

Medical Liability in Plastic Surgery

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Abstract

Background: The growing popularity of elective cosmetic procedures worldwide has complicated and evolved the concept of medical liability in plastic surgery. Unlike most medical fields, cosmetic surgery is primarily driven by patient expectations rather than medical necessity. This creates unique legal and ethical challenges, especially regarding informed consent, liability, and standard of care. **Methods:** This paper examines the legal implications of cosmetic surgery by analyzing relevant literature and legal frameworks. It contrasts therapeutic versus elective procedures in terms of liability, and evaluates the responsibilities of plastic surgeons in terms of informed consent, managing patient expectations, and adhering to accepted medical standards. It also reviews common litigation causes and compares legal protections for patients and practitioners across different countries. **Results:** The analysis revealed that elective cosmetic procedures carry a higher risk of legal claims due to unmet patient expectations, complications, or negligence. Informed consent and proper pre- and postoperative care are critical areas of concern. Legal approaches vary internationally, affecting both patient protection and the liability exposure of surgeons. **Conclusion:** To mitigate legal risks and improve patient outcomes, the paper emphasizes the importance of ethical practice, legal awareness, and patient-centered care. It advocates for clearer international regulations and mandatory continuing education for plastic surgeons to enhance accountability, protect patient rights, and uphold the professional reputation of the field.

Keywords: Responsible, Ethics, Medical, Surgical, Cosmetic.

INTRODUCTION

Medical doctors are one of the linchpins of any healthcare system, and they are given a special task of preserving dignity through humane, ethical, and competent medical care.^[1,2] Their conduct is governed by established codes of medical ethics, which mainly stress respect for a patient's autonomy, informed consent, non-maleficence, and confidentiality. According to ethical requirements, an essential obligation of any physician, irrespective of specialty, is to offer his or her patients full and frank disclosure with respect to their medical condition, treatment options, and attendant risks or complications, so that patients can make autonomous, informed decisions about their health care, thus preserving their autonomy and rights.^[3] Unlike other specialties, however, plastic surgery tends to present challenges in the field of ethics since it is a bridge between rehabilitating function and beautifying appearance. Often, plastic surgery consists of elective procedures governed by not only medical necessity but also personal and social expectations of beauty. Such tensions bring additional ethical considerations that must be

addressed with heightened awareness by plastic surgeons when engaging in patient assessment, psychological evaluations, and management of outcomes.^[4] The increasing international desirability of cosmetic procedures has also increased the incidence of violations of ethics such as coercion, false advertising, needless interventions, and the commodification of human appearance.

Plastic surgeons are not simply artists or artisans, for they are licensed practitioners of the medical arts expected to adhere, as a matter of law and conscience, to the same high standards as any other provider of health care services. Anything less—including breaches of informed consent, violations of confidentiality, or misrepresentation—is actionable, both civilly and under the laws of licensure and criminal prosecution in the respective territories or nations.^[5,6] Medical ethics are thus not just an optional nicety or add-on but rather a basic obligation wherein a

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breach compromises patient safety and the public's trust in the profession.

Medical practice has taken on further dimensions with the rapid advancement of medical technologies and digital platforms. Such challenges today beg for solutions: protection of patient data, consent for digital imaging, and the cautious incorporation of artificial intelligence into diagnosis and treatment planning. In Jordan, the legal framework is adapting gradually to these changes in a way that highlights digital human rights, cyber-crime prevention, and ethical accountability of medical and law professionals.^[4,7]

Significance of Study

The study gains its value from the growing popularity of cosmetic surgery during recent times. Cosmetic operations have grown significantly popular thus making medical ethics for plastic surgeons especially crucial currently. Legislation creates an overlap in plastic surgeon medical obligations with ethical responsibilities because it fails to establish clear distinctions between these duties.

Different research studies have examined plastic surgeon liability from both criminal and civil perspectives. Various research projects analyze professional ethics in medicine more broadly, but medical professionals have conducted multiple studies on the specific ethics of plastic surgery. Specialized academic research on this exact subject area is not widely present in legal studies. The current research adds focused examination of this subject to enhance legal publications.

