Corrective dermatology is a field of medicine that deals with restorative procedures such as liposuction, blepharoplasty, and face lifts. It includes hair, nail, and skin care, as well as skin ailments. It's an ability that can accommodate both clinical and cautious perspectives. In the world of cosmetic surgery, dermatologists have long been pioneers. Surgical dermatology fellowships are completed by certain dermatologists. Many residents undergo instruction in the use of botulinum toxin, fillers, and laser surgery during their residency.

Cosmetic treatments such as liposuction, blepharoplasty and face lifts are done by some dermatologists. The bulk of dermatologists’ cosmetic treatments are limited to minimally invasive procedures. Many cosmetic fellowships are offered in both surgery and laser medicine despite the lack of specific guidance from the American Board of Dermatology. A medical specialty involving the repair, reconstruction, or modification of the human body is plastic surgery. Two main groups can be classified into: reconstructive surgery and cosmetic surgery.

Craniofacial surgery, hand surgery, microsurgery, and burn care are all examples of reconstructive surgery. If reconstructive surgery aims to rebuild or enhance the function of a body part, cosmetic (or aesthetic) surgery aims to improve its appearance. Both of these approaches are used worldwide. In the Edwin Smith Papyrus, a transcription of the Ancient Egyptian medical text, one of the oldest known surgical treatises, dated to the Old Kingdom from 3000 to 2500 BC, procedures for plastic repair of a broken nose are first described. Sushruta is regarded by many scholars as the Founder of Plastic Surgery. By 800 BC, reconstructive surgery techniques were being practised in India. Aesthetic surgery is a core component of plastic surgery which involves aesthetic facial and body surgery.

Both reconstructive surgical procedures, as well as isolated operations to enhance overall appearance, are conducted using cosmetic surgical concepts by plastic surgeons. Hand surgery includes acute injuries and recurrent hand and wrist conditions, correction of upper limb congenital malformations, and peripheral nerve disorders (such as brachial plexus injuries or carpal tunnel syndrome). Hand surgery is an important part of the preparation needed to replant an amputated extremity in plastic surgery as well as microsurgery. Children also face medical problems that are significantly different from those faced by adult patients. In infancy, many birth defects or syndromes present at birth are best treated, and paediatric plastic surgeons specialise in children's care of these conditions. Craniofacial defects, Syndactyly, and other disorders treated by paediatric plastic surgeons are common (webbing of the fingers and toes).

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