



**NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF GRADUATE STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING**

**PERCEPTION OF COSMETIC SURGERY AMONG
NURSING STUDENTS IN NORTHERN CYPRUS.**

M.Sc. THESIS

Mistura Opeyemi GIWA

Nicosia

September, 2023

MISTURA OPEYEMI GIWA

**PERCEPTION OF COSMETIC SURGERY
AMONG NURSING STUDENTS IN
NORTHERN CYPRUS**

MASTER THESIS

2023

**NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF GRADUATE STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING**

**PERCEPTION OF COSMETIC SURGERY AMONG
NURSING STUDENTS IN NORTHERN CYPRUS.**

M.Sc. THESIS

Mistura Opeyemi GIWA

Supervisor

Professor Ümran Dal YILMAZ

Nicosia

September, 2023

Approval

We certify that we have read the thesis submitted by Mistura Opeyemi GIWA (20213861) titled **“Perception of Cosmetic Surgery Among Nursing Students in Northern Cyprus”** and that in our combined opinion it is fully adequate, in scope and in quality, as a thesis for the degree of Master of Educational Sciences.


Examining Committee	Name-Surname
Head of the Committee:	Assoc. Prof. Burcu Totur Dikmen
Committee Member:	Assist. Prof. Dr. Ufuk Kaya
Supervisor:	Prof. Dr. Ümran Dal Yılmaz

Signature




Approved by the Head of the Department

14/June/2023


Prof. Dr. Ümran Dal Yılmaz
Head of Department

Approved by the Institute of Graduate Studies


Prof. Dr. Kemal Hüsnü Can Başer
Head of the Institute

Declaration

I hereby declare that all information, documents, analysis and results in this thesis have been collected and presented according to the academic rules and ethical guidelines of Institute of Graduate Studies, Near East University. I also declare that as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited and referenced information and data that are not original to this study.

Mistura Opeyemi GIWA

14/June/2023

Acknowledgments

First and foremost, we give thanks to ALLAH, the Almighty, the Most High, on whom we ultimately rely for sustenance and direction. I'd want to thank Almighty Allah for providing me with the chance, determination, and strength to complete my study and thesis. I want to thank my parents: Mrs. R.A Giwa and Mr. G.T Giwa and siblings for their constant support, as well as my friends Cynthia and Ogonna for the assistance they provided. I'd like to thank and convey my heartfelt appreciation to my thesis supervisor, Prof. Ümran Dal Yılmaz, for her unwavering support, advice, and encouragement. I am grateful for all of her time, support, and ideas. She continually let me do my own work on this paper while directing me in the proper direction when she thought I needed it. I appreciate all the staff of the Near East University (Northern Cyprus) Nursing Department, Prof.Candan, Associate Professor Burcu, Associate professor Dilek and to all the nursing students' class 1 to class 4 who participated in the study.

Mistura Opeyemi GIWA
14/June/2023

Abstract

PERCEPTION OF COSMETIC SURGERY AMONG NURSING STUDENTS IN NORTHERN CYPRUS.

GIWA, Mistura Opeyemi

MA, Department of Nursing

June, 2023, 71 pages

Prof. Dr. Ümran Dal Yılmaz

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to determine the perception of nursing students towards cosmetic surgery in Northern Cyprus

Materials and Methods: A descriptive and cross sectional study was conducted in Near East University in Northern Cyprus. The sample was calculated as 777 nursing students using the sampling method whose population is known. The study data were collected using questionnaires both in English and Turkish language with Acceptance of Cosmetic surgery scale and Body Appreciation scale-2. The data of this study were analysed using, Number, mean, percentage, standard deviation, Pearson correlation analysis, t test, Mann Whitney u test, one-way Anova, and Kruskal Wallis and Welch test.

Findings: The majority of nursing students were female 496(68.2%), the mean age and standard deviation was 21.88 ± 3.14 . The majority of the students are of Turkish nationality (63.7%), followed by Nigerians (28.1%) and others (8.1%). The average Cosmetic surgery Acceptance total score for nursing students was 3.74 ± 1.46 , which is considered to be a moderate acceptance level. According to this study, only nationality and religion had an impact on how much people valued their bodies based on the Body Appreciation Scale-2, whereas gender, age group, marital status, and religion all had an impact on whether people accepted cosmetic surgery based on the Acceptance of Cosmetic Surgery Scale. It was found that the negative association indicates that the BAS score tends to decline as the Cosmetic surgery Acceptance score increases.

Conclusion: This study concluded that the acceptability of cosmetic surgery was moderate, and a strong inverse relationship between the acceptance of cosmetic surgery and enjoyment

of the body was also identified. These results provide an explanation for the relationship between nursing students' opinions of their bodies and their acceptance of cosmetic surgery.

Keywords: cosmetic, perception, students, acceptance, appreciation

Özet

Kuzey Kıbrısta Hemşirelik Öğrencilerinin Kozmetik Cerrahi Algısı

GIWA, Mistura Opeyemi

MA, Hemşirelik Bölümü

Temmuz 2023,71sayfa

Prof. Dr.Ümran Dal Yılmaz

Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı, Kuzey Kıbrıs'ta hemşirelik öğrencilerinin kozmetik cerrahiye yönelik algılarını belirlemektir

Gereç ve Yöntem: Kuzey Kıbrıs'ta Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi'nde tanımlayıcı ve kesitsel bir çalışma yapılmıştır. Örneklem, popülasyonu bilinen örnekleme yöntemi kullanılarak 777 hemşirelik öğrencisi olarak hesaplanmıştır. Çalışma verileri Kozmetik Cerrahi Kabul Ölçeği ve Body Takdir Ölçeği-2 ile hem İngilizce hem de Türkçe dillerinde anketler kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Bu çalışmanın verileri Sayı, ortalama, yüzde, standart sapma, Pearson korelasyon analizi, t testi, Mann Whitney u testi, tek yönlü Anova ve Kruskal Wallis ve Welch testi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir.

Bulgular: Hemşirelik öğrencilerinin çoğunluğu kadın 496 (%68.2) olup, yaş ortalaması 21.88 ± 3.14 idi. Öğrencilerin çoğunluğu Türk uyrukludur (%63,7), bunu Nijeryalılar (%28,1) ve diğerleri (%8,1) izlemektedir. Hemşirelik öğrencileri için ortalama Kozmetik cerrahi Kabul toplam puanı 3.74 ± 1.46 olup, orta düzeyde bir kabul düzeyi olarak kabul edilmektedir. Bu çalışmaya göre, Beden Takdir Ölçeği-2'ye göre insanların bedenlerine ne kadar değer verdikleri üzerinde sadece milliyet ve din etkili olurken, cinsiyet, yaş grubu, medeni durum ve din, Kozmetik Cerrahi Kabul Ölçeği'ne dayanarak insanların kozmetik dürtüyü kabul edip etmedikleri üzerinde etkili olmuştur. Negatif ilişkinin, Kozmetik cerrahi kabul skoru arttıkça BAS skorunun düşme eğiliminde olduğunu gösterdiği bulunmuştur .

Sonuç: Bu çalışmada kozmetik cerrahinin kabul edilebilirliğinin orta düzeyde olduğu, kozmetik cerrahinin kabulü ile bedenden keyif alma arasında güçlü bir ters ilişki olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Bu sonuçlar, hemşirelik öğrencilerinin bedenleri hakkındaki görüşleri ile kozmetik cerrahiye kabul etmeleri arasındaki ilişkiye bir açıklama getirmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: kozmetik, algı, öğrenci, kabul, takdir

Table of Contents

Approval	1
Declaration	2
Acknowledgements	3
Abstract	4
Summary	5
Table of Contents	6
List of Tables/List of Figures	7
List of Abbreviations	8

CHAPTER I

Introduction	11
Statement of the Problem	11
Purpose of the Study	13
Research Questions / Hypotheses	13
Significance of the Study	13
Limitations	13
Definition of Terms	13

CHAPTER II

Literature Review	17
Theoretical Framework	17
2.2 Types of Cosmetic Surgery	17
2.2.1 Invasive Cosmetic Surgery	17
2.2.2 Non-Invasive Cosmetic Surgery	19
2.3 Prevalence of Cosmetic Surgery	21
2.4 Common Reasons for Undergoing Cosmetic Surgery	22
2.5 Definition of perception	25
2.6 Perception of beauty and ideal body image	25
2.7 Perception of risk and safety of cosmetic surgery	26
2.8 Impact of Cosmetic Surgery	29
Related Research	29

CHAPTER III

Methodology.....	31
Research Design	31
Participants / Population & The Sample / Study Group	31
Data Collection Tools/Materials	31
Data Collection Procedures	31
Data Analysis Plan	32
Ethical Consideration.....	33
CHAPTER IV	
Findings and Discussion	31
CHAPTER V	
DISCUSSION.....	42
CHAPTER VI	
Conclusion and Recommendations	48
Recommendations	48
Recommendations According to Findings.....	48
Recommendations for Further Research	48
REFERENCES	50
APPENDICES	57

List of Tables

	Page
Table 4.1: The Demographic Characteristics of Nursing Students Participants (n=777).....	32
Table 4.2: Descriptive Statistics of The Acceptance of Cosmetic Surgery Sub Scales (n=777)	33
Table 4.3: Mean Cosmetic Surgery Scores and Sub Scales of Nursing Students In Terms of Descriptive Statistics (n=777)	34
Table 4.4: Descriptive Statistics of The Body Appreciation Scale-2 (BAS)(n=777)	37
Table 4.5: Mean body appreciation scores of nursing student in terms of descriptive characteristics (n=777)	38
Table 4.6: Inter-Scale Correlation between ACSS Subscales and BAS-2 Scale.....	41

List of Abbreviations

ACSS: Acceptance of Cosmetic Surgery Scale

BAS: Body Appreciation Scale

ASPS: American Society of Plastic Surgeons

AMA: American Medical Association

BDD: Body Dysmorphic Disorder

CHAPTER I

1. Introduction

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Both in the developed and developing worlds, people's concerns about their appearance are gradually growing, which is why there is a growth in the number of cosmetic procedures performed each year. For instance, according to the American Society of Plastic Surgeons (2021), there has been a significant increase in cosmetic surgery procedures performed in the United States. In 2021, there were 16.7 million cosmetic procedures performed, which is a 13% increase from the previous year in United states. This includes both surgical and minimally invasive procedures. Breast augmentation, liposuction, and nose reshaping were among the most popular surgical procedures, while Botox, fillers, and chemical peels were the most commonly performed minimally invasive procedures (ASPS, 2021). while the rate of increase is not as rapid as in developing nations, the fact that individuals are becoming more conscious of their appearance, particularly with the rising quality of living, cannot be denied. Cosmetic surgery is become a common practice in Asia, with China and India now representing the region's largest cosmetic surgery markets (Adedeji et al., 2014).

Cosmetic surgery is a branch of surgery that tries to repair or correct physical imperfections. These might come from trauma or para-physiological phenomena like aging, or they can be hereditary, acquired, the result of sickness (Barone et al., 2017). Cosmetic surgery as defined in Webster dictionary is “surgery done to improve a person's appearance” it is an elective surgery that is done on body parts with the motive of improving one’s appearance or get rid signs of aging. Other aesthetic procedures, like breast reduction, can also be useful and can aid in decreasing discomfort symptoms like back pain or neck pain (Papanastasiou & Ouellet, 2019).

Cosmetic operations can also be performed after breast cancer or mastectomy to restore the shape of breast that was lost in the course of the cancer removal process (Platt.J & Baxter.N, 2011). There are other operations being done to improve appearance like Abdominoplasty ("tummy tuck"), Blepharoplasty ("eyelid surgery"), Phalloplasty ("penile surgery"), Mammoplasty: Breast augmentations ("breast implant" or "boob job"), Breast implant removals, Breast lift (mastopexy) with or without the placement of an implant. (Nicola.R, 2018).

In recent years, there has been a rise in the provision of nursing care outside of hospitals, with postoperative recovery care often provided by a nurse in the patient's home. This nurse typically acts as a liaison between the plastic surgeon and the patient in the community (Özge & Belgin, 2022). The success of the patient's rehabilitation in the community is largely dependent on the nurse's clinical expertise and decision-making skills (Lupon et al., 2021).

Communication between cosmetic surgeons and nurses is essential to ensuring continuity of care, particularly with regard to the management of complex wounds in the community. Undoubtedly, nurses are crucial to ensuring the best postoperative healing and recovery for plastic surgery patients following reconstructive treatments (Guillon, 2017).

Studies have indicated that individuals who undergo cosmetic surgery generally have similar levels of satisfaction with their bodies as those who do not have the surgery, but are more likely to express dissatisfaction with the particular body part that was operated on. Another factor that influences one's desire for cosmetic surgery is appearance orientation, which refers to how much emphasis one places on their appearance and how frequently they monitor their physical appearance. It is logical to assume that individuals who invest more time and effort into their physical appearance are more likely to show an interest in undergoing cosmetic procedures. (Frederick et al., 2007)

It is crucial to evaluate nursing students' distorted self-perception and dissatisfaction with their body image since they will be accountable for promoting health and addressing societal expectations and criticisms regarding their weight and physical appearance. (Duarte et al., 2021) The absence of compassionate, knowledgeable health care professionals is a significant contributor to the patient's vulnerability when undergoing elective cosmetic surgery. These attributes are part of a nurse's duty to the patient in order to promote a therapeutic relationship and allay anxiety (Baksi. &Tuncer. 2021).

1.2 Purpose of the Study

The aim of this study was to evaluate the perception of cosmetic surgery among nursing students in Northern Cyprus.

1.3 Research Questions

The study asked the following questions:

- What is the acceptance level of cosmetic surgery among nursing students?
- What factors that could influence acceptance of cosmetic surgery
- What Factors could Influence Body Appreciation among Nursing Students?

- Is there any relation between the body image of nursing students and their perception to cosmetic surgery?

1.4 Significance of the Study

The primary significance of this study, is to see the acceptance of cosmetic surgery and how the body image of nursing students will affect their perception on cosmetic surgery.