Research Problem

Medical ethics form an inseparable body which all physicians no matter what their field of specialization need to follow. Such expensive medical treatment has given rise to commercial influences that now affect this medical practice. The importance of medical ethic compliance in cosmetic surgery exceeds other fields of medicine.

This research examines a vital matter to answer a fundamental inquiry which focuses on "What constitutes medical ethics in cosmetic procedures?"

The central main question generates several sub-questions within its framework.

The definition of cosmetic surgery includes what substances it involves. Cosmetic surgery requires understanding what type of duties practitioners and patients must fulfill.

The ethical practices of medical professionals performing cosmetic surgery constitute what ethics in this field contains.

Medical professionals violate ethical guidelines in cosmetic surgery which leads to specific legal obligations.

Study Objectives

The investigation works to reach several essential goals that include:

- The first goal defines cosmetic surgery and investigates the duty structure inside its practice.
- Educating readers about the professional medical

values that govern operations involving cosmetic alteration will be a part of this work.

- The study will explain medical ethical principles which apply to cosmetic surgical procedures.
- The research will pinpoint all legal duties which emerge when medical ethics rules get violated in cosmetic surgical procedures.

STUDY METHODOLOGY

The research implements descriptive and analytical research methods.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Multiple studies throughout history have researched cosmetic surgery from medical and legal viewpoints. Sarastris^[8] studied how plastic surgery specialists must handle patient rights through their ethical responsibilities when malpractice occurs. The study by Triana *et al.*^[9] explored how private beauty clinic surgeons must act in their duties before examining the legal consequences on their profession when duty of care standards are violated. Al-Kasassbeh *et al.*^[4] explore digital human rights along with regulatory obligations as they relate to patient rights in modern medical practice settings. Their research demonstrates why accessible transparency systems and legal rules are required to protect patients throughout procedures with elevated risks or that qualify as electives. The São Paulo State Medical Board received reports of professional misconduct involving plastic surgeons according to the study led by Mariani *et al.*^[10]. Statistical data gathered in this research investigates ethical violations to prove why strict medical oversight is necessary for all medical systems.

Mulyadi *et al.*^[11] conducted an ethical analysis of wrong aesthetic treatments to uncover the severe consequences and mental distress experienced by victims of unprofessional and negligent cosmetic procedures.

The study presented by Tarawneh and Alhasan^[6] analyzed how Jordan complies with its obligations under international conventions. The study demonstrates wider concerns about healthcare standards as national laws relate to worldwide ethical and legal benchmarks. The research by Nemer *et al.*^[12] studied disciplinary rights of public employees which suggests potential employee rights protections for medical staff during ethical and legal investigations.

Dyer^[13] presented an involving case about a cosmetic surgeon who faced disciplinary action for unethical conduct resulting in patient safety hazards at his medical practice. Professionals in medicine and other technical domains need to employ evidence-based practices for ensuring thorough accountability because substandard operations harm patients directly.

Empirical Evidence from Jordan as It has been observed in recent years that a growing number of complaints and issues concerning cosmetic treatments in Jordan involve clinics not licensed and individuals who did not study the field. As reported by The Jordan Times, a doctor was taken

to the Public Prosecutor after he conducted a surgeon he did not have authority to perform which caused the patient to go into a coma.^[14] The association said they process hundreds of complaints each year about unlawful cosmetic treatments. As a result, the JMA and the Ministry of Health have stepped up actions to watch over medical ads on social media to help protect patients.^[14] The Jordanian Ministry of Health handled 1,355 formal complaints in 2022 and 120 of these were concerning alleged mistakes doctors or hospitals made or wrong billing. The numbers argue for effective enforcement of regulations and regular changes in legal rules to more safely look after patients and bring negligent doctors to justice. Although the goal of Medical and Health Liability Law is clarity in the laws, the law's practical application is hindered by challenges, notably a shortage of regulatory staffers and problems in conducting investigations of malpractice cases. A recent article in the JAPA Academy Journal points out that in Jordan, most malpractice suits take a long time and only a small number of cases ever reach a final ruling.^[15] Therefore, it becomes important to increase ethical monitoring and keep training practitioners in talking with patients, getting proper consent and sharing risks.

