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## A Pole of Medical Students Revealed Their Feelings about Face Transplantation

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Face transplantation has developed as a surgical option for patients who require pan-facial restoration, especially when traditional surgical procedures produce inadequate functional and aesthetic outcomes. Face transplantation has not been without controversy, despite the fact that center's that perform the process follow strict regulations and use precise donor and recipient selection criteria. Our future health professionals will need to be sufficiently prepared and trained to identify donors and care for recipients as the number of face transplants performed increases. There has never been a study of medical students' thoughts toward face transplantation. We believe that looking into this matter is necessary since future doctors' perspectives are essential.

Fostering a climate that encourages families to donate organs and recipients to remain supportive. As a result, educational tactics must focus on our pupils' current behavioral habits. All of our medical students can take an un-dergraduate transplantation course offered by the Department of General Surgery in collaboration with the University of Cape Town Students Surgical Society. The goal of this study was to measure and analyze medical students' perceptions toward facial transplantation in order to incorporate the topic into an existing teaching programme. This study received ethical approval from the Committee for Human Studies at the University of Cape Town's Faculty of Health Sciences. Without warning, all medical students in the University of Cape Town's Faculty of Health Sciences received a self-administered anonymous questionnaire. The University of Cape Town's undergraduate medical programme lasts six years. The first three years of study, referred to as pre-clinical years,

provide a foundation in basic sciences as well as an introduction to clinical disciplines. Students are subsequently assigned to various departments at our university-affiliated hospitals to complete the remaining three years of training. Dematiaceous mould is opportunistic infections, making them rare clinical disease entities. However, in the era of transplantation therapy and the use of immunosuppressant for autoimmune and other disorders, their epidemiology is changing. The prevalence of dematiaceous fungal infections, often known as "phaeohypothesis," is increasing among a growing group of chronically immune compromised people. Neutropenia and post-transplant renal insufficiency were unaltered from her recent baseline in laboratory tests. A chest radiograph revealed no signs of cardiopulmonary illness. A left thalamic lesion was discovered during a non-contrasted computed tomography scan of the head.

Thirty-nine percent of the students said they wanted to pursue a surgical career, while 48 percent said they wanted to pursue a non-surgical job. Face transplantation was mentioned by 70% of the responders. The majority of people (55%) had learned about it from the news. This knowledge had been gained through formal lectures and/or tutorials by 11% of the students. Only 12% of the population the elements that influenced the students' perceptions toward face transplantation. When compared to pre-clinical students, a higher percentage of clinical students would give their face in the event of brain death. There was no link between the year of study and the willingness to receive a face allograft or the desire to have a face transplant.

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