

Quality of Work among Saudi Patients before and After Rhinoplasty

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Abstract

Rhinoplasty considers one of the most common cosmetic surgeries done in Saudi Arabia, the purpose of this study is to survey the quality of work among Saudi adults before & after Rhinoplasty. A retrospective record-based approach was applied in this research on 100 patients. The results indicate no significant statistically impactions on any measured variables in this article (Gender, confidence, education level or social life) on our patients. The researcher used the retrospective record based approach. The medical files of 100 patients underwent rhinoplasty in the last five years included in this study. Most of the study sample gender is female with an overall of (68) respondent which equivalent to (68%) and (34) are male which equivalent to (32%) of the overall sample. Sample Do you feel more confidence after rhinoplasty shows that the answered Yes with a total of (82) respondents, which equivalent to (82%), and No with a total of (18) respondents, which equivalent to (18%). Sample Job performance after rhinoplasty? shows that the answered Better with a total of (22) respondents, which equivalent to (64.7%), and Same with a total of (12) respondents, which equivalent to (35.3%). Sample Does your education level and willing of learning differ? shows that the answered Better with a total of (63) respondents, which equivalent to (63%), and Same with a total of (37) respondents, which equivalent to (37%). Sample How do you look to your social condition after rhinoplasty? shows that the answered Happy with a total of (81) respondents, which equivalent to (81%), and Feeling non confident with a total of (19) respondents, which equivalent to (19%). Result shows no statistically significant impact occupation before rhinoplasty on any variables (Gender, feel confidence after rhinoplasty, Education level and social life) of patients, this result was consistent with the results of multiple studies.

Keywords: Rhinoplasty, faciplasty procedure,

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BACKGROUND

Rhinoplasty consider one of the most cosmetic surgeries done in Saudi Arabia, despite all development in the faciplasty procedure, there is little information about how such procedure affect the patients' occupation, their productivity, or does those patients who underwent rhinoplasty increase their self-confidence.

AIM OF STUDY

The purpose of this study is to survey the quality of work performance among saudi adults before and after rhinoplasty over one year of period before and after the procedure.

METHODOLOGY

A retrospective record-based approach was applied in the current research. Medical files of patient underwent rhinoplasty in the last five years, A pre-structured data collection sheet was designed by the researchers.

Summary

Rhinoplasty considers one of the most common cosmetic surgeries done in Saudi Arabia, the purpose of this study is to survey the quality of work among Saudi adults before & after Rhinoplasty. A retrospective record-based approach was applied in this research on 100 patients. The results indicate no significant statistically impactions on any measured variables in this article (Gender, confidence, education level or social life) on our patients.

Sample Data Analysis

The researcher used the retrospective record based approach. The medical files of 100 patients underwent rhinoplasty in the last five years included in

this study. The table (1) below shows the distribution of the sample members according to the demographic and functional variables.

Table 1: shows the Distribution of the Sample Members According to the Variables:

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	32	32.0%
	Female	68	68.0%
	Total	100	100.0%
Do you have occupation before rhinoplasty	Yes	34	34.0%
	No	66	66.0%
	Total	100	100.0%
Do you feel more confidence after rhinoplasty	Yes	82	82.0%
	No	18	18.0%
	Total	100	100.0%
Job performance after rhinoplasty?	Better	22	64.7%
	Same	12	35.3%
	Total	34	100.0%
Does your education level and willing of learning differ?	Better	63	63.0%
	Same	37	37.0%
	Total	100	100.0%
How do you look to your social condition after rhinoplasty?	Happy	81	81.0%
	Feeling non confident	19	19.0%
	Total	100	100.0%

Summary of tables (1) shows the study sample distribution in according to Variables and were as follows:

- Most of the study sample gender is female with an overall of (68) respondent which equivalent to (68%) and (34) are male which equivalent to (32%) of the overall sample.
- Sample Do you have occupation before rhinoplasty shows that the answered Yes with a total of (34) respondents, who equivalent to (34%), and No with a total of (66) respondents, which equivalent to (66%).
- Sample Do you feel more confidence after rhinoplasty shows that the answered Yes with a total of (82) respondents, which equivalent to (82%), and No with a total of (18) respondents, which

equivalent to (18%).