Contribution of This Study

Previous research demonstrates importance, but most existing studies investigate cosmetic surgeon civil responsibility or the complete ethical obligations of physicians. No study exists which analyzes the professional ethics of cosmetic surgeons exclusively. The study aims to fill an existing knowledge gap through its specific evaluation of cosmetic surgery ethics which require strong ethical caution due to commercial industry pressures along with patient susceptibility.

Methodology

A descriptive-analytical method suits the research requirements because it evaluates both the legal and ethical boundaries of cosmetic surgery phenomena.

Study Design

- Chapter One: The Concept of Cosmetic Surgery and the Nature of Legal Obligations Involved
- Section One: Definition, classifications, and motivations behind cosmetic surgery

The legal duties which surgeons must follow in cosmetic procedures are examined in Section Two.

- Chapter Two: Ethical Frameworks in Cosmetic Surgery
- Section One: Categories of medical ethics in the field of cosmetic surgery

The second section presents mechanisms to protect ethical standards for cosmetic surgery clinicians in practice.

Chapter One: The Concept of Cosmetic Surgery and the Nature of Legal Obligations Involved

Cosmetic surgery exists as a surgical medicine subfield together with other surgical medical branches. The

surgical practice operates with two distinct sections yet reconstructive surgery functions regularly when medical requirements arise, and the cosmetic part remains a discretionary service.

The legal disagreement about medical professional duties emerges from this medical procedure split since some argue that surgeons must only apply proper care (obligation of means) yet others believe surgeons must reach a definite surgical outcome (obligation of result). The researcher delves into cosmetic surgery definitions and analyzes resulting legal duties for these surgical procedures. The evaluation contains two fundamental elements which examine cosmetic surgery definitions together with cosmetic surgeons' professional duties.

Section One: Definition, Types, and Motivations of Cosmetic Surgery

Two subsequent sub-sections will explore the definition alongside a list of cosmetic surgical types.

Subsection One: Definition of Cosmetic Surgery

Cosmetic surgery works to improve personal physical looks by means of either augmentative or diminutive interventions.^[16] The primary focus of cosmetic procedures exists to improve body deformities regardless of their genetic or outside origin.^[17] The medical team performs these procedures to restore optimal form and functional capability in external body parts that suffer damage or face disorders or physical absence.^[18]

Research experts define cosmetic surgery as medical procedures which physicians execute to fix birth irregularities or acquire deficiencies in patient looks focusing on personal or social aspects. The practitioner needs specialized scientific qualifications in this specific medical field to conduct these procedures successfully.^[19] Several experts explain cosmetic surgery through the lens of a collection which performs procedures on form to restore detectable deformations which impact social and psychological value. Training for specialized surgery needs to be at a high level due to technical requirements.^[20] These definitions reveal the essential aspects of cosmetic surgery practice which require qualified practitioners to provide procedures that produce specific mental and social outcomes.

Subsection Two: Types of Cosmetic Surgery

Two fundamental categories exist in the field of cosmetic surgery.

1. Reconstructive Surgery

This surgical form which medical professionals call corrective surgery treats both inherited and obtained physical abnormalities.^[16] Medical practitioners perform reconstructive procedures for the purpose of repairing physical abnormalities which stem from either internal functional disorders or external injuries. The main purpose of this treatment method is to return normal function together with natural form to patients whose structures have abnormalities.^[17]

2. Aesthetic (Enhancement) Surgery

The main purpose of this field of medicine goes beyond healthcare treatment to correct small physical issues which patients think reduce their beauty or physical perfection. External appearance enhancement through surgical procedures serves patients by letting them undergo nose reshaping and liposuction and by performing scar removal and treating face and hand wrinkles.^[21]

The researcher stresses that ethical compliance needs stronger enforcement because aesthetic operations occur in a market-driven industry. The amount of cosmetic intervention advertisements and promotional campaigns is excessively high.^[22,23]

Subsection Three: Motivations Behind Cosmetic Surgery

People often choose cosmetic surgery to meet social demands by desiring better attractiveness in their appearance.^[17] The main reason patients get such procedures is to combat depression along with social withdrawal and suicidal thoughts arising from their dislike of how they look.^[21] Several individuals choose cosmetic surgery because it provides them with psychological relief and enhanced emotional health.