1.5 Limitations

- Minimal existing studies on cosmetic surgery: Since there isn't much study on this subject relating to the impact of nurses' body image on their care of cosmetic surgery patients, two efforts are needed to get useful data.
- Lack of previous research: There is a lack of previous research on the topic in TRNC, making it challenging to draw comparisons and contextualize the study's results.
- Social desirability bias: There is a possibility of social desirability bias in the study, where participants may not want to report their true thoughts and feelings about cosmetic surgery to avoid being judged negatively.

1.6 Definition of Terms

For the sake of clarification, the following theoretical definition will be utilized to explain the significance and usage of these terminology.

Perception: the awareness and acceptance of nursing students of this research, Perception can also refer to how healthcare professionals, such as nurses, perceive cosmetic surgery and their role in caring for patients who have undergone such procedures.

Cosmetic surgery: also known as aesthetic surgery, a procedure that improve appearance

Body image: this refers to an individual's perceptions, thoughts, and feelings about their own body, including its shape, size, and appearance.

Inclusion Criteria:

- Male and female students admitted to Near East University Faculty of Nursing.
- Students have no communication problem.
- Students who volunteer
- Undergraduate students

CHAPTER II

2. Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The word "cosmetics" is derived from "kosmetikos," which is Greek for "skilled in adornment or arrangement." Being attractive and well-groomed has always been valued, from the past to the present. Although one's perception of beauty might vary depending on their age and health, using cosmetics has long been considered the foundation of beauty at any age (Akgül & Bakan, 2021). The American Medical Association defines cosmetic surgery as a surgical operation carried out to change portions of the body in order to enhance a patient's appearance and self-esteem (AMA,2006). Gimlin (2000) states that for many academics and social critics, cosmetic surgery represents the ultimate invasion into the body of a person for the purpose of physical attractiveness (Gimlin, 2000).

Cosmetic surgery operations and other procedures are described as revisions or changes to the shape, size, texture, colour, or location of body traits that may normally be regarded as falling within the general range of normal. The term "cosmetic plastic surgery" can also refer to specialized procedures that prioritize aesthetic improvement for its own sake. It covers operations including facelifts, ear correction, breast enlargement, facial implants, and fat removal. (Atiyeh et al., 2020).

2.2 Types of Cosmetic Surgery

2.2.1 Invasive Cosmetic Surgery

2.2.1.1 Abdominoplasty

The term "abdominal lipectomy" refers to the excision of abdominal fat. Kelly reported this form of surgery for the first time in 1910. The early procedures were largely massive wedge excisions of the abdominal panniculus in the lower abdomen (Grazer & Fredrick, 1973). A stomach tuck, also known as an abdominoplasty, consists of the removal of extra skin and fat from the abdomen and the tightening of the supporting muscles to give the region a smoother, more toned look. The abdominoplasty procedure has grown in popularity as a way to assist patients in getting rid of extra abdominal tissue following major weight reduction or as a supplement to it (Regan & Casaubon, 2022).

With over 240,000 operations performed, abdominoplasty was the third most popular cosmetic surgery treatment with 16% in surgery revenue in the US in 2021, women and men are known

to undergo this surgery, women with more procedure count 234,696 in contrast with men procedure count 7,335 according to the American Society of Plastic Surgeons (ASAPS, 2021).

2.2.1.2. Liposuction

Suction-assisted lipectomy, often known as liposuction, is one of the most frequently carried out cosmetic surgical operations in the world. Liposuction, mostly used for body shaping, uses vacuum suction to remove subcutaneous adipose tissue in specific anatomical locations. (Collins & Moyer, 2018).

Liposuction is one of the most commonly performed plastic surgery procedures in the United States each year. American Society of Plastic Surgery 2021 statistics report 66% increase with 491,098 liposuction procedures and a 13% surgery revenue. Over 400,000 procedure was underwent by Women age 36- 70 while men of all ages had a 30,806 count of procedure (ASAPS, 2021).

2.2.1.3. Blepharoplasty

A cosmetic operation called blepharoplasty can be done to treat aesthetic and functional issues with the eyelids' excess skin and fat (Tenzel& Richard 1978). The brow and the cheek have a direct aesthetic relationship with blepharoplasty, which is essential for face rejuvenation. Treatment for extra skin and/or orbital fat is suggested with upper and lower eyelid blepharoplasty (Naik et al, 2009).

One of the top five cosmetic surgical procedures carried out annually in the US is blepharoplasty. Almost 150,000 people received blepharoplasty in 2021, with 6% in surgical revenue. With over 130,000 treatments completed, blepharoplasty was the most popular cosmetic surgery for female individuals ages of 70+. Although while women make up approximately 85% of patients who have cosmetic eyelid surgeries, men also undertake the third-most aesthetic procedures (ASAPS, 2021).

2.2.1.4 Mammoplasty

Breast surgery, commonly known as mammoplasty, is a surgical treatment that involves the rebuilding or remodelling of the breast (Veiga et al., 2020). It is frequently used for both cosmetic and reconstructive reasons. There are two primary mammoplasty types:

Augmentation Mammoplasty is frequently carried out to enlarge, reshape, or modify the texture of the breasts. Typically, breast implant devices must be surgically implanted. The operation known as augmentation mammoplasty is used to increase breast size and form. Small breasts, a reduction in breast volume following weight loss, or aging-related breast sagging are all indicators (Cheng & Huang, 2009).

Reduction Mammoplasty is a technique that involves reducing the breast's volume. The nipple areola complex is moved, and the breast's contour is also improved throughout the surgery. It is frequently used to make breasts smaller and/or change their shape and/or texture (Purohit, 2008).

According to Aesthetic Society, breast surgical procedures increased 48% in 2021 with the total breast surgery procedure count being 894,687 (ASAPS, 2021).

2.2.1.5 Rhinoplasty

Rhinoplasty is used to rectify any functional or aesthetic deficiencies of the nose. The controversy over whether closed (endonasal) rhinoplasty is preferable than open rhinoplasty persists; nonetheless, the largely recognized position is that the open technique (the more usual procedure) has various advantages, including enhanced visibility. The ability to visually view the surgical techniques in progress not only improves diagnostic accuracy and deformity correction, but it also allows education and team member engagement (Raggio & Asaria, 2023). With approximately 255,000 treatments performed in 2009, rhinoplasty is one of the most frequently done cosmetic surgical procedures in plastic surgery (Rohrich et al, 2011). According to Aesthetic Society, nose surgical procedures increased 35% in 2021 with the total nose surgery procedure count being 76,128. With over 10,000 men under went this surgery in 2021, it was noted as the top 4th cosmetic surgery undergone by men (ASAPS, 2021).

2.2.2 Non-Invasive Cosmetic Surgery

2.2.2.1 Botox

Botulinum toxin, also referred to as botox, is a widely utilized minimally invasive cosmetic technique. It is typically regarded as safe and without a lot of negative effects. Both cosmetic and medicinal uses are possible with Botox (Al-karawi et al., 2023)

According to Persaud et al. (2013), Botox inhibits the release of acetylcholine from the end plates of cholinergic nerves, which causes the innervated muscles or glands to become inactive. Botox is frequently utilized for facial aesthetics in cosmetic procedures. By momentarily paralyzing the muscles that control facial expression, it effectively reduces the visibility of wrinkles and fine lines (Dover et al., 2018). After a thyroidectomy, scar growth at the incision site can be prevented by Botox injections (Bae et al., 2020). The botulinum toxin is what causes the illness. A common treatment for kinetic facial wrinkle lines is BOTULINUM toxin type A. The idea of employing botulinum to cure wrinkles on the face originated from the management of hemifacial spasm (Foster et al., 1998).

The most popular cosmetic operation in the United States is botulinum toxin injection for the treatment of facial wrinkles. It is also one of the most popular entrance procedures for practitioners looking to add aesthetic treatments to their practice. Small amounts of botulinum toxin injected into particular hyperactive muscles calm those muscles locally, smoothing the surrounding skin and minimizing wrinkles. Individuals with keloidal scarring, neuromuscular problems (such as myasthenia gravis), allergies to botulinum toxin product ingredients, and body dysmorphic disorder should not have botulinum toxin injections (Small, 2014).

According to The Aesthetic Society botulinum neurotoxin is one of the top non-surgical procedure with 3,653,223 procedure count in 2021 and 33% surgical revenue. Women having the highest count to undergoing this procedure with 3,474,160 count opposed to 155,882 procedure count for the male, it is also stated that neurotoxin is the most undergone non-surgical procedure in all age groups (ASAPS, 2021).

2.2.2.2. Dermal Fillers

Dermal fillers are a treatment option for volume loss, scarring, rhytides, and face contouring. Additionally, fillers are utilized to enhance certain anatomical areas, like the lips, and shape the face. Face rejuvenation nonsurgical alternatives have been increased and improved by face fillers. Alterations in skin quality, volume loss in soft tissues and bone, and gravity decline of facial muscles and fascia are all signs of aging in the face (Ballin et al. 2015).

Dermal fillers are compounds used to improve or restore decreased volume in the skin or subcutaneous fat in any portion of the soft tissue. Fillers are a useful tool for rejuvenation, whether used alone or in conjunction with other techniques like laser skin resurfacing or botulinum toxin. With several novel filler materials entering the market, dermal fillers are being used more and more for soft tissue augmentation (Vedamurthy, 2008). According to The Aesthetic Society dermal fillers is one of the top non-surgical procedure, just after Botox with 1,857,223 procedure count in 2021 and 32% surgical revenue. Women having the highest count to undergoing this procedure with 1,777,989 count opposed to 69,450 procedure count for the male (ASAPS, 2021).

2.2.2.3. Hair Removal

For both medicinal and cosmetic purposes, there is an increasing demand for hair removal methods that are secure, reliable, and efficient. Epilation by pulling or waxing, depilation by shaving, chemical depilators, electrolysis, eflornithine cream, lasers, and intense pulsed light (IPL) systems are just a few of the hair removal methods that may be used. The best solutions for long-term hair removal are available in the form of a range of lasers and IPL systems

(Vaidya, 2023). According to The Aesthetic Society hair removal is also a non-surgical procedure with 454,954 procedure count in 2021 and 2% surgical revenue. Women having the highest count to undergoing this procedure with 423,861 count opposed to 26,430 procedure count for the male (ASAPS, 2021).

2.3 Prevalence of Cosmetic Surgery

More and more people are being fascinated by physical attractiveness. According to the Aesthetic Society, surgical procedures increased 54% in 2021 (ASAPS, 2021). Television, music, and publications all serve as platforms for the media to define beauty in American society. The perfect physique is the foundation for the ideal family, career, prestige, and self-worth. The researchers discovered that more than 75% of women's publications promote changing one's look through exercise, diet, or cosmetic surgery (Mills et al., 2017).

According to Naini et al., (2016), the current culture's media-fueled fixation with having the "ideal look" is at best counterproductive, and at worst harmful. Individuals make comparisons between themselves and people who are falsely depicted in the media as the pinnacles of beauty. Because so few people in society fulfill this norm, it encourages people to set themselves up for failure. The overall number of surgical and nonsurgical operations has significantly increased in 2019 compared to 2018 according to the International Society of Aesthetic Plastic Surgery (ISAPS) (Ghadeer et al., 2021). A growing number of patients are traveling to Europe for cosmetic surgery, with Germany and Turkey emerging as prominent destinations (Hummel et al., 2023).

Changes in people's attitudes and acceptance of these treatments are to blame for the rise in the prevalence of cosmetic surgery. Cosmetic surgery is now perceived as more acceptable and less stigmatized by the general public (Ghadeer et al., 2021). This shift in mentality is a factor in the rising demand for cosmetic surgery in TRNC and Europe. Various nations and areas have distinct rates of cosmetic surgery usage. In a survey done in Sanandaj, Iran, it was discovered that 12.8% of people had cosmetic surgery (Ghorbani et al., 2022).

According to the American Society of Plastic Surgeons (ASPS) 2021 statistics report, there was an overall increase in plastic surgery procedures in the United States in 2020, despite the COVID-19 pandemic. There were 16.5 million minimally invasive and surgical cosmetic procedures performed in the United States in 2020, which is a 13% increase from 2019. There were 1.8 million surgical cosmetic procedures performed in the United States in 2020, which is a 2% increase from 2019. The rise in popularity of cosmetic surgery, according to Peter Fodor, MD, president of the American Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery (ASAPS), might

be attributed to the increasing media attention given to plastic surgery. Individuals now have a lot more opportunity to observe firsthand what plastic surgery is like and what it can accomplish for others, he continued. It may serve as a significant motivator for individuals to undergo cosmetic operations to obtain the same advantages (ASAPS, 2008).

2.4 Common Reasons for Undergoing Cosmetic Surgery

The researchers found a variety of driving elements in the articles they examined, but the most prevalent ones were BDD, body image, low self-esteem, and bullying. Yet in addition to the previously mentioned list (i.e., BDD, body image, low self-esteem, and bullying), this synthesis also covers other motivating variables identified for people considering cosmetic surgery (Haas et al.,2008).

2.4.1 Body Dysmorphic Disorder

Extreme discontent and obsession with a perceived look flaw are characteristics of body dysmorphic disorder, which frequently results in serious functional impairment. 7 to 15 percent of people seeking cosmetic procedures may have body dysmorphic disorder. Cosmetic surgery frequently worsens symptoms and does nothing to address body dysmorphic disorder sufferers' anxieties about their looks. Moreover, patients with body dysmorphic disorder may be more inclined to act aggressively or violently against their medical professionals. Due to the fact that people with body dysmorphic disorder regularly seek cosmetic operations, healthcare professionals may be able to recognize these individuals and recommend them for mental health therapy (Hostiuc et al.,2022).

2.4.2 Body Image

Researchers have proposed that one of the main reasons people seek cosmetic surgery is to improve their body image. Body image is the subjective assessment of one's physical appearance based on self-reporting, feelings, bodily sensations, and responses from others (Sarwer , 2019).

