



FORENSIC MEDICAL ASPECTS OF COMPLICATIONS FOLLOWING PLASTIC SURGERY AND INVASIVE COSMETIC PROCEDURES

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Abstract

This thesis analyzes the clinical, morphological, and functional characteristics of complications that arise after plastic surgery and invasive cosmetic procedures. It also highlights their pathogenetic mechanisms, forensic-medical significance, and modern approaches to improving evaluation criteria.

Keywords: forensic medicine, plastic surgery, cosmetology, invasive procedures, aesthetic defects, dermal fillers, tissue necrosis, medical errors, forensic-medical examination.

Introduction: Aesthetic medicine and plastic surgery are currently among the most rapidly developing fields of modern medicine. The demand for cosmetic and plastic surgery services is increasing annually, driven by the desire to improve one's appearance, rising standards for quality of life and aesthetic image, and the influence of mass media and social networks. In particular, procedures aimed at altering facial contours, rejuvenation, eliminating wrinkles, correcting body shape, and aesthetically improving external defects are becoming widely popular among the public.

In recent years, the development of minimally invasive technologies in aesthetic medicine has elevated cosmetic practice to a new level. Procedures such as botulinum toxin therapy, dermal fillers, mesotherapy, biorevitalization, plasma lifting, laser technologies, and thread lifts are widely used. The fact that they are performed on an outpatient basis with a short rehabilitation period further increases public interest.

In some cases, such complications lead to permanent aesthetic defects, functional impairments, psycho-emotional problems, reduced work capacity, and even life-threatening conditions.

Specifically, the entry of dermal fillers into a blood vessel can result in arterial embolism, vision loss, tissue necrosis, and cerebral circulation disorders. In plastic surgery, septic complications, scar deformities, facial asymmetry, and functional insufficiencies are of significant clinical and forensic-medical importance.



In this context, an in-depth study of the clinical and morphological features of complications following plastic surgery and invasive cosmetic procedures, an analysis of their pathogenetic mechanisms, the determination of their forensic-medical significance, and the improvement of objective assessment criteria are among the important scientific and practical tasks of modern forensic medicine.

Conclusion: Complications following plastic surgery and invasive cosmetic procedures represent one of the most pressing and rapidly evolving areas of modern forensic-medical examination. In the field of aesthetic medicine, the sharp increase in the number of minimally invasive procedures and plastic surgeries is leading not only to the expansion of the cosmetic services market but also to the emergence of medico-legal disputes, patient safety concerns, and new issues related to forensic-medical assessment.

The research findings indicated that mechanical, vascular, immunological, and infectious factors are intricately involved in the onset of plastic surgery and cosmetic complications. Furthermore, it was determined that the procedural technique, the specialist's qualifications, adherence to sanitation and hygiene rules, the quality of the product used, and the individual characteristics of the patient's body play a crucial role in the development of complications.

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