Job-related demands become one of the primary factors which encourage people to seek cosmetic operations. Professionals in acting circus arts and competitive sports depend mostly on maintaining attractive public appearances. The Paris Court of Appeal issued a verdict on June 5, 1962, when they held a cosmetic surgeon responsible for surgery that harmed a performing artist causing him to stop his professional career. The court decided that the surgeon violated his professional duties because the benefits promised to the patient did not match their risk in view of his career as an artist.^[3,19]

The court reached its verdict based on the surgeon's inability to achieve the agreed-upon aesthetic outcome that formed a vital aspect of the surgeon-patient contact.

Section Two: The Nature of the Obligation Required from the Surgeon in Cosmetic Procedures

The legal obligations resulting from cosmetic surgery are examined in this section using two subsectional viewpoints:

Subsection One: The Nature of the Obligation in Reconstructive Cosmetic Surgery

The professional obligation of physicians in reconstructive cosmetic procedures involves providing proper care while they do not carry any duty to achieve precise results according to Gopalan^[18]. French legal experts maintain that surgeons might have to deliver certain results instead of mere careful performance under specific medical evaluation conditions which reveal major risks.^[16]

The Jordanian Court of Cassation demanded surgeons to deliver superior medical care for cosmetic procedures that address body deformities instead of treating illnesses but did not establish success guarantees.

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Section Two: Ethics of Cosmetic Surgery

Cosmetic surgeons base their medical ethical principles primarily on faith-based moral responsibility and several other foundations. Medical obligations based on beliefs lead to positive consequences for actors and negative results for those who violate this code. Hospital professionals consider professional honor to be one of their fundamental ethical principles. Medicine stands as one of the finest and most dignified professions and cosmetic surgery exhibits the same characteristics.^[16]

The principle of medical ethics emerged during the fifth century BCE with Hippocrates considered as one of its founders. Patient welfare occupied the highest position for him as he viewed it as the most important principle of ethical medicine. Most legal systems throughout the world contain provisions to prosecute medical ethic violators since medical ethics directly connect with human rights. Medical ethics compliance has universal support among legal systems around the world according to Moura *et al.*^[24] and Tansley *et al.*^[25].

The Islamic International Charter for Medical and Health Ethics adopted multiple ethical duties regarding patients by setting standards for consent procedures and educational support along with respectful practice.

The first article of the 1989 Code of Medical Ethics and Physicians' Duties and Professional Conduct declares medicine to be an ethical as well as humanitarian and scientific discipline that traces its history to ancient times. Through many generations medicine evolved professional standards that require doctors to preserve human dignity in every situation while maintaining integrity and serving as behavioral examples and protecting both the life and dignity of patients. To offer high-quality patient service physicians should demonstrate compassion while dedicating every possible effort.

Healthcare responsibility between doctors and patients relies on their duty to provide care and proper attention instead of promising cures.^[26]

The International Code of Medical Ethics sets expectations for physician conduct by establishing duty requirements that involve notifying patients along with keeping their information private and more such moral responsibilities.^[27]

Medical professionals under all specialties must follow equivalent ethical requirements during their work. The researcher will demonstrate ethical criteria applicable to cosmetic surgery within this section. The first breakdown of this section will present medical ethical types within cosmetic surgery while the second breakdown tackles legal repercussions from ethical violations in cosmetic procedures according to research by Halepas *et al.*^[28] and Haykal *et al.*^[29].

Comparative Analysis of Different Cosmetic Surgery Laws:

A look at the way other countries handle these issues can provide new insights for regulating cosmetic surgery. Board-certified plastic surgeons working in licensed centers are the only ones permitted to do cosmetic surgery in Saudi Arabia by the Ministry of Health. The Saudi Commission for Health Specialties monitors how doctors and clinics are following guidelines and has created ethical codes they must abide by Saudi Commission for Health Specialties^[30]. DHA, operating in Dubai and throughout the United Arab Emirates, has set up Standards for Cosmetic Surgery Services, controlling informed consent, public advertising, the nature of documents and insurance against mistakes. To ensure the sector is transparent and accountable, these standards have been developed.^[31] In this country, cosmetic surgery is guided by a system that relies on lawsuits. It is required that surgeons follow ASPS ethical standards which call for informed consent, secure patient confidentiality and proper medical behavior. Many times, physicians confront both court and monetary problems because of malpractice allegations.^[32] Analyzing these legal rules reveals that governments everywhere are opting for stricter guidelines, greater professional duties and set ethical principles for their fields. They might offer important advice for Jordan, as it wishes to improve patient protection and ensure constant standards in electro cosmetic surgery.