- Sample Job performance after rhinoplasty? shows that the answered Better with a total of (22) respondents, which equivalent to (64.7%), and Same with a total of (12) respondents, which equivalent to (35.3%).
- Sample Does your education level and willing of learning differ? shows that the answered Better with a total of (63) respondents, which equivalent to (63%), and Same with a total of (37) respondents, which equivalent to (37%).
- Sample How do you look to your social condition after rhinoplasty? shows that the answered Happy with a total of (81) respondents, which equivalent to (81%), and Feeling non confident with a total of (19) respondents, which equivalent to (19%).

Table 2: Distribution of the Sample Members According to the occupation before rhinoplasty variable

Variable	Category	Do you have occupation before rhinoplasty					
		Yes		No		Total	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	10	29.4%	22	33.3%	32	32.0%
	Female	24	70.6%	44	66.7%	68	68.0%
	Total	34	100.0%	66	100.0%	100	100.0%
Do you feel confidence after rhinoplasty	Yes	29	85.3%	53	80.3%	82	82.0%
	No	5	14.7%	13	19.7%	18	18.0%
	Total	34	100.0%	66	100.0%	100	100.0%
Job performance after rhinoplasty?	Better	22	64.7%	0	0.0%	22	64.7%
	Same	12	35.3%	0	0.0%	12	35.3%
	Total	34	100.0%	0	0.0%	34	100.0%
Does your education level and willing of learning differ?	Better	20	58.8%	43	65.2%	63	63.0%
	Same	14	41.2%	23	34.8%	37	37.0%
	Total	34	100.0%	66	100.0%	100	100.0%
How do you look to your social condition after rhinoplasty?	Happy	26	76.5%	55	83.3%	81	81.0%
	Feeling non confident	8	23.5%	11	16.7%	19	19.0%
	Total	34	100.0%	66	100.0%	100	100.0%

Summary of tables (2) shows the study sample distribution in according to the occupation before rhinoplasty variable and were as follows:

- Most of the study sample gender is female with an overall of (24) respondent which equivalent to (70.6%) and (10) are male which equivalent to (29.4%) of the overall sample.
- Sample Do you have occupation before rhinoplasty shows that the answered Yes with a total of (29) respondents, which equivalent to (85.3%), and No with a total of (5) respondents, which equivalent to (14.7%).
- Sample Job performance after rhinoplasty? shows that the answered Better with a total of (22) respondents, which equivalent to (64.7%), and Same with a total of (12) respondents, which equivalent to (35.3%).

- Sample Does your education level and willing of learning differ? shows that the answered Better with a total of (20) respondents, which equivalent to (58.8%), and Same with a total of (12) respondents, which equivalent to (35.3%).
- Sample How do you look to your social condition after rhinoplasty? shows that the answered Happy with a total of (26) respondents, which equivalent to (76.5%), and Feeling non confident with a total of (8) respondents, which equivalent to (23.5%).

Descriptive Statistics Analysis

The table (3) below shows the arithmetical averages and standard deviations of the sample responses on each variable by the occupation before rhinoplasty.

Table 3: Descriptive Statistics Analysis for each variable by the occupation before rhinoplasty

Descriptive Statistics				
	Do you have occupation before rhinoplasty	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Yes	Do you feel confidence after rhinoplasty	34	1.1471	.35949
	Job performance after rhinoplasty?	34	1.3529	.48507
	Does your education level and willing of learning differ?	34	1.4118	.49955
	How do you look to your social condition after rhinoplasty?	34	1.2353	.43056
No	Do you feel confidence after rhinoplasty	66	1.1970	.40076
	Job performance after rhinoplasty?	0	0	0
	Does your education level and willing of learning differ?	66	1.3485	.48014
	How do you look to your social condition after rhinoplasty?	66	1.1667	.37553

Summary of table (3):

Table (3) divides the samples according to the variable (Do you have occupation before rhinoplasty).

- The mean of the variable "Do you feel confidence after rhinoplasty" was 1.147 (Yes) and 1.197 (No).
- The mean of the variable "Job performance after rhinoplasty?" was 1.353 (Yes).
- The mean of the variable "Does your education level and willing of learning differ?" was 1.412 (Yes) and 1.349 (No).

- The mean of the variable "How do you look to your social condition after rhinoplasty?" was 1.2353 (Yes) and 1.167 (No).

Hypotheses Tests

For testing the study hypotheses, a independent samples T-Test method used. The results show the following:

H1: The occupation before rhinoplasty has not a significant impact on Gender.

