

The Perception of Aesthetic Mamoplasty in Islamic Culture

Oumkeltoum Elatiqi*

Plastic surgeon, Mohammed hospital, Meknes, Morocco

*Corresponding author: Oumkeltoum Elatiqi

| Received: 26.05.2019 | Accepted: 03.06.2019 | Published: 15.06.2019

DOI: [10.36347/sjams.2019.v07i06.002](https://doi.org/10.36347/sjams.2019.v07i06.002)

Abstract

Original Research Article

Islam affects the life of every Muslim, the perception of plastic surgery does not apply this rule, to assess the determining factors in the perception of aesthetic mammoplasty in Muslim women, a questionnaire was developed and posed to 430 women, and it seems to us that age is the major factor in the perception of this type of surgery.

Keywords: Islam affects, plastic surgery, Muslim women.

Copyright© 2019: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution license which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium for non-commercial use (NonCommercial, or CC-BY-NC) provided the original author and source are credited.

INTRODUCTIONS

Islamic law closely regulates and governs the life of every Muslim. Bioethical deliberation is inseparable from the religion itself, which emphasizes continuities between body and mind, between material and spiritual realms, and between ethics and jurisprudence.

Currently, it may seem natural that cosmetic surgery should be perceived as permissible, and in our modern liberal age, it seems strange to attempt justifying certain surgical acts in the light of a particular cultural or religious tradition.

Through this study, we want to appreciate the perception of plastic surgery in Muslim women, we chose the aesthetic mammoplasty as theme of our study.

The study concerned 430 women who consulted at the plastic surgery department of the Mohammed v hospitable of Meknes, between January 2017 and January 2019. The analysis of the results shows that the perception of the perfect female body is

certainly linked to the religious rules but depend also on other factors.

RESULTS

The study was conducted at the Mohammed V Hospital of Meknes, Morocco, from January 2017 to January 2019, the study concerned 430 women, chosen randomly, who consulted to the plastic surgery department for various reasons. The restorative mammoplasty was excluded from the study,

A questionnaire was submitted to the patients, it includes five questions

- How old are you?
- What's your educations level?
- What do you think about aesthetic mammoplasty?
- Does Islam allow the improvement of the woman's body?
- Would you be a candidate for an aesthetic mammoplasty?

Uninhabited participants were helped by their relatives or by the medical team to complete the questionnaire.

Table-1: Concerning the age groups of our population, the age groups were divided into three categories

| Ages | 18-25 | 26-40 | BEYOND 40 |
|--------|-------|-------|-----------|
| NUMBER | 125 | 266 | 39 |

Table-2: Concerning the education levels

| Education level | illiterate | Primary school | Secondary school and beyond |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Number | 33 | 283 | 114 |
| | 7,6 % | 65,8 % | 26,5 % |

The opinion concerning the aesthetic mammoplasty

- 123 people don't have any particular ideas.
- 239 people (55%) have positive ideas concerning the aesthetic mammoplasty, among which 100 per cent (125) of the age group 18-25 and 42 % (114) of the age group 26-40, 28 cases (84% of illiterate population) of them are illiterate.
- 68 people have negative ideas concerning this surgery; 89 % (35) of the age group beyond 40.

The opinion concerning the Islamic perception of body improvement

- 303 ladies say that they do not have the Islamic background necessary to answer this question.
- 68 ladies are categorical, this surgery is forbidden by Islam, 55 % from them are from the younger age group 18-25.
- 59 ladies think that Islam allows this kind of procedures.

Concerning being candidate for aesthetic mammoplasty

- 206 ladies say that they could be candidate for this kind of procedures (47%)
- 89 say that they will never be candidate for this surgery.
- 135 don't have clear ideas (31%).

DISCUSSION

Islam is more than a traditional religion, it regulates all aspect of Muslim life, according to the Moslem tradition, the modification of the divine creation is not desirable [1,2].

Some others of Islamic tradition think that God is the incarnation of the absolute beauty, for this the Muslim must heal his image to get closer to his creator [3,4].

The aesthetic mammoplasty remains one of the most pertinent aspects of woman body improvement. In the Arab tradition, generous breasts are a sign of femininity and fertility [5].

Our study tries to highlight the perception of aesthetic mammoplasty in a relatively conservative environment. We opted for a simple and clear questionnaire to avoid any confusion.

The analysis of the results shows interesting elements

- The perception of aesthetic mammoplasty is generally positive even in a conservative environment (55%).
- This positive perception is more perceptible as the population is younger.

- The analysis of our results in order to establish a direct link between this perception and the level of education, did not establish a significant link.
- According to our analysis the determinant of this perception would be rather the age than the level of education

We found difficulties in comparing our results with those of the scientific literature, very little article deals with the subject of plastic surgery in Muslim areas, some studies confirm the determinism of the age, others involve other factors like the Islamic veil [6,7].

According to Bakhshae and al [7], females who opted to wear less than the full Islamic veil were significantly more motivated to undergo plastic surgery compared with those who wore the complete veil [8]. In addition, those who committed themselves to pray and fast had a significantly reduced tendency toward plastic surgery compared with other groups.

CONCLUSION

Religion may affect the decision of individuals to undergo aesthetic mammoplasty, it seems to us that age is the essential factor in the perception of this type of surgery, however the literature shows other factors.

REFERENCES

1. Atiyeh BS, Kadry M, Hayek SN, Musharafieh RS. Aesthetic surgery and religion: Islamic law perspective. *Aesthetic Plastic Surgery*. 2008 Jan 1;32(1):1-0.
2. Rassool GH. The crescent and Islam: healing, nursing and the spiritual dimension. Some considerations towards an understanding of the Islamic perspectives on caring. *Journal of advanced nursing*. 2000 Dec;32(6):1476-84.
3. Wright S. How to be happy at work. *Nurs Times*. 1999; 95:26.
4. Lee BY, Newberg AB. Religion and health: a review and critical analysis. *Zygon*. 2005 Jun;40(2):443-68.
5. Aksoy S, Elmali A. The core concepts of the four principles of bioethics as found in Islamic tradition. *Med. & L.* 2002;21:211.
6. Adamson PA, Litner JA. Psychologic aspects of revision rhinoplasty. *Facial Plastic Surgery Clinics*. 2006 Nov 1;14(4):269-77.
7. MAHDI bakhshae Iran *J Otorhinolaryngol*. 2018 Mar; 30(97): 91–96.
7. Jensen SH. The psychosocial dimensions of oral and maxillofacial surgery: A critical review of the literature. *Journal of oral surgery (American Dental Association: 1965)*. 1978 Jun;36(6):447-53.