Digital Health, Artificial Intelligence, and Malpractice Insurance in Cosmetic Surgery

Because digital technology is being used more in cosmetic surgery, many ethical and legal issues have appeared. Digital pictures used in the consultation process with AI support make it important to think about patient agreement and data security, mainly whenever pictures are kept and distributed electronically. Adding AI to these areas brings forth complications in figuring out whose mistake it is when things go wrong. It is not always clear in many jurisdictions who is responsible when an AI device has a role in influencing what a surgeon decides in the operating room. Also, because most cosmetic procedures are not necessary, having malpractice insurance is essential for both patients and the professionals. Although several places have established medical liability guidelines, it is becoming clear that insurance should be designed especially to cover the unusual risks in aesthetic medicine.

Section One: Types of Medical Ethics in Cosmetic Surgery

Before performing any procedure, the surgeon must act truthfully by never making statements that fail to reflect the actual situation. A physician needs to warn patients about confidentiality, then maintain contractual agreements and protect patient privacy.^[28] A physician needs to act honestly since patients and their families together with society grant their trust to doctors.^[26] We introduce the medical ethical types found in cosmetic surgery through these subsequent subheadings in this section.

Subsection One: Respecting the Patient's Will by the Cosmetic Surgeon

A cosmetic surgeon needs to uphold patient autonomy. Medical experimentation on patients always remains prohibited so physicians must avoid surgical procedures that produce visible deformities on patient bodies.^[24] Medical professionals under all specialties must follow equivalent ethical requirements during their work. The researcher will demonstrate ethical criteria applicable to cosmetic surgery within this section. The first breakdown of this section will present medical ethical types within cosmetic surgery while the second breakdown tackles legal repercussions from ethical violations in cosmetic procedures according to research by Halepas *et al.*^[28] and Haykal *et al.*^[29].

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Respecting autonomy is fundamental to ethical cosmetic practice, as discussed in the section on the duty to inform the patient. Medical experimentation on patients always remains prohibited so physicians must avoid surgical procedures that produce visible deformities on patient bodies.^[24] The French Court of Cassation specified that explaining both the nature of the procedure and its risks to patients forms the basis for valid informed consent.^[26] According to a verdict from the French Court of Cassation the responsible party found the cosmetic surgeon at fault for not informing the patient properly about potential risks when removing her lower eyelid wrinkles and caused her to lose vision.^[28]

Section Two: The Obligation of the Cosmetic Surgeon to Inform and Enlighten the Patient

The ethical underpinnings of informed consent and patient autonomy, which are discussed elsewhere in

this chapter, are consolidated in this section. By giving patients accurate and thorough information about their medical condition and suggested treatments, the doctor must uphold their ethical and legal duties about their medical condition and proposed procedure details while providing all procedural stages.

Any information sharing process needs to address individual patient circumstances combined with health status and ability to understand medical information.^[26] This process enables patients to make a correct health decision through informed consent because they function as the legally vulnerable entity in this medical relationship. Every cosmetic surgical operation requires surgeons first inform their patients about the medical procedure before starting the operation. The surgeon-patient trust formation relies heavily on this step. A patient needs to receive detailed information about what symptoms might emerge from surgical operations and medications as well as their accompanying negative effects. The physician must detail both monetary fees and payment requirements of the procedure.^[27]

The cosmetic surgeon delivers an authentic and realistic overview of medical conditions to patients to give them essential knowledge about surgery benefits or potential risks.^[17] This allows patients to decide whether they wish to proceed with the procedure.