Table 4: Independent Samples Test for the occupation before rhinoplasty on Gender

Independent Samples Test										
		Levene's Test				t-test for Equality of Means				
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper	
Gender	Equal variances assumed	.664	.417	.395	98	.694	.03922	.09939	-.15803	.23646
	Equal variances not assumed			.398	68.362	.692	.03922	.09854	-.15740	.23583

H2: The occupation before rhinoplasty has not a significant impact on feel confidence after rhinoplasty.

Table 5: Independent Samples Test for the occupation before rhinoplasty on feel confidence after rhinoplasty

Independent Samples Test											
		Levene's Test				t-test for Equality of Means					
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
										Lower	Upper
Do you feel confidence after rhinoplasty	Equal variances assumed	1.582	.211	-.610	98	.543	-.04991	.08177	-.21218	.11236	
	Equal variances not assumed			-.632	73.488	.529	-.04991	.07896	-.20726	.10744	

H3: The occupation before rhinoplasty has not a significant impact on education level and willing of learning.

Table 6: Independent Samples Test for the occupation before rhinoplasty on Education level?

Independent Samples Test											
		Levene's Test				t-test for Equality of Means					
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
										Lower	Upper
Education level ?	Equal variances assumed	1.240	.268	.616	98	.539	.06328	.10276	-.14064	.26720	
	Equal variances not assumed			.608	64.470	.545	.06328	.10408	-.14462	.27118	

H4: The occupation before rhinoplasty has not a significant impact on Social life.

Table 7: Independent Samples Test for the occupation before rhinoplasty on Social life

Independent Samples Test											
		Levene's Test				t-test for Equality of Means					
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
										Lower	Upper
Social life?	Equal variances assumed	2.560	.113	.823	98	.412	.06863	.08337	-	.23407	
	Equal variances not assumed			.788	59.308	.434	.06863	.08712	-	.24293	
									.10567		

Summary of tables (4, 5, 6, 7):

Tables (4, 5, 6, 7) indicate no statistical significant impact occupation before rhinoplasty on any variables (Gender, feel confidence after rhinoplasty, education level and social life) of patients, as the value of t. was (0.395, -0.61, 0.616 and 0.823 respectively) and with a statistical significance of (0.694, 0.543, 0.539 and 0.412 respectively).

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Based on study analysis and tests used, the following findings and recommendations:

Findings

Findings of Descriptive Analysis Tests

- The mean of the variable "Gender" was 1.71 (Yes) and 1.67 (No). This indicates that there is no difference between males and females in having an occupation before rhinoplasty.
- The mean of the variable "Do you feel confidence after rhinoplasty" was 1.147 (Yes)

and 1.197 (No). This means that patients are satisfied and confident after the rhinoplasty, whether they have an occupation before rhinoplasty or not.

- The mean of the variable "Job performance after rhinoplasty?" was 1.353 (Yes). This means that the Job performance was well after the rhinoplasty
- The mean of the variables "Education level?" and "Social life?" were 1.412, 1.2353 (Yes) and 1.349, 1.167 (No) respectively. This indicates a slight improvement in "Education level?" and "Social life?" among who have an occupation before rhinoplasty.

Findings of Hypothesis Tests

H1: The occupation before rhinoplasty has not a significant impact on Gender.