In the teenage population, body image is a significant predictor of self-esteem, but it may be less so in younger and older age groups since self-esteem is also significantly impacted by the value placed on social roles and everyday functioning. Additionally, poor self-esteem, despair, and anxiety are all strongly connected with unfavourable body image. Although being separate diseases, depression and anxiety frequently coexist and can be difficult to identify clinically (Bascarane et al.,2021).

2.4.3 Self-Esteem

Although little study has been done to support the idea that self-esteem is a major motivation, there is evidence to support the idea that it does improve following plastic surgery. According to a study by Soest et al. (2006) "high correlations between body image and self-esteem document the close relationship between one's evaluation of one's own appearance and overall self-esteem." This study also discovered that social approval does not directly affect whether or not someone decides to get cosmetic surgery; instead, others in our social circle may instill the concept in our minds, increasing the possibility that we would proceed with the procedure. The researchers surmise that patients expect the procedure would result in favourable feedback, which will boost their confidence.

When explaining why they want to get cosmetic surgery, patients frequently mention the expected boost to their self-esteem. High connections between body image and self-esteem also show that self-evaluation of one's personal looks and general self-esteem are closely related. Although it has been demonstrated that self-esteem scores rise following cosmetic surgery, little study has been done to determine if self-esteem might predict the motive for surgery. The validity of a recent study that found no changes in self-esteem between potential breast augmentation patients and no patients was compromised by the use of small samples and the absence of appropriate comparator groups. In the current study, it is expected that poor self-esteem will drive people to seek cosmetic surgery when low body image evaluation is experienced as its major reason. According to statistical theory, the influence of self-esteem on the choice to have surgery is moderated by body image (Haas et al.,2008).

2.4.4 Teasing

According to one research performed by Kamburog and Ozgur (2007), teenagers' profit from cosmetic procedures. Six months after cosmetic surgery, 86 subjects were questioned about their life happiness, physical image, and self-esteem. The study's findings showed that the majority of subjects were pleased with the outcome of their surgery. Others responded positively, and they said they would suggest the surgery to their peers. Furthermore, the findings revealed that the majority of subjects voiced greater self-confidence and self-esteem, improved happiness, and felt better about their appearance. It also influenced their ability to make acquaintances, which enhanced their popularity. Recent research addressing the connection between cosmetic surgery and the experience of receiving body shaming as a kid or adolescent have produced contradictory results. One research revealed that cosmetic surgery

patients had more bullying throughout adolescence than a control group, although a different study of a similar kind found no such difference.

These contradictory findings can be explained by varying approaches of enlisting participants in the comparison group as well as by the use of samples with low statistical power. In the meanwhile, research has demonstrated a connection between past bullying and a negative assessment of one's physique in both adolescence and maturity (Haas et al.,2008).

2.4.5 Cultural Perception of Cosmetic Surgery in The World

The top five nations for cosmetic surgery treatments in terms of overall numbers are as follows, according to the International Society of Aesthetic Plastic Surgery's (ISAPS) 2020 International Survey on Aesthetic/Cosmetic treatments:

1. 3,967,901 procedures in the United States (or 15.1% of the total worldwide)
2. Brazil had 1,774,478 procedures, which was 6.8% of the total worldwide.
3. 1,301,171 operations in India, or 5.0% of all procedures worldwide
4. 1,049,141 operations in Mexico, or 4.0% of all treatments worldwide
5. 925,032 operations in Germany, or 3.5% of all treatments worldwide

It is crucial to remember that the statistics might differ significantly based on the population size and other variables. For instance, despite having a significantly smaller population than India, Brazil has a greater rate of cosmetic surgery treatments carried out. The research also demonstrates how different techniques may be used in different nations. For instance, breast augmentation is the most common treatment in the United States and India, whereas buttock enlargement is popular in Brazil and South Korea.

It is also important to keep in mind that cultural perceptions of cosmetic surgery can differ greatly depending on a range of elements, such as cultural norms, religious views, and societal expectations. Although these figures offer some insight into worldwide trends in cosmetic surgery, it is vital to consider the unique aspects that might affect how these treatments are seen in different cultural contexts (Haas et al.,2008).

2.4.6 Media Influence

The so-called ideal woman's form has evolved greatly throughout time. The ideal lady in the early 1900s had either a thin frame with bigger breasts and hips or a voluptuous, round, full body. In the early 1900s, both of these physical forms represented sexuality. The ideal lady evolved over time, becoming taller, with a smaller waist and hips, and bigger breasts. Today, a tiny minority of women have huge breasts, which are considered to be the ideal body type. Because of the abundance of images of these ideal women on magazine covers, television, and

in movies, everyday women who want to appear like a particular celebrity have cosmetic surgery in an effort to feel more attractive (Sarwer et al., 2003)

The mainstream media of today—magazines, television, and music—all present idealized representations of how women should look. In their study, Sarwer et al. (2004) note that women have likely been motivated to seek out cosmetic medical procedures for decades by representations of beauty. Most women would never be able to achieve the excessive level of beauty portrayed in the media in a natural way, thus these ladies turned to cosmetic surgery to assist them meet the ideal they so desperately want.

Some blame the media for the American culture's fixation with beauty. Successful cosmetic surgery operations can be read about in periodicals or seen on TV. According to Etcoff (1999), the mass media does not establish our criteria of beauty; they just utilize them. Just though the media did not invent the concept of beauty does not imply that they do not associate slenderness with accomplishment (Haas et al.,2008).

2.5 Definition of perception

According to Encyclopedia Britannica, Human perception refers to the process by which sensory input is transformed into structured experience. This experience or perception is a result of both the process itself and the stimulus. The relationship between various forms of stimulus, such as light and sound waves, and the related perceptions can be used to draw inferences about the characteristics of the perceptual process. Theories of perception can then be developed based on these inferences (Epstein, 2023). Jemison (2018) defines perception as the "essential presence of displaced energy altered by time action and belief." It is further emphasized that perception-based decisions are crucial because the decision-maker believes that their current action is the only way to address the problem, owing to a comparable prior experience that they strongly feel about. Each person's view serves as their reality since they behave according to their perceptions. This clarifies how reality may vary depending on who you ask (Jemison & Vincent, 2020).

2.5.1 Perception role in decision making

The method through which sensory data is used to direct behaviour toward the outside environment is known as perceptual decision-making. This entails receiving information from the senses, assessing and integrating it in accordance with the subject's internal state and present goals, and using that information to generate motor responses (Hauser & Salinas, 2014).

The ability to arrange information gained via perception is a critical component of the decision-making process. People who take a moment to listen to others' ideas and let go of their own

preconceptions will discover that their perception is more valuable and accurate than those who just rely on what they believe while making judgments. Use all available information facts, opinions, and one's own and others' experiences when making judgments (Ramdhan, 2020).

2.6 Perception of beauty and ideal body image

By informing the public and reflecting what is seen to be attractive or interesting, the mass media play a crucial influence in shaping how people perceive themselves. They accomplish this, among other things, by frequently using extremely thin and abrasive models in print and other media. They convey how individuals think they should seem in order to be attractive and appealing to others, a concept known as the "thin ideal." The media can portray ideas of beauty in relation to a variety of physical characteristics, such as hair, complexion, and facial features. The word "ideal" body image refers to the body size chosen by one's cultural group to represent accomplishment in achieving the optimum physical state as defined by that community. "Ideal" body images can differ within cultural groups, between ethnic groupings, and within any other group to which one belongs, Women in Western society frequently hold the belief that being skinny is attractive (Martin,2010).

Body image is a multidimensional concept that describes how one feels about and perceives their physical attributes. There are two parts to it: a perceptual one that describes how we perceive our body size, shape, weight, physical features, performance, and mobility, and an evaluative one that describes how we feel about these attributes and how those feelings influence our behaviours (Shannon et al., 2017).

Beauty is revealed/expressed through the body, the outwardly manifested bodily form. Aesthetically, that physique is attractive and appealing to the senses. The Oxford Dictionary defines "beauty" as "A combination of qualities, such as shape, colour, or form, which pleases the aesthetic senses, especially sight and intellect" or "Denoting something intended to make someone more attractive."(Thummy, 2020)

The usage of very slim and attractive models, often known as the thin ideal, which perpetuates the notion that "thin is beautiful," is one way that the media influences people's opinions of beauty. The findings of experimental investigations are less apparent, however correlational studies clearly correlate exposure to slim ideal media images with body dissatisfaction. In other words, there is substantial evidence to support the claim that conventional media (such as magazines and music videos) influence women's judgments of attractiveness and anxieties about their appearance by causing them to internalize an extremely slim body type as desirable or attractive. Experimental results show that opinions of what is 'average' have an impact on

how people feel about their own bodies and looks. Many people actively seek out idealized pictures in the media, as opposed to only being passive consumers of the media's artificial beauty norms. (Shannon et al., 2017).

2.7 Perception of risk and safety of cosmetic surgery

2.7.1 Ethical issues

The violation of ethical norms in plastic surgery has gained more attention in recent years. Four 'principles' that have subsequently been accepted as the moral foundation for modern medical practice were first stated in the 1979 book *Principles of Biomedical Ethics* by Beauchamp and Childress. High-level moral theory and what they referred to as "low-level common morality" were "bridged," they claimed, by these concepts. Respect for individual liberty, beneficence, non-maleficence, and fairness were among these tenets. These guidelines were created to help doctors treat patients who were unwell, but they also supplied the moral underpinning for contemporary surgical practice (Mousavi, 2010).

2.7.1.2 Respect for Autonomy

Generally, it is up to competent individuals to determine whether or not they want to have surgery. If the patient has received enough information, it is necessary to respect their wishes and their right to make an informed decision. The dangers of surgery and other available choices must be disclosed. These ideas are even more relevant to cosmetic surgery, when the patients have no apparent "illness." There are significant ethical problems with elective cosmetic procedures that might have long-term negative impacts on bodily function and health. Before choosing such treatments, careful consideration is required because the patient's right to autonomy may conflict with the doctor's obligation to act in the patient's best interest (Atiyeh, 2020).

Therefore, surgeons need to make sure that patients have reasonable expectations. The likely advantages of surgery, alternative non-surgical treatments, as well as the hazards of anaesthesia and operation, must all be explained by the surgeon (Mousavi, 2010).

2.7.1.3 Beneficence

Health care professionals must follow this concept and operate in the patients' "best interests." It's permissible to get surgery to boost a patient's confidence and self-worth. It might be challenging to determine what is in the patient's best interests, though. Many people endure from actual pain, discomfort, social disadvantage, and suffering as a result of their insecurities about their looks. Aesthetic surgery may be advantageous for certain groups. Body Dysmorphic Disorder (BDD) is a mental disease that is defined by a continuous desire to have a cosmetic

"defect" that is either non-existent or just minorly present surgically fixed. BDD is becoming more well-known and might possibly be more common (Mousavi, 2010).

2.7.1.4 Non-Maleficence

This rule makes sure that an aesthetic surgeon never behaves in a way that could be harmful to a patient or against their best interests. If consultant aesthetic surgeons do not think the surgery is in the patient's best interests, they may refuse to perform. Aesthetic surgeons should be wary about operating on patients who have excessive expectations since the hazards of the procedure might exceed any potential advantages. Patients with serious medical conditions are more likely to experience complications while under general anaesthesia, so once again, the risks could outweigh the advantages. Such evaluations must all be done on an individual basis. In the past, there was a notion that surgeons would have a conflict of interest when working for independent companies. No surgeon should ever perform a procedure just for their own financial benefit. Each and every cosmetic surgeon must take their responsibility to their patients extremely seriously. Only properly equipped facilities with advanced life support workers and resuscitation equipment should be used for surgery. Aesthetic surgery providers should be registered with the proper regulatory agencies, including surgeons, clinics, and hospitals (Mousavi, 2010).

2.7.1.5 Justice

According to this notion, physicians must make sure that everyone has access to healthcare. Fair access to healthcare is viewed as a fundamental human right. However, due to a lack of resources, no health service is able to offer aesthetic surgery to everyone who requests it. Clinical necessity serves as the basis for "rationing." This inherently introduces opinions on whose need is higher. Surgery is provided in the private sector to individuals who can afford it (Mousavi, 2010).

2.7.1.6 Social Considerations

In today's consumer society, body image has taken on a significant role, and the media's recent modernizations of it raise moral dilemmas for cosmetic surgeons. The open advertising of the surgeon is one of the moral conundrums in cosmetic surgery. On the other hand, the person who specializes in this form of surgery may be known for nothing more than being who they are. The argument that the general public should be well-informed is typically used to defend such violations of professional ethics. Aesthetic surgery is requested by people from all social strata. However, as was previously stated, aside from a few specific interventions, there is no

social system in the world that covers aesthetic surgery due to economic considerations (Mousavi, 2010).

2.7.1.7 The Adolescent Patient

Before making any judgments, it is important to carefully assess each teenage patient's deformity, physical and mental development, and intended outcome. Prior to any cosmetic surgery, lengthy consultations and additional consultations are always required. But occasionally, the real query is: Is it morally acceptable to forego operating on a patient who is a teenager? Excellent cosmetic results from aesthetic surgery are possible with the right patient selection. Prior to surgery, patients must go through a full pre-operative evaluation and counselling. An expert psychological evaluation may be needed for this (Mousavi, 2010).

2.8 Impact of Cosmetic Surgery

Patients' aspirations to feel better about themselves and have better psychosocial functioning are major factors for them to have cosmetic surgery. Consequently, it stands to reason that a successful cosmetic procedure will result in improvements in important psychological factors including body image, self-esteem, and mental health.

According to Soest et al. 2011 study shows that cosmetic surgery is linked to a significant rise in both general and specific satisfaction with one's looks, even up to five years following the treatment. The data suggest that cosmetic surgery does appear to have the expected effect on psychological aspects connected to appearance since appearance satisfaction is the most often cited justification for elective cosmetic surgery. Even though many patients list enhanced self-esteem as a key goal in addition to improved looks, only modest gains in self-esteem were discovered in our study. Similarly, 5 years following surgery, their data do not point to any notable modifications in mental health. According to the findings, which are consistent with other recent research with lengthy follow-up periods, cosmetic surgery is predominantly associated with improvements in measures relating to appearance, whereas more general psychosocial constructs are mostly unaffected. The improvement of more general psychosocial aspects, such as self-esteem and mental health, may thus be less suited for cosmetic surgery. Cosmetic surgery may be most beneficial in increasing patients' happiness with their personal look (Haas et al.,2008).