Busy healthcare practitioners implement patient autonomy principles through a process of instructing patients about their clinical status. Achieving clear outcomes through informed consent depends on patients acquiring full awareness and understanding of treatment so they can either accept or decline medical care.^[33]

Medics need to provide comprehensive information during this duty. The ethical standards of cosmetic medicine determine that operators of cosmetic procedures must provide complete disclosure about procedure costs and risks and methods to patients.^[19]

Academic discussions have emerged to determine if informing patients about medical procedures stems from legal requirements or stems from a contractual agreement. Jurists support the view that public disclosure laws make this duty legal because most legislation requires clinics to inform patients about potential procedures. Physicians practicing in Jordan must provide information to patients according to the provisions of the Medical and Health Liability Law No. 25 of 2018. According to a different perspective doctors must inform patients because this duty exists under the terms of the medical contract that physicians need to fulfill.

Every classification of medical situation demands the essential duty for doctors to educate patients about their condition. The physician must notify patients about their medical condition type and nature while describing proposed treatments and health outcomes and disclosing any dangers involved in intervention refusal.^[20]

The judicial system of Jordan confirms the existence of this medical obligation. According to Amman Criminal

Conciliation Court judgments the legislator established medical standards through a duty of enlightenment exclusively for physicians concerning patient and family medical procedure information.

A French court decided to annul the surgical contract when a physician failed to provide necessary information about upcoming surgery procedures leading to a breach of consent obligations according to Halepas *et al.*^[28].

A physician only needs to provide information about typical foreseeable risks to patients according to the French Court of Cassation. A physician remains free from responsibility when risks connected to surgery remain minimal although they choose not to share improbable risks. During cosmetic surgical procedures the physician maintains legal responsibility to reveal every possible risk including infrequent ones since patients need complete and conscious knowledge of the procedure thus excluding surgeries meant to address minor physical imperfections such as those present in a 66-year-old adult woman^[16]. Therefore, the duty of the cosmetic surgeon to inform the patient prior to the medical intervention is legally binding and does not depend upon the existence of a contract between the physician and patient. Duty requires complete and detailed disclosure. Upon giving some information to the patient, there must not be any deliberate omission of information that the physician may deem relevant in helping the patient decide whether to accept or reject the medical procedure.

Section Three: Integrity of the Cosmetic Surgeon and Avoiding Exploitation of the Patient's Needs

Medical practice depends on integrity as its essential core ethical principle. Medical professionals must accept this fundamental duty of integrity as per human ethics^[22]. Physicians must practice their profession honorably because the dedication to nobility represents medicine better than viewing it merely as a money-making business^[16].

Physicians who uphold medical integrity must refrain from taking advantage of their patients' illnesses for their own benefit or financial gain. Jordanian legal requirements establish that physicians cannot utilize their patients' medical requirements to their advantage and any misconduct counts as insubordination of medical practice professional standards^[21].

The ethical principle has received judicial validation from French courts. The court convicted a cosmetic surgeon for breaking patient disclosure requirements while neglecting proper counseling before deliberately deceiving patients under professional ethical standards^[17].

A Paris Court of Appeals determined that a cosmetic surgeon breached his duty by conducting an operation to eliminate facial scars from a patient because he lacked certainty about results and had professional colleagues caution against it. Due to poor risk evaluation the patient received extreme physical damage that exceeded the minimal benefits of improvement they expected.

Medical professionals breach their professional integrity through deception as well as failure to follow colleague

advice according to judge-validated French legal standards. The main issue in this situation revolved around the physician trying to provide false information to his patient. A surcharge of financial benefits was linked to the surgeon ignoring his colleagues' professional advice against surgery and this caused him to become legally responsible for the surgical failure.

Section Four: The Cosmetic Surgeon's Duty Not to Disclose Patient Secrets

While the obligation of confidentiality deals with the protection of disclosed information, informed consent deals with communication transparency. The medical secret falls under any information uncovered by physicians from patient interaction in their practice that harms patients or family members because of its inherent nature or connected facts and circumstances^[11]. As physicians conduct their work with patients' cosmetic surgeons specifically gain access to private patient information that medical ethics demands to remain undisclosed^[16]. The absolute duty to protect medical confidentiality stands as an essential moral responsibility which cosmetic surgeons need to observe according to Mariani *et al.*^[10]. One essential element of trust in cosmetic surgery is patient confidentiality^[18].

