

The Study of Impacts of Plastic Surgery of Attachment Styles on Applicants & Non-Applicants

Talaiyeh fard*, Parviz Azad Fallah and Ali Sadeghinia

Tarbiat Modares University, Faculty of Humanities

Corresponding author: Talaiyeh fard

ABSTRACT: The present research is aimed to compare the physical and video attachment styles between the two groups of cosmetic surgery applicants and ordinary individuals. For the current study sample female gender between the ages of 35 to 54 all residence of Tehran were selected as volunteer sampling; thirty three applicants of cosmetic surgery and thirty three remaining as visitors to dental clinic; the research method was after event type. The data were in subsequence analysed by using Pearson multivariate analysis of variance and correlation tests. Based on the findings, there was significance of discrepancy in secure and insecure attachment styles between the two groups of cosmetic surgery and surgery treatment applicants. Also, significance of discrepancy was observed. The results indicated that there is a relation between cosmetic surgery and attachment. The current study is in consistence with numerous studies in the field of health psychology that assert on individual psychological – social role factor formation and their health. It seems that based on findings of this investigations and related studies the impression of psychological interventions in clinics and cosmetic surgery is exigency.

Keywords: Whole body image, Attachment, Cosmetic surgery, Feminine.

INTRODUCTION

Although there are no precise data in hand on the number of individuals who undergo plastic surgery yet it can be assumed that it may be well beyond 14 thousand annually. It is worth mentioning that the number of people who undergo surgery in Iran in comparison with many countries including Far East and sections of Europe and United States is proportionately higher; it can even be said that (in comparison with the total population of Iran) this number is one of the largest in the world. In 1994, after various research and studies Maltese came to the conclusion that the main issue is not the physical appearance but notional changes of the patient that one has of oneself. Despite this issue, recent statistics reveal that a significant increase among Iranian adolescent appeal is to reach cosmetic surgery. The motivations of cosmetic surgery search is based on a combination of emotional psychological and personality factors. Research findings of Prvchska and Norcross show in 2002 indicate that there is a discrepancy between beliefs on appearance and feelings of dissatisfaction in candidates and non-candidates of cosmetic surgery such that candidates attained higher scores in the two constituents against non-candidates. All individuals are somehow effected by early attachment relationship but whether these have positive or negative impacts or/and healthy or pathological depends on the quality of attachment bond. Bowlby states that an exclusive linked attachment relationship with a special person necessitates development of healthy changes, non-diseased. Also, safety experiences is the basic infrastructure of child mental health functioning. On the other hand, an unsafety attachment relationship will eventually lead to a personality close to features of distrust, fragility and issues of empathizing with others, sensitivity, satisfaction and emotional gratification in emotional relations. According to Bowlby various interactions between the child and his/her guardians will constitute three styles of attachment: safe, unsafe avoidant and unsafe anxious ambivalent (Bowlby, 1969, quoted from Zeinab Khanjani et al. 2015). Safe attachment arises from the manner of guardianship; sensitive and responsive which causes sense of safety and protective. Avoidant attachment is associated with cold care, repulse and without protection and as a result the sense of self-reliance

increases and forces one to use inefficient methods of defense. Self-confidence and trusting others are two basic characteristics of safe people. Self-confidence is one of the fundamentals of intrapsychic in individual that carries safe attachment. (Aziznejad et al. 2008). Above mentioned, we decided to study style attachment impacts among applicants of surgery and etc.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Method of Research

The survey was carried based on post event status and configuration variables plan; the research is of descriptive type. For these types of investigations, by finding the cause and dependent variable the effect of independent variables can be discovered. In this study, attachment style and body image is compared on the basis of plastic surgery application (whether cosmetic or therapy). In the current investigation, request and proceedings of beauty surgery is discussed as a dependent variable. Here, the investigator is in search of body image discrepancy and attachment style based on cosmetic surgery variable and the ordinary group. It must be noted that age and gender variables in this survey are also controlled. The present study sample was executed on female gender in between the ages of 35 to 54 all residing in Tehran; in subsequence the study sample were then divided into two groups of Tehran non-applicant and applicants of cosmetic surgery i.e. the population sample. Due to the nature of this research in terms female applicant groups referring to private clinics of Tehran beauty experts, 33 volunteer candidates were selected among by applying sampling method. In terms of non-applicants, 33 volunteer individuals relatively homogenous with surgery applicant groups were also selected from among those referring to dental clinics also by application of sampling method. The female samples were put into test based on the type of admission and their statements and written admission form.

In order to collect data the following tests were applied in the order of a) Adult Attachment Scale by Collins and Reid (1994) and b) Tan Fisher image test: this test was found by Tan Fisher in 1974. For implementation and in consideration of the research nature and post preliminary stages the necessary coordination with cosmetic surgery and dentistry was put into practice. At first, in order to gain the beneficiary cooperation for surveys a brief was offered. After gaining the approval of candidates and in the cases of subject tendencies a questionnaire was provided further. A total of 33 volunteers were elected by sampling method in this case. In terms of cosmetic surgery applicant group, it had to be referred to Tehran beauty experts private clinics; these were in subsequence requested to study and fill the placed questionnaire accurately and in integrity prior surgery. For elected non-applicant group were also treated like applicant group. 33 selected were then compared with surgery volunteer applicants from among those who had referred to dentistry; the questionnaires were to be studied in subsequence. To test the hypothesis, comparison multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) and to study relational hypothesis Pearson correlation coefficient were used in order.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Table 1. Descriptive information – The comparison of attachment styles between the two groups of cosmetic surgery applicants and non-applicants

Attachment Style	Grouping	Numbers	Average	Standard Deviation
Safe	Beauty	38	13.2895	3.14435
	Non-Applicant	33	15.2121	3.58606
	Total	71	14.1831	3.46950
Avoidance	Beauty	38	15.5263	3.71801
	Non-Applicant	33	12.3333	2.78014
	Total	71	14.0423	3.66230
Bipolar	Beauty	38	13.7632	4.51684
	Non-Applicant	33	11.5455	5.36826
	Total	71	12.7324	5.01984

Table 2. Significance of indices of MANOVA model to be compared in attachment styles between the two groups of cosmetic surgery and non-applicants

Coefficients	F	Significance
Pillai	5.45	0.002
Wilkes	5.45	0.002
Hotelling	5.45	0.002
Ruiz	5.45	0.002

Table 3. MANOVA results for comparison of attachment styles in the two groups of cosmetic surgery applicants and non-applicants

Independent variable	Dependent Variable	F	Significance
Grouping	Safe	5.795	0.019
	Avoidance	16.374	0.001
	Bipolar	3.574	0.063

Discussion & Conclusion

As the results exhibit, there is a significance of discrepancy between attachment styles of safe and avoidant and the two groups of cosmetic surgery applicants and surgery therapy applicants. Also, the two groups did not show towards ambivalent attachment style. Further, applicants of cosmetic surgery revealed lower safe style and unsafe avoidant style. These conclusions are in convergence and coordination with Dvnag and Broderick, (2014) Wendell, Masuda and Jane (2012) and Xian Ling, Marja and Clio (2011).

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