2.9 Related Research

A research was done in Isparta Turkey by (Baksi& Tuncer, 2021) "Examination of nursing students' acceptance levels for aesthetic surgery and affecting factors" According to this study's

findings, there was a moderate acceptance rate for aesthetic/cosmetic surgery among nursing students. 2.8% of students reported having undergone aesthetic surgery, 29.1% had friends or family members who had, 44.7% believed those who did so faced stigma from the public, and 48.6% did not think it was riskier than other surgical procedures. 75.4 percent of students were informed about online cosmetic surgery, 45.8% of users spent 2-4 hours per day on social media, and 55.3% desired to receive 12.3% of those who had aesthetic surgery awareness training had actual clinical experience in a plastic surgery facility. clinic, and 47.5% said that people had cosmetic surgery to look more attractive. Having noted all this it was concluded that students having a father with undergraduate and higher education, residing in the city center prior to enrolling in college, having friends or family who have undergone aesthetic surgery, believing that the risks of aesthetic surgery are the same as those of other surgical procedures, and wanting awareness training about aesthetic surgery all significantly influenced acceptance of the procedure.

CHAPTER III

3.0 Methodology

3.1 Research Design

The study was conducted with a descriptive comparative and cross-sectional study.

3.2 Population

This study was conducted in Near East University, Faculty of Nursing which is located at Lefkosa in Northern ern Cyprus. The university is one of the largest colleges in Lefkosa, Northern ern Cyprus, it was established in 1988. It is affiliated with 20 faculties and the Nursing Faculty is the first in Northern Cyprus. The duration of nursing to attain a Bachelor of Science BSc is four years. The study was carried out using convenience sampling technique design to recruit participant for this research. This sampling method was implored in this study as the subject of the study were both male and female students of the Near East University faculty of nursing. Nursing students' class 1 to class 4 of all nationality was surveyed. The total number of nursing student in the nursing faculty both Turkish student and international students were 1160, the total of 777 (70%) nursing student participated in this study

3.3 Data Collection

Data were collected with the help of an interview with structured and standardized open-ended and closed ended questionnaire between January to February 2023. This questionnaire was shared by the researcher to the students during school hours with a self-completion method. The questionnaire used was both in English and Turkish language for all students both Turkish and international students and completion of the questionnaire took between three and five minutes

3.4 Data collection Tools

Key factors were measured and data were gathered for the study using a self-administered questionnaire (Appendix A), formed by the researcher based on literature ACSS (Henderson-King & Henderson-King, 2005), BAS (Tylka & Wood-Barcalow, 2015). The questionnaire consists of three sections.

3.4.1 Section 1

The questionnaire entails of bio data of the respondent and eight questions were asked all closed ended questions (Age, Gender, Marital Status, Class, Religious Background, Nationality, Family perceived economic status and Have you ever undergone cosmetic surgery?)

3.4.2 Section 2

These questionnaires were based on ACSS, in order to gauge people opinions about Aesthetic surgery, Henderson-King and Henderson-King (2005) devised the scale. The scale is a seven-point Likert type scale with three sub-dimensions (1=completely disagree, 7=completely agree). The scale sub dimensions include social dimension (9, 11, 12, 13 and 15), intrapersonal dimension (1, 2, 4, 5, and 14), and contemplate dimension (3, 6, 7, 8, and 10). The views about cosmetic surgery are measured on a multidimensional basis using this instrument.

The intrapersonal, social. And consider subscales make up the ACSS. The views toward the self-oriented advantages of cosmetic surgery are measured by the intrapersonal subscale. The social dimension subscale assesses the social factors influencing cosmetic surgery decisions. The consider dimension subscale calculates the likelihood that a participant would think about undergoing the cosmetic surgery. This scale has a 15–105 possible score range. A more positive attitude toward aesthetic surgery is indicated by higher scores on the overall scale and sub-dimensions.

3.4.3 Section 3

The 10-item BAS-2 is a test of positive body image. Due to advancements in the conceptual understanding of body appreciation, BAS-2 is an updated version of the original BAS (Tylka & Wood-Barcalow, 2015). A five-point Likert scale is used to score each item (1 = Never and 5 = Always). Studies conducted in the USA and Hong Kong have produced results that support a one-dimensional factor structure. Additionally, the BAS-2 has demonstrated high concept validity, good test-retest reliability after 20 days, and cross-cultural validity

The scale has a 5–50 possible score range. A more positive attitude toward their body image is indicated by higher scores on the overall scale and sub-dimensions.

3.5 Data Analysis Procedures

Statistical package of social sciences (SPSS) version 20 was used to analyse the collected data. The methods used to analyse the data include an analysis of descriptive statistic variables such as frequency and percentages for the categorical variables. Number, mean, percentage, standard deviation, Pearson correlation analysis, chi squared t test, Mann Whitney u test, one-way Anova, and Kruskal Wallis test were used to determine the differences. When statistic was significant, the chosen level of significance is $p < 0.05$.

3.6. Ethical Consideration

The researcher took the permission from Faculty of Nursing (Appendix File D) Also, the researchers got the permission Henderson-King to use the scale ACSS (Appendix FileB) and Tracy L Tylka to use the BAS-2 Scale in this study(Appendix File C) . The participations were informed about the aim of this study and then their written informed consent will be obtained by online survey. This study was approved by the NEU ethics committee (YDU/2022/108-1635) (Appendix File E).

CHAPTER IV

4.0 Findings and Discussion

4.1 Introduction

Descriptive data were evaluated by number, percentage and mean. The normality of the data was evaluated with skewness and kurtosis, and if the skewness and kurtosis were between ± 2 , it was assumed that the data had a normal distribution. To compare the mean score of two normally distributed categorical independent variables, the t test was used in the independent group, and the Mann-Whitney U test was used when the data were not normally distributed. When parametric assumptions are provided in three or more categorical data, Kruskal Wallis test and Welch test are used when one-way analysis of variance is not provided. The relationship between the scales mean score was evaluated by correlation analysis. The significance level was accepted as 0.05 ($p < 0.05$).

Table 4.1. The Demographic Characteristics of Nursing Students Participants (n=777)

Descriptive Characteristics	Number n	Percentage %
Gender		
Female	496	63.8
Male	281	36.2
Age		
16-20	278	35.8
21-25	429	55.2
26-30	48	6.2
31 and older	22	2.8
$\bar{X} = 21.88 \pm 3.14$		
Marital status		
Single	754	97.0
Married	23	3.0
Religion		
Christian	233	30.0
Muslim	523	67.3
Other	21	2.7
Class		
Class 1	177	22.8

Class 2	241	31.0
Class 3	205	26.4
Class 4	154	19.8
Nationality		
Turkey	495	63.7
Nigeria	219	28.2
Other	63	8.1
Family economic status		
Income exceeds expenses	143	18.4
Income equal to expenses	411	52.9
Income less than expenses	223	28.7
Undergone cosmetic surgery		
Yes	22	2.8
No	755	97.2

Table 4.1 shows demographic characteristics of the nursing student. The majority of nursing students were female 496 (68.2%). The mean and standard deviation of the age was (21.88 ± 3.14) and the min and max were (16-42). The distribution of nursing students among classes 1-4 in the nursing faculty were class 1; 22.8%, class 2; 31.05, class3; 26.4%, class 4; 19.8%. The most populous students from turkey with 63.7% while Nigeria and other countries are 28.7% and 8.1% respectively. The majority of the students have not under gone cosmetic surgery with 97.2% whilst students that have undergone are 2.8%.

4.1 What is the Acceptance Level of Cosmetic Surgery among nursing student?

Table 4.2. Descriptive Statistics Of The Acceptance Of Cosmetic Surgery Sub Scales (n=777)

SUBSCALES	Min-max	M±S.D
Intrapersonal	1-7	4.35 ± 1.67
Social	1-7	3.09 ± 1.71
Consider	1-7	3.78 ± 1.70
Total	1-7	3.74 ± 1.46

Nursing students' mean CSA total score was 3.74 ± 1.46 , mean intrapersonal sub-dimension score was 4.35 ± 1.67 , Social sub-dimension mean score was 3.09 ± 1.71 , and Consider sub-dimension mean score was 3.78 ± 1.70 . It was determined that the total and sub-dimension total scores of the scale were between +2 and the kurtosis and skewness values were normally distributed.

4.2 What Factors could Influence Acceptance of Cosmetic Surgery?

Table 4.3. Mean Cosmetic Surgery Scores and Sub Scales Of Nursing Students In Terms Of Descriptive Statistics (n=777)

Parameter	cosmetic surgery acceptance			
	Total M±S.D	Intra M±S.D	Social M±S.D	Consider M±S.D
Gender				
Female	3.73 ± 1.48	4.43 ± 1.68	2.93 ± 1.71	3.84 ± 1.75
Male	3.75 ± 1.43	4.20 ± 1.66	3.37 ± 1.65	3.67 ± 1.61
t	0.134	1.826	3.455	1.324
p	0.893	0.068	<0.001	0.186
Age				
16-20	3.63 ± 1.49	4.27 ± 1.73	2.89 ± 1.71	3.73 ± 1.75
21-25	3.84 ± 1.42	4.44 ± 1.60	3.23 ± 1.70	3.87 ± 1.68
26-30	3.66 ± 1.46	4.41 ± 1.72	3.13 ± 1.64	3.44 ± 1.61
31 and older	3.25 ± 1.70	3.48 ± 2.14	2.90 ± 1.67	3.39 ± 1.54
X ² _{KW}	6.296	4.976	7.926	4.902
p	0.098	0.174	0.048	0.485
Marital Status				
Single	3.72 ± 1.45	4.35 ± 1.67	3.06 ± 1.69	3.76 ± 1.70
Married	4.26 ± 1.69	4.40 ± 1.98	4.10 ± 1.79	4.29 ± 1.61

U	0.69142.500	63839.500	58911.000	65899.500
p	0.856	0.052	<0.001	0.207
Religion				
Christian	3.43 ± 1.37	4.16 ± 1.68	2.92 ± 1.60	3.21 ± 1.50
Muslim	3.85 ± 1.48	4.40 ± 1.67	3.14 ± 1.73	4.01 ± 1.72
Other	4.48 ± 1.33	5.20 ± 1.56	3.82 ± 1.76	4.43 ± 1.77
F	9.499	4.428	3.285	22.043
p	<0.001	0.012	0.038	<0.001
Class				
Class 1	3.62 ± 1.55	4.16 ± 1.73	3.08 ± 1.81	3.61 ± 1.81
Class 2	3.74 ± 1.41	4.31 ± 1.65	3.08 ± 1.67	3.82 ± 1.58
Class 3	3.75 ± 1.44	4.46 ± 1.66	3.00 ± 1.69	3.78 ± 1.71
Class 4	3.87 ± 1.46	4.47 ± 1.67	3.24 ± 1.65	3.89 ± 1.73
F	0.787	1.373	0.600	0.816
p	0.501	0.250	0.615	0.485
Nationality				
Turkey	3.92 ± 1.48	4.46 ± 1.67	3.22 ± 1.77	4.10 ± 1.72
Nigeria	3.44 ± 1.41	4.16 ± 1.70	2.93 ± 1.61	3.24 ± 1.52
Other	3.33 ± 1.25	4.13 ± 1.58	2.73 ± 1.54	3.13 ± 1.84
F	11.042	3.005	3.820	25.632
p	0.000	0.050	0.022	0.000
Economic Status				
Exceeds expenses	3.51 ± 1.50	3.98 ± 1.76	2.94 ± 1.75	3.60 ± 1.65
Equal expenses	3.77 ± 1.43	4.44 ± 1.66	3.07 ± 1.63	3.78 ± 1.70
Less than expenses	3.84 ± 1.49	4.42 ± 1.62	3.22 ± 1.79	3.88 ± 1.71
F	2.437	4.329	1.238	1.228
p	0.088	0.013	0.291	0.293
Undergone Cosmetic Surgery				

Yes	4.16 ± 1.81	4.61 ± 2.17	3.43 ± 1.98	4.44 ± 1.99
No	3.73 ± 1.45	4.34 ± 1.66	3.08 ± 1.69	3.76 ± 1.69
U	7181.000	7364.000	7602.500	6765.500
p	0.279	0.364	0.497	0.137

M=mean, t=T tests, X^2 =chi-square test, U= Mann Whitney test, F=Anova, P= statistical significance, M= mean, S.D =standard deviation.

1. A statistical difference was found only between the social sub-dimension mean scores of the students according to their gender ($p < 0.01$). There was no difference in the mean scores of the scale total score, intrapersonal and consider sub-dimensions according to gender ($p > 0.05$).

2. The mean score of CSA according to the age groups of the students was compared with the Kruskalwallis analysis. As a result of the analysis, a statistically significant difference was found only between the social subscale mean scores according to age groups ($p < 0.05$). In the further analysis, no difference was found within the groups themselves. The difference between age groups in total score and other sub-dimensions was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$).

3. A statistical difference was found only between the social sub-dimension mean scores of the students according to their marital status ($p < 0.01$). There was no difference in the mean scores of the scale total score, intrapersonal and consider sub-dimensions according to marital status ($p > 0.05$).

4. According to the beliefs of the students, CSA mean score was compared with one-way analysis of variance. Before the analysis, homogeneity analysis was made and it was determined that the total score and sub-dimension total score averages were homogeneously distributed, except for the consider sub-dimension ($p > 0.05$). Analysis of variance was continued for homogeneous scores, and the welch test was performed for the consider sub-dimension. As a result of the one-way analysis of variance, a statistically significant difference was found between the CSA total, intrapersonal and social subscale and consider total score averages according to religions. In the Bonferroni post-hoc analysis, it was determined that the difference for the total score was due to the mean scores of Christians and Muslims ($p < 0.01$), and Christians and those belonging to other religions, and between Christians and people of other religions for the intrapersonal sub-dimension ($p < 0.01$).

