

Operasi plastic & transgender

Ethics of plastic surgery & transgender

- **RESPECT FOR PATIENT AUTONOMY**
 - right to decide whether they wish to undergo a surgical procedure or not.
 - Patient should be provided with sufficient information :
 - the risks of surgery together with alternative options.
 - the risks of surgery and anaesthesia.
- **BENEFIENCE**
 - This principle requires that medical practitioners act in the patients 'best interests'. Undertaking surgery to improve a patient's self-image and esteem is acceptable.

- **NONMALEFICIENCE**

- This principle ensures that a aesthetic surgeon never acts against the patients' best interests or in a way that may harm a patient.

- **JUSTICE**

- This principle requires doctors to ensure that medical care is available to all.

Plastic Surgery



"I am addicted to it - I love it."
Woman gets 100 silicone injections to
have the world's biggest lips

Introduction

- **Plastic surgery** is defined as any procedure used to correct or restore either form or function to a body part.
- It deals with body modification and reconstructive surgery as well as surgery for aesthetically pleasing purposes.



History

- Body reconstruction surgery was done as early as 600 B.C by the famous Indian surgeon, **Sushruta**.
 - Nose and ear reconstruction were the first procedures done.
- World war I was the biggest booster to plastic surgery.
 - two “fathers” of modern plastic surgery: **Harold Gillies** and **Vilray Blair**.
 - Gillies even performed the first male-to-female sex change operation in 1951!



Gillies



Blair

Plastic surgery

- Skin grafting : replacement of a patient's skin.
 - Required after major skin loss from a burn, major trauma or infection
- Reconstructive Surgery
- Microsurgery
 - The reconstruction of missing tissues usually by the transfer of tissue from another part of the body. The doctor uses a microscope in order to see the vessels and fibres he/she needs to connect after the tissue has been transferred.



Plastic surgery

- Cosmetic Surgery
 - Deals with enhancement of appearance for non-medical reasons.
 - Includes any "lifting", augmentation or implant insertion.
 - Nose jobs, face lifts, Botox, collagen injections, breast augmentation and tummy tucks are the most common.
- Body Modification
 - Any piercings or tattoos.
 - Genital modification including circumcision.
 - Binding procedures like corsetry, foot-binding,
 - Strange things like neck rings, "elfing", bifurcation of the tongue



Side effects of body modification (tattooing)

- Infection
- **Cutaneous reactions**
 - **Inflammation**
 - **Reaction to** chromium in green dyes, cadmium in yellow dyes, and cobalt in blue dyes
 - Malignancy
 - **Burns during magnetic resonance imaging**

Ethical and Policy Questions

- Should surgeons correct the physiognomy of children with Trisomy 21, giving them a "normal" appearance while leaving their underlying neurologic defects and distorted voices unchanged? How will such surgery affect their emotional development and integration into society?

Transgender

Background Assumptions

- Sex has three meanings
 - Genetic (XY, XX, XXY, etc.)
 - Phenotypic (what you look like physically)
 - Social (how you are raised, how you present)
- Gender has one (main) meaning: the social or behavior aspects of sexual identity.
 - one's private sense of being a **man** or a **woman**
- There is no 1:1 relationship between sex and gender

Distinctions

- Heterosexual
- Homosexual
- Bisexual
- Transvestite
- Transsexual
- Transgender

Distinctions

- *Heterosexual, homosexual, and bisexual* describe sexual attraction, grounded in biology but affected by culture.
 - Medically speaking, these are not disorders.
 - Attraction is fluid and changing; most people think attraction is established before birth.
- *Transvestite* describes people who wear clothes of the other gender. Motives differ.



Transsexual/Transgender

- terms refer to the same thing
- gender dysphoria
- Transgendered persons can self-identify as gay or straight.
- Some transgendered persons get married; some engage in homosexual relationships with members of their new sex.



Miss Tiffany Universe (Thailand)

Gender Dysphoria

- Objectively disordered
- Psychiatric in nature
- Gender reassignment surgery mutilates and results in sterilization
- Biological in nature; hormone surge in utero contributes to sexualization of fetus. Disruption can “cause” GD.
- Male and female brains differ; in some respects,
 - ♂ → ♀ brains look like female brains and
 - ♀ → ♂ brains look like male brains.



Ethical Issues

- Should surgeons be allowed to perform gender reassignment surgery?
- How do we take care of patients after surgery?
- How do we take care of transgendered persons in the hospital for other reasons?



Ethical Issues

- Respect for transgendered persons means:
 - Using the form of address and pronoun he or she chooses. How the person presents is the person's social identity and should be honored.
 - Protecting privacy, especially with regard to roommate if there is one.
 - Private rooms are nice but not always possible.
 - No one taking care of the patient should be surprised; confidence must be held carefully.