

Editorial Note on Plastic Surgery

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Editorial

Plastic surgery is a medical discipline that focuses on restoring, reconstructing, or changing the human body. Reconstructive surgery and cosmetic surgery are the two major types of 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 methods are widely used around the world. Both reconstructive and cosmetic surgeries are used in plastic surgery.

Cosmetic surgery aims to improve a patient's physical appearance and morale by reshaping natural body structures. Inherited anomalies, infections, developmental disorders, injuries, tumors, and disease may all cause irregular body structures that require reconstructive surgery. Aesthetic surgery, which involves facial and body aesthetic surgery, is an important part of plastic surgery. Both reconstructive surgical procedures, as well as isolated operations to enhance overall appearance, are performed using cosmetic surgical concepts by plastic surgeons. Burn surgery is usually done in two stages.

The procedure for a burn is known as acute burn surgery. After the burn wounds have healed, reconstructive burn surgery is performed. Acute accidents and chronic disorders of the hand and wrist, as well as the correction of congenital malformations of the upper extremities and peripheral nerve issues, are all addressed by hand surgery.

Breast reconstruction after a mastectomy for cancer care, cleft lip and palate surgery, contracture surgery for burn survivors, and the development of

a new outer ear when one is congenitally absent are all common reconstructive surgical procedures.

Hand surgery, as well as microsurgery, which is needed to replant an amputated extremity, is an integral part of plastic surgery training. Orthopedic surgeons and general surgeons both work in the field of hand surgery. Scar tissue formation after surgery can be difficult on the fragile hand, resulting in dexterity and digit function loss if serious enough.

Microsurgery is a surgical procedure that involves moving a piece of tissue to the repair site and reconnecting blood vessels. Breast reconstruction, head and neck reconstruction, hand surgery/replantation, and brachial plexus surgery are all common subspecialty areas. Children also face medical problems that are vastly different from those encountered by adult patients. Many birth defects or syndromes are best treated while children are young, and pediatrics plastic surgeons specialize in treating these conditions. Craniofacial defects, Syndactyly, Polydactyly, and cleft lip and palate are all common conditions treated by pediatric plastic surgeons.

Burns, physical injuries, such as facial bone fractures and breaks; congenital defects, such as cleft palates or cleft lips; developmental abnormalities; infection and disease; and cancer or tumors' are all reasons for reconstructive plastic surgery. Reconstructive plastic surgery aims to improve both appearance and function. Tumor removal, laceration reconstruction, maxillofacial surgery, scar revision, hand surgery, and breast reduction plasty are the most common reconstructive procedures. The number of reconstructive breast reductions for women declined by 4% in 2018 compared to the previous year, according to the American Society of Plastic Surgeons. In 2018, men's breast reduction decreased by 8%.

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