As a result of the Welch analysis, a difference was found between religious beliefs and the mean score of the consider sub-dimension (> 0.001). In the further analysis, it was determined

that the difference was due to the mean scores of Christians and Muslims ($p < 0.01$) and Christians and people from other religions ($p < 0.004$).

5. CSA score averages of the students according to their classes were compared with one-way analysis of variance. Before the analysis, homogeneity analysis was made and it was determined that the total score and sub-dimension total score averages were homogeneously distributed ($p > 0.05$). As a result of the one-way analysis of variance, no statistically significant difference was found between CSA total and subscale total score averages according to classes.

6. According to the nationality of the students, the mean CSA score was compared with one-way analysis of variance. Homogeneity analysis was performed before the analysis, and it was determined that the total score and sub-dimension total score averages were homogeneously distributed ($p > 0.05$). As a result of the one-way analysis of variance, statistically significant difference was found between CSA total, social, intra and consider subscale total score averages according to the nationality ($p > 0.05$).

7. According to the economic status of the families of the students, the mean CSA score was compared with one-way analysis of variance. Homogeneity analysis was performed before the analysis, and it was determined that the total score and sub-dimension total score averages were homogeneously distributed ($p > 0.05$). As a result of the one-way analysis of variance, no statistically significant difference was found between CSA total, social and consider subscale total score averages according to economic status ($p > 0.05$). There was only a difference between the mean scores of the intrapersonal sub-dimension according to the economic level ($p = 0.013$). In the Bonferroni post-hoc analysis, it was determined that the difference resulted from those whose income was more than their expenses ($p < 0.01$).

8. There was no statistical difference between the scale total score, intrapersonal, social and consider sub-dimension mean scores according to the cosmetic surgery status of the students ($p > 0.05$).

Table 4.4. Descriptive Statistics Of The Body Appreciation Scale-2 (BAS) (n=777)

	Min-max	M±S.D	Skewness	Kurtosis
Total	10-50	42.94 ± 8.41	-1.315	1.655

The mean BAS total score of the nursing students was found to be 42.94 ± 8.41. It was determined that the total scores of the scale were between ± 2 for kurtosis and skewness and were normally distributed.

4.3 What Factors could Influence Body Appreciation among Nursing Students?

Table 4.5 mean body appreciation scores of nursing student in terms of descriptive characteristics (n=777)

Parameter	Body Appreciation	
		Total M±S.D
1. Gender		
	Female	43.32 ± 8.35
	Male	42.28 ± 8.49
		t 1.664
		p 0.097
2. Age		
	16-20	41.93 ± 8.92
	21-25	43.36 ± 7.95
	26-30	43.71 ± 8.97
	31 and older	46.00 ± 8.27
		X ² _{KW} 7.408
		p 0.060
3. Marital Status		
	Single	42.99 ± 8.32
	Married	41.56 ± 11.22
		U 8650.500
		p 0.984
4. Religion		
	Christian	44.96 ± 7.86
	Muslim	42.23 ± 8.41
	Other	38.28 ± 10.10

		F	11.515
		p	<0.001
5.	Class		
	Class 1		41.68 ± 9.47
	Class 2		43.05 ± 8.45
	Class 3		43.41 ± 8.20
	Class 4		43.61 ± 7.18
		F	1.680
		p	0.171
6.	Nationality		
	Turkey		41.99 ± 8.42
	Nigeria		44.94 ± 7.97
	Other		43.49 ± 8.69
		F	9.639
		p	0.000
7.	Economic Status		
	Exceeds expenses		43.74 ± 8.40
	Equal expenses		42.56 ± 8.74
	Less than expenses		43.14 ± 7.78
		F	1.140
		p	0.320
8	Undergone Cosmetic Surgery		
	Yes		41.40 ± 10.79
	No		42.99 ± 8.34
		U	7990.500
		p	0.757

M=mean, t=T tests, χ^2_{KW} =Kruskal-wallis test, U= mann-whitney test, F=Anova, P= statistical significance, M= mean, S.D=standard deviation.

1. No statistically significant difference was found between the mean scores of the scale total scores according to the gender of the students ($p>0.05$).
2. The BAS score average of the students according to their age groups was compared with the Kruskal-wallis analysis. As a result of the analysis, the difference between the total mean scores by age groups was not found statistically significant ($p>0.05$).
3. There was no statistically significant difference between the mean BAS total scores of the students according to their marital status ($p>0.05$).
4. Before the analysis, homogeneity analysis was performed and it was determined that the mean scores were not homogeneously distributed ($p<0.05$). The BAS score average of the students according to their religion was compared with the Welch analysis. As a result of the analysis, a statistically significant difference was found between the BAS score averages according to religions ($p<0.05$). In the further analysis performed to determine which group the difference originated from, it was determined that it was due to the difference between the mean score of the Christian group and the Muslim group, and the difference between the Christian group and the other groups ($p<0.01$).
5. Before the analysis, homogeneity analysis was performed and it was determined that the mean scores were not homogeneously distributed ($p<0.05$). The BAS score average of the students according to their classes was compared with Welch analysis. As a result of the analysis, no statistically significant difference was found between the BAS score averages according to the classes ($p>0.05$).
6. The BAS score average of the students' nationality was compared with one-way analysis of variance. Before the analysis, homogeneity analysis was performed and it was determined that the mean score was homogeneously distributed ($p>0.05$). As a result of the one-way analysis of variance, statistically significant difference was found between the BAS score averages according to the Nationality ($p>0.05$).
7. The BAS score average of the students' families was compared with one-way analysis of variance. Before the analysis, homogeneity analysis was performed and it was determined that the mean score was homogeneously distributed ($p>0.05$). As a result of the one-way analysis of variance, no statistically significant difference was found between the BAS score averages according to the economic status ($p>0.05$).
8. There was no statistically significant difference between the mean scores of BAS scores of the students according to their cosmetic surgery status ($p>0.05$).

4.4 Is There Any Relation Between The Body Image Of Nursing Students And Their Perception Of Cosmetic Surgery?

Table 4.6 Inter-Scale Correlation between ACSS Subscales and BAS-2 Scale

	BAS	
	r	p
CAS total	-0.107	0.003
Intrapersonal	0.009	0.811
Social	-0.094	0.009
Consider	-0.191	<0.001

There was a low and significant negative correlation between CAS total, Social and consider sub-dimension scores and BAS total score ($p < 0.05$). No significant relationship was found between the interpersonal sub-dimension and BAS.

CHAPTER V

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

The patient's vulnerability while having elective cosmetic surgery is significantly increased by the lack of caring, educated medical experts. These requires of nurses to foster a therapeutic relationship with patients and reduce anxiety. Identification of attitudes regarding cosmetic surgery and the patient considering cosmetic surgery is crucial for providing proper nursing care. If disapproval of the surgical specialty and the appropriate care given to its patients is discovered, it should be addressed (Baksi & Tuncer, 2021). The purpose of this study is to better understand nursing students' perceptions about cosmetic surgery.

5.2 What is the Acceptance Level of Cosmetic Surgery among nursing student?

It was noted according to this study Table 4.2.1 that the acceptance level of cosmetic surgery was 3.74(56.1%) which can be interpreted as a moderate acceptance level very similar to the study conducted in turkey by Baksi & Tuncer (2021). It is also seen in this study that the intrapersonal sub dimension 4.35(65.25%) score was higher than consider sub dimension score 3.78 (56.7%) and social sub dimension 3.09 (46.35%). The interpersonal sub-scale score which is shown to be higher shows that individual's opinion about their physical characteristics can be a driving for force to cosmetic surgery whilst social sub-scale which measure attitudes that influence people to see cosmetic surgery favorably because they believe it will improve their social interactions and environments, also the consider sub-scale measures the individuals feeling about cosmetic surgery and if they would consider undergoing cosmetic surgery (Karaca et al., 2017).

The Acceptance of Cosmetic Surgery Scale (ACSS) has been used in several studies to gauge nursing students' acceptance of cosmetic surgery. The ACSS is a popular scale for evaluating attitudes about cosmetic surgery and likelihood of undertaking a procedure of this nature (Slevec & Tiggemann, 2010; Chen et al., 2019; Meskó & Láng, 2019; Gesto et al., 2021).

According to a research done on female college students, half of the sample knew at least one person among their friends and relatives who had undergone cosmetic surgery, and about 3% of the sample had undergone the procedure themselves (Delinsky, 2005). According to the study, increased media exposure, increased vicarious experience with cosmetic surgery, and increased significance of beauty to self-worth all predicted acceptance and reported future possibility of cosmetic surgery (Delinsky, 2005). In a research to create the Hungarian version

of the ACSS, the scale's validity and reliability were determined to be good (Meskó & Láng, 2019). The study also discovered a favorable relationship between the acceptability of cosmetic surgery and self-esteem, sociocultural views about beauty, enjoyment of the body, and photographic editing activity (Meskó & Láng, 2019).

Additionally, a research with female college students from South Korea and the US discovered that the ACSS was the most often utilized scale for assessing attitudes regarding cosmetic surgery (Jung & Hwang, 2016). The study also discovered that body image and celebrity worship had an impact on people's opinions regarding cosmetic surgery (Jung & Hwang, 2016).

According to research using the ACSS, the acceptance of cosmetic surgery among nursing students can vary depending on a number of variables, including media exposure, vicarious experience with cosmetic surgery, importance of appearance to self-worth, cultural differences, religious differences and personal traits like self-esteem and body image.

5.3 What Factors could Influence Acceptance of Cosmetic Surgery?

According to this study there are few factors that influence acceptance of cosmetic surgery, it was noted that there was a significant difference between the genders in respect to the social sub-scale ($p < 0.01$) with the female under this sub-scale having a mean score of 2.93 as opposed to the male mean score of 3.37. It is also seen that under the social sub dimension the age group showed a significant difference ($p < 0.05$), while marital status with the single mean score being 3.06 and married mean score 4.10 a significant difference was seen ($p < 0.01$). A statistically significant difference was found between the CSA total and consider subscale total score averages according to religions ($p < 0.01$). Nationality showed a significant difference between CSA total, social, interpersonal and consider sub-scale ($p > 0.05$). Interpersonal sub-scale showed a significant difference in regards to economic status ($p < 0.05$).

According to my findings, gender, age group, marital status, religion, nationality, and economic status are factors that could influence acceptance to cosmetic surgery, which differs from a study conducted in Saudi Arabia by Morait et al., (2019) in which gender and intrapersonal scale scores showed mean significant differences, there were no statistically significant variations between age groups and ACSS scale scores, and there were also mean significant differences between education level and intrapersonal scale scores. Class and students who have undergone cosmetic surgery did not show a significant difference in the acceptance of cosmetic surgery, which differs from a study done in the Eastern province in Saudi Arabia among the general public Al Ghadeer et al., (2021) that shows that acceptance for cosmetic

surgery was higher among people who had undergone the procedure to improve their appearance

5.4 What Factors could Influence Body Appreciation among Nursing Students?

In this study, the students of nursing faculty body appreciation were also examined. The BAS-2 mean score was noted to be 42.94 ± 8.41 as shown on Table 4.4.1 which indicates the high level of body appreciation among nursing students, this is similar with the result of a research done in Oman by Atika et al., (2021), as 30 points and above is noted as high body appreciation (Tylka & Wood-Barcalow, 2015). According to this study the nursing students didn't show a significant difference between their genders, the female students had a mean score of 43.32 while the male students had a mean score of 42.28 with is lower than the female. It should be noted that the amount of female that participated was also on the high side with 63.8%. This result is also seen in a research done in Ghana (Rilwan et al., 2021) is was seen that the female students had a higher body appreciation in contrast to the male participant. The result of this study, shows that religion and nationality had a significant difference in regards to body appreciation.

Body appearance pressure is another element that could have an impact on nursing students' perception of their bodies. Exercise science students may be more accepting of their bodies than other students, according to a study that compared them to other students (Sundgot-Borgen et al., 2021). This may be because they have good correlations between exercise and positive body image. The idealization of the athletic figure by society, which can have detrimental effects on health, may also put pressure on exercise science students to have a particular body type (Sundgot-Borgen et al., 2021).

Additionally, among nursing students, it has been discovered that self-concept clarity and body appreciation are related. According to a Chinese study, nursing students who had a clearer sense of who they were also appreciated their bodies more (Zhang et al., 2023). This shows that a good body image and enjoyment of one's physique may be influenced by having a clear awareness of oneself and one's identity. In addition to personal characteristics, the workplace environment and cultural perceptions of nursing can have an impact on nursing students' understanding of their bodies. In order to feel appreciated in the nursing profession, it has been established that there must be mutual respect, trust, acceptance of diversity, and positive feedback from coworkers (Salminen-Tuomaala & Herttuala, 2022). A more positive body image among nursing students can also be attributed to raising the public's appreciation of

nursing by providing more accurate information about nursing (Salminen-Tuomaala & Herttuala, 2022).

It is essential to remember that body appreciation is a complicated construct impacted by a variety of elements, some of which may interact. For instance, social opinions of cosmetic surgery and media portrayals of beauty norms might affect how people view their own bodies and how much they value their bodies (Delinsky, 2005; Meskó & Láng, 2019). Additionally, graduate nursing students' educational experiences have been impacted by the COVID-19 epidemic, which may have an indirect effect on how they perceive their bodies (Nodine et al., 2022). A variety of factors, such as the significance of appearance to self-worth, media exposure, vicarious experience with cosmetic surgery, body appearance pressure, self-concept clarity, work environment, societal attitudes toward nursing, and the effects of outside events like the COVID-19 pandemic, can affect nursing students' appreciation of their bodies. Understanding these elements can enable interventions and support systems that encourage nursing students to value and respect their bodies.