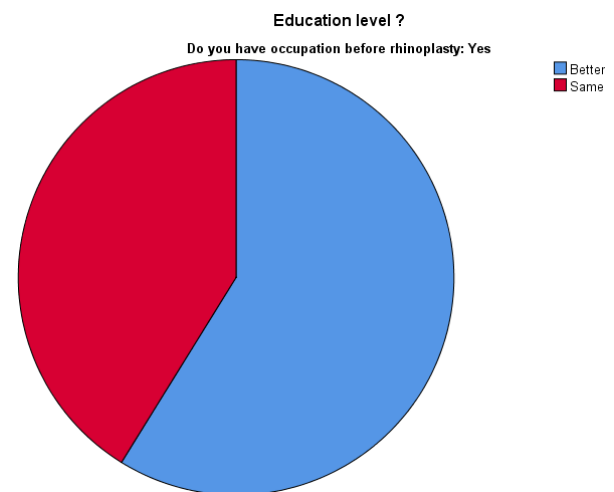
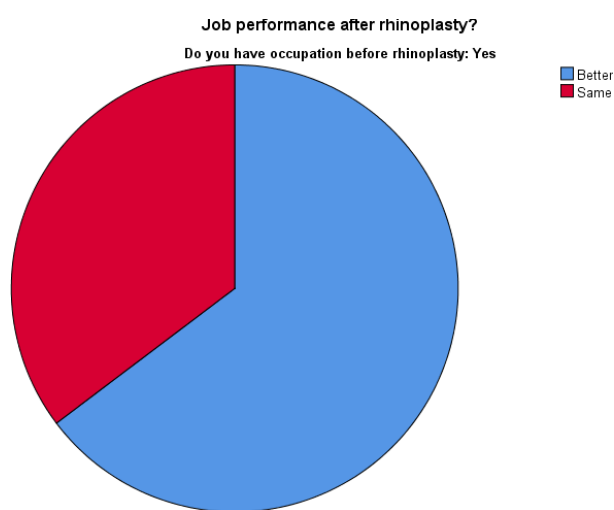
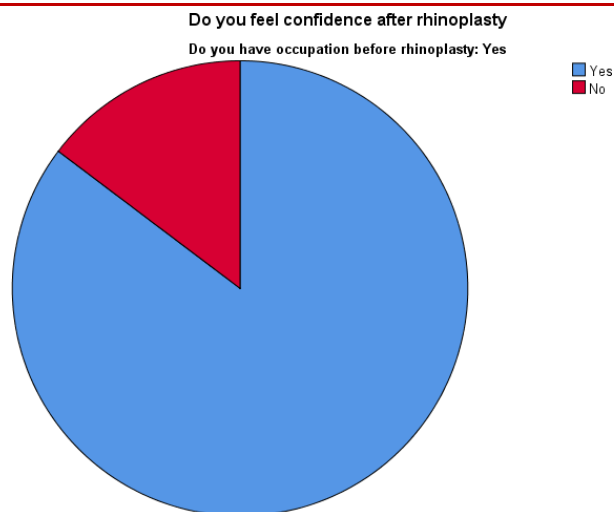
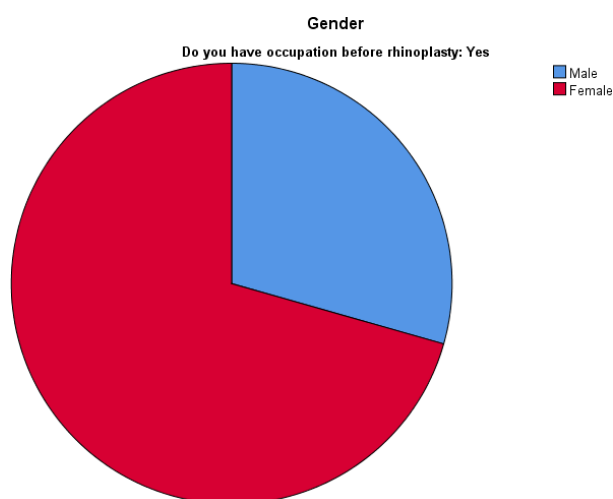
H2: The occupation before rhinoplasty has not a significant impact on feel confidence after rhinoplasty.

