

Survey among women using Botox, Filler, and plasma injections in Basrah

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ABSTRACT

Objective. Cosmetic procedures are popular in the world and practiced by both male and female. The origin of Botox is botulinum toxin of *Clostridium botulinum*, two main commercial types of botulinum (A and B) have been used in cosmetic clinics. The present study studied the distribution of the women according to types of cosmetic procedures, age groups, marital status, job status, and their knowledge about these procedures and its side effects.

Methods. A total of 100 women were included with age group between (≤ 30 - > 30) years. 54 (54%) have obtained cosmetic procedures (Botox, Filler, and plasma injections) while 46 (46%) have not obtained any cosmetic procedure. Platelets rich plasma was done by cosmetic specialized physician in private cosmetic clinic by using (Regen Kit BCT A-PRP). Platelets count was done in private Hematology laboratory by specialized Hematology physician. The device used for platelet count was (System XS 500). Collected data was subjected to statistical analysis by using SPSS version 20.

Results. 51.85% women obtained their cosmetic procedures at a doctor clinic, (37.04%) at a Beauty Salon, and (11.11%) at both doctor clinic and Beauty Salon. Women within age group (≤ 30), (12%) have Botox only, (20%) have Filler only, (20%) have plasma injections only, (32%) Botox and Filler, (16%) have Botox, Filler, and plasma injections. 24.14% of women within age group (> 30), have Botox only, (6.90%) have Filler only, (13.79%) have plasma injections only, (31.03%) Botox and Filler, (6.90%) have Botox and plasma injections, (17.24%) have Botox, Filler, and plasma injections. Platelets count in PRP samples in stage 1 sample from woman no.1 was $373 \times 10^9/L$, while in (stage 2) sample was $724 \times 10^9/L$. Platelets count in whole blood of woman no.1 was $(202 \times 10^9/L)$. Platelets count in stage 1 sample from woman no.2 was $413 \times 10^9/L$, while in (stage 2) sample was $808 \times 10^9/L$. Platelets count in whole blood of woman no.1 was $320 \times 10^9/L$. There was statistically significant increase in platelets count in stage 1 and stage 2 in both samples (P -value=0.05).

Conclusions. Women within age group (≤ 30) prefer to do cosmetic treatment even if they do not need that. Many women have awareness and confidence in doing these cosmetic treatments in doctor clinic rather than beauty salon. PRP platelets count indicated that using (Regen Kit BCT A-PRP) was successful in obtaining concentrated PRP from woman's blood sample, comparing with the normal platelets count in whole blood. Results also explained that increasing the speed and period of centrifugation in the method of (Regen Kit BCT A-PRP) might give high concentrate of PRP.

Keywords: Botox, Filler, plasma injections, cosmetic procedures

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