5.5 Is There Any Relation Between The Body Image Of Nursing Students And Their Perception Of Cosmetic Surgery?

There was a low and significant negative correlation between CAS total, Social and consider sub-dimension scores and BAS total score ($p < 0.05$). There was a statistically significant relationship between the scores of the CAS scale and BAS scale, which indicates that they are indeed related in a way. The negative correlation shows that as the CAS score increase, the score on the BAS scale tend to decrease. The negative correlation seen in this study is very much similar to a study done in the Eastern province in Saudi Arabia among the general public Al Ghadeer et al., (2021). It is shown in this study that there is a very significant inverse correlation between body appreciation and acceptance of cosmetic surgery.

The Functionality Appreciation Scale (FAS), created by Flint et al. (2017), gauges positive body image. They postulated that acceptance of aesthetic surgery would be adversely correlated with higher FAS scores. Their findings corroborated this theory, showing that those who valued their bodies more were less inclined to embrace cosmetic surgery as a way to enhance their looks (Flint et al., 2017). Adedeji et al. (2014) polled Nigerian healthcare professionals about their knowledge of and attitudes about cosmetic surgery. Only a small number of respondents thought cosmetic surgery was socially acceptable, despite the fact that they were highly aware

of it. This shows that perceptions of the body and the acceptance of cosmetic surgery may alter depending on the cultural setting (Adedeji et al., 2014).

Ip & Ho (2019) investigated the link between psychological trauma experienced as a kid, body image, and cosmetic surgery. They discovered that having cosmetic surgery can improve one's sense of self, lessen body dissatisfaction, and to some extent ease psychological suffering. However, after discussing their experiences with cosmetic surgery, some people could feel ashamed (Ip & Ho, 2019). A survey in Hungary to gauge women's approval of cosmetic surgery. They discovered a link between acceptance of cosmetic surgery and body image dissatisfaction. Additionally, it was shown that media exposure has a significant impact on women's opinions regarding cosmetic surgery (Meskó & Láng, 2019). In a study of Serbian people, Jovic et al. (2016) looked at the relationships between acceptability of cosmetic surgery and established predictors. They discovered that higher acceptability of cosmetic surgery ratings was negatively connected with body appreciation and favorably correlated with sociocultural views regarding beauty and weight disparity (Jovic et al., 2016).

A research primarily looking at nursing students' approval of cosmetic surgery was carried out by Işeri and Atasayar in 2022. They sought to examine the connection between the dysfunctional attitudes of nursing students and their acceptance of cosmetic surgery. The findings of their investigation can shed light on the variables influencing nursing students' opinions on cosmetic surgery (İŞERİ & Atasayar, 2022).

According to Nguyen et al. (2020), cosmetic surgery attention is positively correlated with poorer self-ratings of physical attractiveness and negative body image. This shows that those who are less confident in themselves and who have a poor perception of their bodies may be more inclined to contemplate cosmetic surgery (Nguyen et al., 2020). The relationship between self-compassion, body dissatisfaction, and acceptance of cosmetic surgery among young Italian women was investigated by Nerini et al. (2019). They discovered a clear correlation between higher mindfulness levels and a lower acceptance of aesthetic surgery. The acceptance of aesthetic surgery for social purposes was linked to other aspects of self-compassion, such as shared humanity and self-kindness (Nerini et al., 2019).

In conclusion, there is data that suggests a connection between body image and nursing students' acceptance of cosmetic surgery. This can be understood as the higher an individual acceptance level to cosmetic surgery is, the lower their body appreciation. Those who don't

think they're attractive or aren't content with how they look could see cosmetic as a way to mend their wounded self-concepts (swami, 2009).

CHAPTER VI

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusion

The perception of cosmetic surgery among nursing students in Northern Cyprus was examined in this paper, acceptance of cosmetic surgery and body appreciation was the main focus. It was discovered that the acceptance level of cosmetic surgery was moderate, also a significant negative correlation between acceptance level of cosmetic surgery and body appreciation was found. These findings help explain how nursing students' perceptions of their bodies and their acceptance to cosmetic surgery relate to one another. The discovered inverse relationship between one's body appreciation and acceptance emphasize the possible influence of nursing students' personal attitudes on patient care. Higher body appreciation level among nursing students may translate into an encouraging attitude toward patient's body image issues, thereby promoting a nurturing and understanding environment throughout the healing process. This study emphasizes the need of noting and addressing if need be nursing student's perceptions and attitudes in regards to cosmetic surgery as they have a big impact on the care given to patients who have undergone cosmetic surgery.

6.2 Recommendations

I recommend the incorporation of the following

- **Incorporate Body Image Education:** body image education, whereby educational programs and workshops for nursing student are done to aid the development positive body image and cultivate a more sympathetic and encouraging attitude toward patients having aesthetic operations.
- **Integrate Psychosocial Training:** Psychosocial training to enhance nurses understanding of the psychological aspects associated with cosmetic surgery like Body image issues, body dysmorphic disorder, and the influence of cosmetic surgery on patients' well-being should all be included in this course.
- **Supportive Care Protocols:** Developing a supportive atmosphere in healthcare settings can improve nurses' well-being and capacity to give compassionate care.
- **Emphasize Ethical Considerations:** Ethical concerns about cosmetic surgery into nursing education and practice should be incorporated. This includes conversations

about patient autonomy, informed consent, reasonable expectations, and the risks and benefits of cosmetic operations.

To acquire a better understanding of the subject, further study on the perspective of cosmetic surgery among healthcare professionals, especially nurses should be encouraged.

Further researches

- Need for research on the psychological effect of student environment on body image
- Parental perception of cosmetic surgery on their children
- The perspective of nursing students on cosmetic surgery complications

7.0 References

- Adedeji, O. A., Oseni, G. O., & Olaitan, P. B. (2014, June 11). Awareness and attitude of healthcare workers to cosmetic surgery in Osogbo, Nigeria. *Surgical Research Practice*, 2014, 869567. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2014/869567>
- Akgül, Ö., & Bakan, K. (2021). Aerobic bacteria isolated from used cosmetic products and evaluation of antibiotic resistance. *Ankara Universitesi Eczacilik Fakultesi Dergisi*. <https://doi.org/10.33483/jfpau.850561>
- Kalus, A., & Cregan, C. (Professor). (2023, May 1). *Cosmetic surgery and the Workplace Beauty Premium*. Pursuit. Retrieved May 2, 2023.
- Al Ghadeer, H. A., AlAlwan, M. A., AlAmer, M. A., Alali, F. J., Alkhars, G. A., Alabdrabulrida, S. A., Al Shabaan, H. R., Buhlaigah, A. M., AlHewishel, M. A., & Alabdrabalnabi, H. A. (2021, October 16). Impact of Self-Esteem and Self-Perceived Body Image on the Acceptance of Cosmetic Surgery. *Cureus*. <https://doi.org/10.7759/cureus.18825>
- Al-Karawi, A., Atoom, A., Al-Adwan, S., & Adwan, S. (2023). Assessment of selected biochemical and immunological parameters after treatment by Cosmetic Procedures. *Journal of Population Therapeutics and Clinical Pharmacology*, 30, 201-213. <https://doi.org/10.47750/jptcp.2023.1099>
- Atiyeh, B. S., Rubeiz, M. T., & Hayek, S. N. (2020). Aesthetic/cosmetic surgery and ethical challenges. *Aesthetic Plastic Surgery*, 44, 1364–1374. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00266-020-01821-z>
- Bae, D. S., Koo, D. H., Kim, J. E., Cho, J., & Kim, M. (2020). Effect of Botulinum Toxin A on Scar Healing After Thyroidectomy: A Prospective Double-blind Randomized Controlled Trial. *Journal of Clinical Medicine*, 3(9), 868. <https://doi.org/10.3390/jcm9030868>
- Baksi, A., & Tuncer, N. (2021). Examination of nursing students' acceptance levels for aesthetic surgery and affecting factors. *International Journal of Health Services Research and Policy*, 6. <https://doi.org/10.33457/ijhsrp.862899>
- Ballin, A. C., Brandt, F. S., & Cazzaniga, A. (2015). Dermal fillers: An update. *American Journal of Clinical Dermatology*, 16(4), 271-283. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40257-015-0135-7>

- Barone, M., Cogliandro, A., & Persichetti, P. (2017, January). Ethics and plastic surgery/What is plastic surgery? *Archives of Plastic Surgery*, 44(1), 90-92. <https://doi.org/10.5999/aps.2017.44.1.90>
- Bascarane, S., Kuppili, P. P., & Menon, V. (2021). Psychiatric Assessment and Management of Clients Undergoing Cosmetic Surgery: Overview and Need for an Integrated Approach. *Indian Journal of Plastic Surgery*, 54(01), 008–019. <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0040-1721868>
- Chen, J., Ishii, M., Bater, K. L., Darrach, H., Liao, D., Huynh, P. P., ... & Ishii, L. E. (2019). Association Between the Use Of Social Media And Photograph Editing Applications, Self-esteem, And Cosmetic Surgery Acceptance. *JAMA Facial Plastic Surgery*, 21(5), 361-367. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamafacial.2019.0328>
- Cheng, M. H., & Huang, J. J. (2009, February). Augmentation mammoplasty in Asian women. *Seminars in Plastic Surgery*, 23(1), 48-54. <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0028-1111101>
- Collins, P. S., & Moyer, K. E. (2018, June). Evidence-Based Practice in Liposuction. *Annals of Plastic Surgery*, 80(6S Suppl 6), S403-S405.
- Crerand, C. E., Franklin, M. E., & Sarwer, D. B. (December 2006). Body Dysmorphic Disorder and Cosmetic Surgery. *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, 118(7), 167e-180e. <https://doi.org/10.1097/01.prs.0000242500.28431.24>
- Dean, N. R., Foley, K., & Ward, P. (2018). Defining cosmetic surgery. *Australasian Journal of Plastic Surgery*, 1(1), 37-45.
- Dover, J. S., Monheit, G. D., Greener, M., & Pickett, A. (2018). Botulinum toxin in aesthetic medicine: Myths and realities. *Dermatologic Surgery*, 44(2), 249-260. <https://doi.org/10.1097/dss.0000000000001277>
- Duarte, L. S., Chinen, M. N. K., & Fujimori, E. (2021). Distorted self-perception and dissatisfaction with body image among nursing students. *Revista da Escola de Enfermagem da USP*, 55(Rev. esc. enferm. USP, 2021 55), e03665. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S1980-220X2019042903665>
- Epstein, W., Dember, W. N., & West, L. J. (2023, March 18). Perception. *Encyclopedia Britannica*. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/perception>
- Foster, J. A., Wulc, A. E., & Holck, D. E. (1998, September). Cosmetic indications for botulinum A toxin. *Seminars in Ophthalmology*, 13(3), 142-148. <https://doi.org/10.3109/08820539809066090>

- Flint, S. W., Tylka, T. L., & Diest, A. M. K. V. (2017). The Functionality Appreciation Scale (FAS): Development and Psychometric Evaluation in U.S. Community Women and Men. *Body Image*, 23, 28-44. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bodyim.2017.07.008>
- Frederick, D. A., Lever, J., & Peplau, L. A. (October 2007). Interest in cosmetic surgery and body image: Views of men and women across the lifespan. *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, 120(5), 1407-1415. <https://doi.org/10.1097/01.prs.0000279375.26157.64>
- Gesto, C. D., Nerini, A., Policardo, G. R., & Matera, C. (2021). Predictors of acceptance of cosmetic surgery: Instagram images-based activities, appearance comparison, and body dissatisfaction among women. *Aesthetic Plastic Surgery*, 46(1), 502-512. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00266-021-02546-3>
- Ghorbani, A., Piroozi, B., Safari, H., Shokri, A., Aqaei, A., Yousefi, F., Nikouei, M., & Rafieemovahhed, M. (2022, October 17). Prevalence of elective cosmetic surgery and its relationship with socioeconomic and mental health: A cross-sectional study in west of Iran. *Health Science Reports*, 5(6). <https://doi.org/10.1002/hsr2.872>
- Grazer, F. M. (June 1973). Abdominoplasty. *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, 51(6), 617-623.
- Guillon, M. O. (2017). Follow-up care at home after outpatient surgery. *Revue de l'infirmière*, 66(234), 26–27. doi:10.1016/j.revinf.2017.07.005
- Haas, C. F., Champion, A., & Secor, D. (2008, October). Motivating factors for seeking cosmetic surgery: A synthesis of the literature. *Plastic Surgical Nursing*, 28(4), 177-182. <https://doi.org/10.1097/PSN.0b013e31818ea832>
- Henderson-King, D., & Henderson-King, E. (2005). Acceptance of cosmetic surgery: Scale development and validation. *Body Image*, 2, 137-149.
- Hauser, C. K., & Salinas, E. (2014). Perceptual decision making. In *Encyclopedia of Computational Neuroscience* (pp. 1–21). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4614-7320-6_317-1
- Hummel, C. E., Klein, H. J., Giovanoli, P., & Lindenblatt, N. (2023, April 17). Complications arising from aesthetic surgery procedures in foreign countries and Switzerland. *Swiss Medical Weekly*, 153(4), 40077. <https://doi.org/10.57187/smw.2023.40077>
- Hostiuc, S., Isailă, O. M., Rusu, M. C., & Negoii, I. (2022, July 20). Ethical challenges regarding cosmetic surgery in patients with body dysmorphic disorder. *Healthcare (Basel)*, 10(7), 1345. <https://doi.org/10.3390/healthcare10071345>

