surgery is a rational viable or irrational and radical practice. The proponents term such patient as suffering from several mental issues and in some low self-esteem. The fundamental human rights are deemed to be desecrated by reconstructing the natural body and shape of a person. On the contrary, the advocates negate these irrational arguments through a logical explanation. For instance, it is the essential right of each human being to exercise the will independently. They can resort to plastic surgery to alleviate their long-term worries and can have the outcomes which can enhance their self-esteem and make them succeed in all ventures of their life. Moreover, the exorbitant sum of cost is paid by the patient and as long as he is paying from his own account, it should not be a concern for the cynics. Another critical element involved in the practice of plastic surgery is the role of the surgeon to enlighten the patient about the intricate and complex matters involved in the process. The seasoned specialist ought to be experienced and should never keep the patient in the dark. The bottom line is that plastic surgery is a potential mean to enhance the self-esteem and equality of life of a person potentially.

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