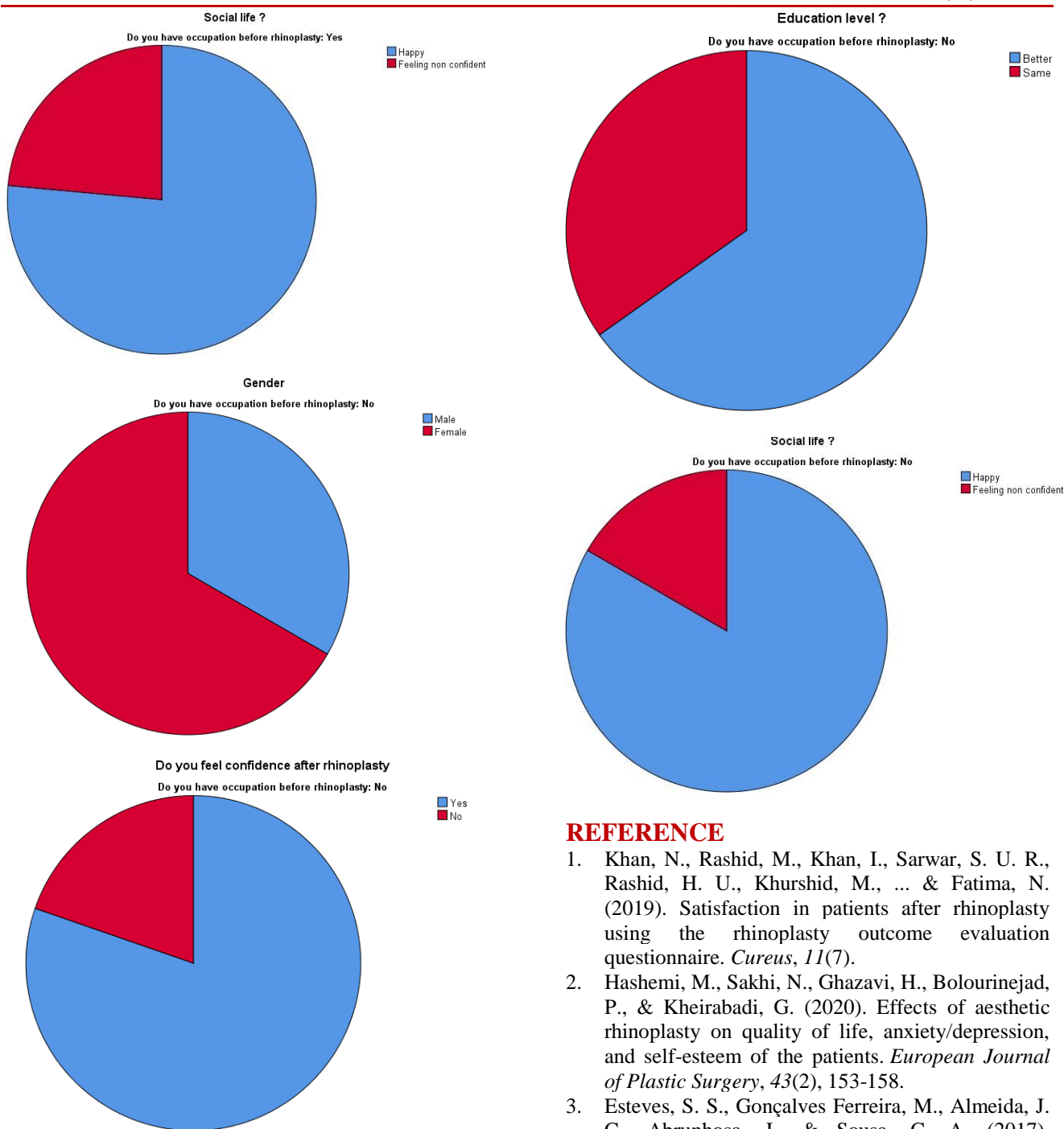
H3: The occupation before rhinoplasty has not a significant impact on Education level.

H4: The occupation before rhinoplasty has not a significant impact on social life.

Result shows no statistically significant impact occupation before rhinoplasty on any variables (Gender, feel confidence after rhinoplasty, Education level and social life) of patients, this result was consistent with the results of multiple studies, Khan *et al.*, [1] declare that the Rhinoplasty is not only to restore the function and youthful appearance of the nose but also to improve quality of life. Hashemi *et al.*, [2] show the quality of life, anxiety, depression, and self-esteem alteration in rhinoplasty patients among the Iranian population were assessed, and they found the Rhinoplasty can improve most of the psychological indices in the Iranian population, regardless of the candidate's gender, marriage status, educational level, or age group. Esteves *et al.*, [3] study the evaluation of aesthetic and functional outcomes in rhinoplasty surgery, and the study included 107 patients and found that patients with lower literacy degrees were more satisfied with the procedure and Rhinoplasty surgery significantly improved patient quality of life regarding nose function and appearance. Fatemi *et al.*, [4] studied the quality of life among Iranian adults before and after Rhinoplasty and showed that rhinoplasty can create a positive effect on appearance and improves physical performance, mental health, vitality and freshness, self-esteem, breathing, and QOL. Statistically significant differences in physical functioning, bodily pain, vitality, and role of emotion were observed 6 months after rhinoplasty. It means that careful patient selection and a successful operation can improve mental and physical health.

Figures: Pie Charts for variables according occupation before rhinoplasty





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