- Ip, K. T. V., & Ho, W. Y. (2019). Healing childhood psychological trauma and improving body image through cosmetic surgery. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 10. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyt.2019.00540>
- İşeri, Ö., & Şen Atasayar, B. (April 2022). Evaluation of the relationship between nursing students' dysfunctional attitudes and their acceptance of aesthetic surgery. *International Journal of Health Services Research and Policy*, 7(1), 56-64. <https://doi.org/10.33457/ijhsrp.1030987>
- Jemison, V. (2020). How perception-based decisions can negatively shape your leadership performance (Decision-Making and Behavior). *International Letters of Social and Humanistic Sciences*, 6, 1-9. <https://doi.org/10.18052/www.scipress.com/ILSHS.90.1>
- Jovic, M., Sforza, M., & Jovanović, M. (2016). The Acceptance of Cosmetic Surgery Scale: Confirmatory Factor Analyses and Validation Among Serbian Adults. *Current Psychology*, 36(4), 707-718. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-016-9458-7>
- Jung, J., & Hwang, C. S. (2016). Associations between attitudes toward cosmetic surgery, celebrity worship, and body image among South Korean and US female college students. *Fashion and Textiles*, 3(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40691-016-0069-6>
- Karaca, S. (2017). Validity and reliability of the Turkish version of the Acceptance of Cosmetic Surgery Scale (ACSS). *Journal of Psychiatric Nursing*.
- Kreyden, O. P. (2005). Antiaging - a scientific topic or just a social trend? *Journal of Cosmetic Dermatology*, 4(4), 228–229. doi:10.1111/j.1473-2165.2005.00196.x
- Lupon, E., Girard, P., Lupon, A., Jacques, L., Jung, L., Ng, Z. Y., Lantieri, L., Laloze, J., & Lellouch, A. (2021). The perception of plastic surgery by community-based, private practice nurses: A French national descriptive study. *Official Journal of the International Society of Plastic and Aesthetic Nurses*, 41. <https://doi.org/10.1097/PSN.0000000000000336>
- Martin, J. B. (2010). The development of ideal body image perceptions in the United States. *Nutrition Today*, 45(3), 98–110. doi:10.1097/nt.0b013e3181dec6a2
- Meskó, N., & Láng, A. (2019). Acceptance of cosmetic surgery among Hungarian women in a global context: The Hungarian version of the Acceptance of Cosmetic Surgery Scale (ACSS). *Current Psychology*, 40(12), 5822-5833. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-019-00519-z>
- Mills, J. S., Shannon, A., & Hogue, J. (2017, October 25). Beauty, body image, and the media. *Beauty, Body Image, and the Media* | IntechOpen. <https://doi.org/10.5772/intechopen.68944>

- Morait, S. A., Abuhaimed, M. A., Alharbi, M. S., Almohsen, B. E., Alturki, A. T., Alarbash, A. A. (2019). Attitudes and acceptance of the Saudi population toward cosmetic surgeries in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. *Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care*, 8, 1685. https://doi.org/10.4103/jfmmpc.jfmmpc_249_19
- Mousavi, S. R. (2010, January). The ethics of aesthetic surgery. *Journal of Cutaneous and Aesthetic Surgery*, 3(1), 38-40. <https://doi.org/10.4103/0974-2077.63396>
- Naik, M. N., Honavar, S. G., Das, S., Desai, S., & Dhepe, N. (2009, January). Blepharoplasty: An overview. *Journal of Cutaneous and Aesthetic Surgery*, 2(1), 6-11. <https://doi.org/10.4103/0974-2077.53092>
- Naini, F. B., Moss, J. P., & Gill, D. S. (2006, September). The enigma of facial beauty: Esthetics, proportions, deformity, and controversy. *American Journal of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics*, 130(3), 277-282. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajodo.2005.09.027>
- Nerini, A., Matera, C., Gesto, C. D., Policardo, G. R., & Stefanile, C. (2019, November 15). Exploring the links between self-compassion, body dissatisfaction, and acceptance of cosmetic surgery in young Italian women. *Frontiers*. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2019.02698>
- Nguyen, C., Tran, P. T., & Nguyen, M. T. (2020). Factors that motivate young people's intention to undergo cosmetic surgery in Vietnam. *International Journal of Public Health Management*, 3(14), 395-407. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ijphm-07-2018-0035>
- Nodine, P., Carrington, S., Jenkins, P., Rosenthal, L. H. S., & Jones, J. (2022). Student interviews exploring the influence of the coronavirus pandemic on graduate nursing education. *SAGE Open Nursing*, 8. <https://doi.org/10.1177/23779608221090013>
- Papanastasiou, C., Ouellet, J. A., & Lessard, L. (2019). The effects of breast reduction on back pain and spine measurements: A systematic review. *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery Global Open*, 7(8).
- Persaud, R., Garas, G., Silva, S., Stamatoglou, C., Chatrath, P., & Patel, K. (2013). An evidence-based review of botulinum toxin (Botox) applications in non-cosmetic head and neck conditions. *JRSM Short Reports*, 2(4), 1-9. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2042533312472115>
- Purohit, S. (2008). Reduction mammoplasty. *Indian Journal of Plastic Surgery*, 41(Suppl), S64-S79. PMID: 20174545; PMCID: PMC2825129.
- Raggio, B. S., & Asaria, J. (2023, February 14). Open Rhinoplasty. *StatPearls*. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK546628/>

- Ramdhan, R. M. (2020). Uncovering Perception And Decision Making. doi:10.13140/RG.2.2.32688.58880.
- Regan, J. P., & Casaubon, J. T. (2022, July 25). Abdominoplasty. StatPearls. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK431058/>
- Rilwan, Y., Apaak, D., & Hormenu, T. (2021). Body image, self-esteem and health behaviour among senior high school students in Offinso Municipality of Ashanti Region, Ghana. *Journal of Physical Education and Sport Management*, 12, 11-18. doi:10.5897/JPEM2021.0358
- Rohrich, R. J., & Ahmad, J. (2011, August). Rhinoplasty. *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, 128(2), 49e-73e. doi:10.1097/PRS.0b013e31821e7191
- Sarwer, D. B. (2019). Body image, cosmetic surgery, and minimally invasive treatments. *Body Image*, 31, 302-308. doi:10.1016/j.bodyim.2019.01.009
- Sarwer, D. B., Magee, L., & Clark, V. (2003, January). Physical appearance and cosmetic medical treatments: Physiological and socio-cultural influences. *Journal of Cosmetic Dermatology*, 2(1), 29-39. doi:10.1111/j.1473-2130.2003.00003.x
- Salminen-Tuomaala, M., & Herttuala, N. (2022). Nurse students' views of factors that increase or decrease the attractiveness of the nursing profession. *CNS*, 11(1), 1. doi:10.5430/cns.v11n1p1
- Slevec, J., & Tiggemann, M. (2010). Attitudes toward cosmetic surgery in middle-aged women: Body image, aging anxiety, and the media. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 34(1), 65-74. doi:10.1111/j.1471-6402.2009.01542.x
- Shannon, A., & Hogue, J. (2017). Beauty, body image, and the media. doi:10.5772/intechopen.68944
- Small, R. (2014, August). Botulinum toxin injection for facial wrinkles. *American Family Physician*, 90(3), 168-175. PMID: 25077722
- Sundgot-Borgen, J., Bratland-Sanda, S., Torstveit, M. K., Svantorp-Tveiten, K. M. E., & Mathisen, T. F. (2021). Body appreciation and body appearance pressure in Norwegian university students comparing exercise science students and other students. *BMC Public Health*, 21(1). doi:10.1186/s12889-021-10550-0
- Swami, V. (2009). Body appreciation, media influence, and weight status predict consideration of cosmetic surgery among female undergraduates. *Body Image*, 6, 315-317. doi:10.1016/j.bodyim.2009.07.001
- von Soest, T., Kvaalem, I. L., Skolleborg, K. C., & Roald, H. E. (2009). The effects of cosmetic surgery on body image, self-esteem, and psychological problems. *Journal of Plastic*,

- Reconstructive & Aesthetic Surgery, 62(10), 1238-1244.
doi:10.1016/j.bjps.2007.12.093
- Tenzel, R. R. (1978, Fall). Cosmetic blepharoplasty. *International Ophthalmology Clinics*, 18(3), 87-99.
- Thummy, F. A. (2020, January 6). The concept of beauty in the media. Retrieved from <https://www.grin.com/document/513236>
- Vedamurthy, M. (2008). Standard guidelines for the use of dermal fillers. *Indian Journal of Dermatology, Venereology and Leprology*, 74, 23-27.
- Veiga, D. F., Silva Garcia, E. D., Moreira-Filho, J. W., de Mattos Andrade, E. B., Juliano, Y., Veiga-Filho, J., & Ferreira, L. M. (2020, July 2). Single dose versus 24-hour antibiotic prophylaxis in reduction mammoplasty: Study protocol for a randomized controlled trial - *Trials*. doi:10.1186/s13063-020-04539-0
- von Soest, T., Kvalem, I. L., Skolleborg, K. C., & Roald, H. E. (2011, September). Psychosocial changes after cosmetic surgery: A 5-year follow-up study. *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, 128(3), 765-772. doi:10.1097/PRS.0b013e31822213f0
- Zhang, T., Su, D., Li, S., Yang, Y., & Li, H. (2023). Person-centered evaluation of positive body image among Chinese nursing students: Associations with body appreciation, self-concept clarity, and negative affect. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2022.1088702

Appendices

Appendix A QUESTIONNAIRE FORMS (ENGLISH AND TURKISH)

Attachment 1. Participant Information Form INFORMED CONSENT

Dear Participant,

You are kindly requested to take part in a study being conducted by Nurse Mistura Opeyemi Giwa, Professor Dr. Umran Dal Ylmaz's (advisor)] from the NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY [Nursing Faculty]. This study aims to investigate how nursing students in Northern Cyprus perceive cosmetic surgery. Your involvement is entirely up to you. Your relationship with this university will not be impacted by your decision to participate or not. All information gathered for our study will be kept private. The questionnaire will need to be completed in almost 5 minutes. Please feel free to contact Miss. Mistura Opeyemi Giwa at 20213861@std.edu.neu.tr if you have any questions about the study. Your name won't be written on the questionnaire and you'll be given a number instead, ensuring that no information you provide will be associated with you. You are free to withdraw at any time without incurring any penalties. Your assistance in completing the survey and participating in the study will be greatly appreciated.

Consent: Given that the study has been thoroughly explained to me and I have a thorough understanding of its purpose and methodology, I will be willing to participate in it.

.....
Signature of participant

.....
Date

Section 1

1. **Age**.....
2. **Gender**
 - a) Female
 - b) Male
3. **Marital status**
 - a) Single
 - b) Married
 - c) Divorced

4. Class

- a) Class 1
- b) Class 2
- c) Class 3
- d) Class 4

5. Religious background

- a) Christian
- b) Muslim
- c) Jewish
- d) Other.....

6. Nationality**7. Family perceived economic status**

- a) Income exceeds expenses
- b) Income equal to expenses
- c) Income less than expenses

8. Have you ever undergone cosmetic surgery?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Section 2**Cosmetic Surgery Acceptance Scale (CSAS)**

Your thoughts on cosmetic surgery are the subject of the following inquiries. please indicate the level to which you agree with the following statements. Put an (X) inside the box that best describes your decision. Keep in mind that your responses are completely anonymous and cannot be used to identify you.

[(1) = completely disagree, (7) = Completely agree]

No	Item	Completely disagree	Disagree	More or less Disagree	Undecided	More or less Agree	Agree	Completely Agree
1.	It makes sense to have minor cosmetic surgery rather than	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

	spending years feeling bad about the way you look							
2.	Cosmetic surgery is a good thing because it can help people feel better about themselves	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3.	In the future, I could end up having some kind of cosmetic surgery	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4.	People who are very unhappy with their physical appearance should consider cosmetic surgery as one option	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5.	If cosmetic surgery can make someone happier with the way they look, then they should try it	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
6.	If I could have a surgical procedure done for free I would consider trying cosmetic surgery	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7.	If I knew there would be no negative side effects or pain, I	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

	would like to try cosmetic surgery							
8.	I have sometimes thought about having cosmetic surgery	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
9.	I would seriously consider having cosmetic surgery if my partner thought it was a good idea	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
10.	I would never have any kind of plastic surgery (R)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
11.	I would think about having cosmetic surgery in order to keep looking young	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
12.	If it would benefit my career I would think about having plastic surgery	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
13.	I would seriously consider having cosmetic surgery if I thought my partner would find me more attractive	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
14.	Cosmetic surgery can be a big benefit to people's self-image	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

15	If a simple cosmetic surgery procedure would make me more attractive to others, I would think about trying it	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
----	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Section 3

Body Appreciation Scale (BAS-2)

The following questions are about body appreciation. please indicate the level to which you agree with the following statements. Put an (X) inside the box that best describes your decision. Remember that your answers are completely anonymous and will not be traceable to you in any way.

[(1) = never, (5) = Always]

No.	Item	Never	seldom	sometimes	Often	Always
1)	I respect my body.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2)	I feel good about my body.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3)	I feel that my body has at least some good qualities.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4)	I take a positive attitude towards my body.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5)	I am attentive to my body's needs.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6)	I feel love for my body.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7)	I appreciate the different and unique characteristics of my body.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
8)	My behavior reveals my positive attitude toward my	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

	body; for example, I hold my head high and smile.					
9)	I am comfortable in my body.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10)	I feel like I am beautiful even if I am different from media images of attractive people (e.g., models, actresses/actors).	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Ek 1. Katılımcı Bilgi Formu

BİLGİLENDİRİLMİŞ ONAM

Sayın Katılımcı,

YDÜ’nden Prof. Dr. Ümran Dal Yılmaz'ın danışmanlığında Araş. Gör. Mistura Opeyemi Giwa tarafından yürütülen bir araştırmaya katılmanızı rica ederiz. Bu çalışma, Kuzey Kıbrıs'taki hemşirelik öğrencilerinin kozmetik cerrahiyi nasıl algıladıklarını araştırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Katılım gönüllülük esasına bağlıdır. Bu üniversite ile olan ilişkiniz, katılma veya katılmama kararınızdan etkilenmeyecektir. Çalışmamız için toplanan tüm bilgiler gizli tutulacaktır. Anketin doldurulması yaklaşık 5 dakikanızı alacaktır. Çalışma hakkında herhangi bir sorunuz varsa, 20213861@std.edu.neu.tr adresinden Araş. Gör. Mistura Opeyemi Giwa ile iletişime geçmekten çekinmeyin. Adınız ankete yazılmayacak ve bunun yerine size bir numara verilecek, böylece sağladığınız hiçbir bilginin sizinle ilişkilendirilmemesini sağlayacaktır. Herhangi bir cezaya maruz kalmadan istediğiniz zaman çalışmadan çekilebilirsiniz. Anketi tamamlama ve çalışmaya katılma konusundaki yardımınız bizim için değerlidir.

Rıza: Çalışma bana açıklandığı ve amacı ve metodolojisi hakkında kapsamlı bilgiye sahip olduğum göz önüne alındığında, buna katılmaya istekliyim.

.....

Katılımcının İmzası

.....

Tarihi

Bölüm 1

1. Yaş.....

2. Cinsiyet

a) Kadın

b) Erkek

3. Medeni durum

- a. Tek
- b. Evli

4. Sınıf

- a) Sınıf 1
- b) Sınıf 2
- c) Sınıf 3
- d) Sınıf 4

5. Dini arka plan

- a) Hristiyan
- b) Müslüman
- c) Yahudi
- d) Diğer.....

6. Milliyet.....**7. Aile tarafından algılanan ekonomik durum**

- a) Gelir giderden fazla
- b) Gelir giderle eşit
- c) Gelir giderden daha az

8. Hiç estetik ameliyat geçirdiniz mi?

- a) Evet
- b) Hayır

Bölüm 2**Kozmetik Cerrahi Kabul Ölçeği (CSAS)**

Estetik cerrahi hakkındaki düşünceleriniz aşağıdaki soruların konusudur. Lütfen aşağıdaki ifadelere ne düzeyde katıldığınızı belirtiniz. Kararınızı en iyi tanımlayan kutucuğun içine (X) koyunuz. Yanıtlarınızın tamamen isimsiz olduğunu ve kimliğinizi belirlemek için kullanılamayacağını unutmayın.

(1=Hiç katılmıyorum, 7=Tümüyle katılıyorum.)

Estetik Cerrahi Kabul Ölçeği		Hiç Katılmıyo	Tartışmak	Az ya da çok	Kararsız	Az ya da çok	Anlaşmak	Tümüyle Katılıyor
1	Görünüşünüzle ilgili yıllarca kötü hissetmektense, küçük bir estetik ameliyat geçirmek akıllıcadır.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2	Estetik ameliyat insanlara kendilerini iyi hissettirdiği için iyi bir yöntemdir.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3	Gelecekte, bir şekilde estetik ameliyat geçirebileceğimi düşünüyorum.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4	Fiziksel görünüşlerinden dolayı çok mutsuz olan kişiler estetik ameliyatı bir seçenek olarak düşünmelidirler.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5	Estetik ameliyat insanları görünüşlerinden dolayı daha mutlu yapacaksa, bunu denemelidirler	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
6	Ücretsiz olarak estetik cerrahi yaptırabilsem denemeyi düşünürdüm.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7	Hiçbir olumsuz yan etki veya ağrı olmayacağını bilsem, estetik ameliyat olmayı isterdim.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
8	Zaman zaman estetik ameliyat yaptırmayı düşünmüşümdür.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
9	Partnerim (eşim/sevgilim) iyi fikir olduğunu düşünürse, estetik ameliyat olmayı ciddi bir şekilde düşünebilirim.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
10	Estetik cerrahinin hiçbir türünü asla yaptırmak istemem.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
11	Sürekli genç görünmek için estetik ameliyat yaptırmayı düşünürüm	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
12	Kariyerime yararı olacaksa estetik ameliyat yaptırmayı düşünürüm.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

13	Partnerimin (eşim/sevgilim) beni daha çekici bulacağına inansam, estetik ameliyat yaptırmayı ciddi şekilde düşünürüm	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
14	Estetik ameliyat insanın benlik saygısı için çok büyük yarar sağlayabilir.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
15	Basit bir estetik ameliyat beni başkalarına daha çekici gösterecekse denemeyi düşünürüm.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

Bölüm 3

Vücut Algılama Ölçeği (BAS-2)

Aşağıdaki sorular beden algılama ile ilgilidir. Lütfen aşağıdaki ifadelere ne düzeyde katıldığınızı belirtiniz. Kutunun içine kararınızı en iyi açıklayan bir (X) koyun. Yanıtlarınızın tamamen isimsiz olduğunu ve kimliğinizi belirlemek için kullanılmayacağını unutmayın.

[(1) = asla, (5) = Her zaman]

Hayır.	Madde	Asla	Nadiren	Bazen	Sık sık	Her zaman
1.	Vücutuma saygı duyuyorum.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2.	Vücutum hakkında iyi hissediyorum.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3.	Vücutumun en azından bazı iyi niteliklere sahip olduğunu hissediyorum.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4.	Vücutuma karşı olumlu bir tutum alıyorum.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5.	Vücutumun ihtiyaçlarına dikkat ediyorum.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6.	Vücutum için sevgi hissediyorum.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7.	Vücutumun farklı ve benzersiz özelliklerini takdir ediyorum.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

8.	Davranışlarım bedenime karşı olumlu tutumumu ortaya koyuyor; örneğin, başımı dik tutuyorum ve gülümsüyorum.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9.	Vücudumda rahatım.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10.	Çekici insanların medya görüntülerinden (örneğin, modeller, aktrisler / aktörler) farklı olsam bile güzel olduğumu hissediyorum.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Appendix B Permission for ACSS



MISTURA_OPEYEMI GIWA <20213861@std.neu.edu.tr>

Dec 19, 2022,
12:58 PM

to henderse@gvsu.edu

Good day,

I am writing to request for the use of 'Acceptance of cosmetic surgery scale' in my master's thesis titled 'perception of cosmetic surgery among nursing students in Northern Cyprus'. Your permission is a requirement for my school ethics committee.

I am Mistura Opeyemi Giwa, a masters student in the faculty of nursing at Near East University, Northern ern Cyprus.

I humbly await your response.

Kind regards.



Donna Henderson-King <hendersd@gvsu.edu>

Dec 19,
2022,
6:06 PM

to me

Good morning, Mistura. You have permission to use the ACSS in your research. We would be interested in learning of your results. All the best in your work.

Donna Henderson-King

Sent from my iPhone

On Dec 19, 2022, at 3:56 AM, MISTURA_OPEYEMI GIWA <20213861@std.neu.edu.tr> wrote:

	RANKING	NORTHERN		NUMBER OF TURKISH UNIVERSITIES RANKED
		CYPRUS	TURKEY	
COMPUTER SCIENCE	151-175	1 st	1 st	10
ENGINEERING	176-200	1 st	2 nd	42
EDUCATION	401-500	1 st	5 th	16
CLINICAL AND HEALTH	501-600	1 st	3 rd	45
LIFE SCIENCES	601-800	1 st	3 rd	23
SOCIAL SCIENCES	601-800	1 st	6 th	14

 **World
University
Rankings 2023**
www.neu.edu.tr

Disclaimer: This email (and its attachments) may contain private and confidential information about the sender. Near East University does not accept any legal liability for the content and attachments of this e-mail. If you are not one of the recipients (or if you have received this e-mail in error), we hereby inform you that it is strictly forbidden to use, copy, disseminate, or take any action regarding the contents or issues stated in the message. In such a case, please immediately notify the sender of the message and delete the message from your system. Since there is no guarantee that the e-mail transmission is safe or error-free, there may be deficiency, loss, change or virus in the late or incomplete transmission or content and information. Therefore, due to the transmission of this message, the sender and / or Near East University are not responsible for any use of the content, such as error, omission, correctness and confidentiality of the content, or any use such as information sharing, transmission and storage. Any opinions expressed in this message are those of the author and may not necessarily reflect the opinions of Near East University. The intellectual and industrial rights created in the name of our university belong to our university, and all rights, both material and moral, are reserved by Near East University

Appendix C Permission for BAS-2



MISTURA_OPEYEMI GIWA <20213861@std.neu.edu.tr>

Thu, Nov 24,
2022, 10:10 AM

to tylka.2

Good day,

I am writing to request for the use of 'The Body Appreciation scale-2' in my masters thesis. Your permission is a requirement for my school ethics committee.

I am Mistura Opeyemi Giwa, a masters student in the faculty of nursing at Near East University, Northern ern Cyprus.

I humbly await your response.

Kind regards.

	RANKING	NORTHERN		NUMBER OF TURKISH UNIVERSITIES RANKED
		CYPRUS	TURKEY	
COMPUTER SCIENCE	151-175	1 st	1 st	10
ENGINEERING	176-200	1 st	2 nd	42
EDUCATION	401-500	1 st	5 th	16
CLINICAL AND HEALTH	501-600	1 st	3 rd	45
LIFE SCIENCES	601-800	1 st	3 rd	23
SOCIAL SCIENCES	601-800	1 st	6 th	14

Disclaimer: This email (and its attachments) may contain private and confidential information about the sender. Near East University does not accept any legal liability for the content and attachments of this e-mail. If you are not one of the recipients (or if you have received this e-mail in error), we hereby inform you that it is strictly forbidden to use, copy, disseminate, or take any action regarding the contents or issues stated in the message. In such a case, please immediately notify the sender of the message and delete the message from your system. Since there is no guarantee that the e-mail transmission is safe or error-free, there may be deficiency, loss, change or virus in the late or incomplete transmission or content and information. Therefore, due to the transmission of this message, the sender and / or Near East University are not responsible for any use of the content, such as error, omission, correctness and confidentiality of the content, or any use such as information sharing, transmission and storage. Any opinions expressed in this message are those of the author and may not necessarily reflect the opinions of Near East University. The intellectual and industrial rights created in the name of our university belong to our university, and all rights, both material and moral, are reserved by Near East University.



Tylka, Tracy <tylka.2@osu.edu>

Mon, Nov 28, 2022,
12:01 AM

to me

Dear Mistura,

You have my permission to use the BAS-2 in your study. The attached chapter may be helpful.

Warmly,
Tracy

One attachment • Scanned by Gmail

Appendix D

Permission to conduct a research with Near East University Nursing students

Appendix E

Ethical approval from Institutional Review Board



NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE

RESEARCH PROJECT EVALUATION REPORT

Meeting date :30.11.2022

Meeting Number :2022/108

Project number :1635

The project entitled **“Perception of cosmetic surgery among nursing students in North Cyprus”** (Project no: NEU/2022/108-1635) has been reviewed and approved by the Near East University Scientific Research Ethical Committee.

Prof. Dr. Şanda Çalı
Near East University
Head of Scientific Research Ethics Committee

<i>Committee Member</i>	<i>Decision</i>	<i>Meeting Attendance</i>
	<i>Approved (✓) / Rejected (X)</i>	<i>Attended (✓) / Not attended(X)</i>
Prof. Dr. Tamer Yılmaz	✓	✓
Prof. Dr. Şahan Saygı	✓	✓
Prof. Dr. Mehmet Özmenoğlu	✓	✓
Prof. Dr. İlker Etikan	✓	✓
Doç. Dr. Mehtap Tınazlı	X	X
Doç. Dr. Nilüfer Galip Çelik	✓	✓
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Dilek Sarpkaya Güder	✓	✓

Appendix X

Turnitin Similarity Report

TEZ

ÖZJ MALLIK RAPORU

% 11 BENZERLİK ENDEKSİ	% 8 İNTERNET KAYNAKLARI	% 5 YAYINLAR	% ÖĞRENCİ ÖDEVLERİ
----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------	------------------------------

BİBİYEL KAYNAKLAR

1	docs.neu.edu.tr İnternet Kaynağı	%2
2	d5d9044a-7b4a-4f75-852f-4646c3028d44.filesusr.com İnternet Kaynağı	%1
3	Marko Jovic, Marcos Sforza, Milan Jovanovic, Marija Jovic. "The Acceptance of Cosmetic Surgery Scale: Confirmatory Factor Analyses and Validation among Serbian Adults", Current Psychology, 2016 Yayın	%1
4	dergipark.org.tr İnternet Kaynağı	%1
5	jdmt.mums.ac.ir İnternet Kaynağı	%1
6	www.researchgate.net İnternet Kaynağı	<%1
7	www.termedia.pl İnternet Kaynağı	<%1

MISTURA OPEYEMI GIWA

PERMANENT ADDRESS:- PLOT15A, TAIWO WAY, AKERELE, LAGOS STATE-NIGERIA

HOME ADDRESS:- FLOOR 2, OSMAN UZUN,SALAMIS ROAD, MAGUSTA

MOBILE PHONE +905338426001, +2348023426181 E-MAIL misoelz6@gmail.com

BIO DATA

DATE OF BIRTH: 22 JULY 1999

MARITAL STATUS: SINGLE

GENDER: FEMALE

STATE OF ORIGIN: LAGOS, NIGERIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: AGEGE

MYSELF:- Dedicated and passionate nursing graduate seeking to learn and utilize earned skills and knowledge to contribute to the growth of nursing profession.

EDUCATION

2021-2023

NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY

M.Sc. Nursing

2019-2021

NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY

B.Sc. Nursing -GPA :3.72

- Courses include fundamental in nursing, woman health, mental health, child health, medical surgical, Public health.

2018- 2019

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY

B.Sc. Nursing -One Semester (GPA: 3.81)

- Moved to NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY to conclude my B.Sc Nursing due to better conditions.

2010-2016

QUEEN'S COLLEGE LAGOS, NIGERIA.

- West Africa Senior School Certificate

-Result - 1A and 6Bs

SCHOOL HONOUR

Dining Hall Prefect 2015/2016 Academic session

- Ensure orderliness of students during meals
- Relate with caterers to ensure meals are good
- Give feedback to Hall Committee from Student Body

PERSONAL SKILLS

- Passionate and Empathetic
- Result Oriented
- Good communication
- Teamwork
- Hardworking
- Ability to adapt quickly
- Good Critical thinking
- Great Interpersonal skills

OTHER INFORMATION

- Proficient in Microsoft office (word, excel and PowerPoint)

NEXT OF KIN:-

-Hajia Rashidat Aderayo Giwa
Audit Department,
Lagos University Teaching Hospital,
Surulere, Lagos State
Phone:- 080-2342-6181

REFERENCE

DR GANNA POLA
LECTURER AND COORDINATOR OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS
DEPARTMENT OF CHILD HEALTH AND PEDIATRIC DISEASES NURSING
NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY
Tel: + 90 5338732384
Email: Ganna.pola@neu.edu.tr