The Jordanian Medical and Health Liability Law No. 25 of 2018 includes Article 8(h) which declares:

The healthcare provider cannot disclose secrets of their service recipient which become known to them through professional work or associated practice regardless of whether the recipient shared the secret, or the provider discovered it independently.

The court case in Jordan is an important example of this principle: A cosmetic surgeon was sued for revealing a secret about a well-known female patient. This became a secret that the patient had the clear right to keep private, and its disclosure had damaging effects on her social life. The court ruled in favor of the patient, awarding her just compensation for the consequential damage she had suffered.^[13]

As a rule Jordanian medical practices ban patient confidentiality breaches but still allow particular disclosure exceptions based on the following criteria:

1. The healthcare provider can disclose information when a patient makes such a request through written consent.
2. The revelation becomes permissible because it benefits the spouse but must be accompanied by direct personal communication.
3. A disclosure becomes necessary to prevent a crime or report such instances yet must involve the correct official authority in this process.
4. The healthcare provider must share the information when law requires them to do so.
5. The disclosure of information becomes necessary before the Higher Technical Committee According to the regulation.

The Paris Court of Appeals displayed a permissible exception of patient confidentiality when it delivered the following statement:

The Paris Court of Appeals recognizes that physicians must maintain patient confidentiality, but they should not lose their right to testify in court for criminal offenses they allegedly assisted in according to the research paper of Hibler and Avram^[23].

As a cosmetic surgeon the researcher considers maintaining patient confidentiality as a more profound responsibility than other medical professions. The intense personal character of information which cosmetic surgeons encounter in their practice causes this exception because they discuss physical aspects of patients or personal information during consultations.

Section Two: Guarantees for Respecting the Principles of Medical Ethics in Cosmetic Surgery

Under the larger framework of general medical ethics, the guarantees for respecting cosmetic surgery principles of medical ethics exist. The guarantees establish two fundamental elements demonstrated in the following two subsections.

Subsection One: The Existence of Entities Responsible for Ensuring Compliance with Medical Ethics Principles
The Jordanian legislation has established the Minister of Health to establish the Medical and Health Standards Committee to supervise medical profession ethical standards. The committee receives directions from the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Health according to Harris *et al.*^[3]. The committee establishes subcommittees that maintain jurisdiction over every medical specialty to create regulations that indicate essential service provider requirements as well as proper service delivery methods.^[12] Medical ethics oversight together with cosmetic surgery ethics falls under the jurisdiction of a Higher Technical Committee appointed by Jordanian legislation. The Higher Technical Committee consists of five specialist physicians together with two dental specialists and a pharmacist and a nurse and a representative from health professions whose members possess ten years' experience in their medical fields. A legal advisor working for the Ministry of Health belongs to the Higher Technical Committee.^[6] The committee has a duty to assess complaints from patients or their heirs or guardians to either the Minister or the relevant syndicate about service provider conduct. The committee creates decisions about complaints which both the Minister and relevant syndicate receive after submitting.^[8]

Subsection Two: The Existence of Penalties for Violating Medical Ethics Principles

The medical profession monitors cosmetic surgeon violations of ethical standards which result in penalties for such breaches.^[9] Medical ethics violations in cosmetic surgery can result in penalties which the Jordanian legislator has clearly defined. Medical ethic violations generate penalties from the legislator who sets both minimum and maximum allowable amounts for fines. The

judge gets to determine the precise fine amount freely by choosing any point within the established range or staying at one of the designated limits.

The law sets 2,000 dinars as a minimum penalty while the maximum fine for such breach reaches 5,000 dinars. The applicable fine for surgeons who neglect patient information ranges from between 3,000 to 5,000 dinars per incident according to Mulyadi *et al.*^[11]. Fines are applied to cosmetic surgeons when they take advantage of patients' medical state or release private patient details to others. The researcher strongly suggests that the Jordanian legislation should implement more than monetary sanctions when ethical rules are broken. The effectiveness of medical ethics and deterrence requires both custodial sentences in addition to existing financial penalties.

CONCLUSION

The researcher has finalized her study through multiple findings and recommendations as presented herein:

First: Findings

Cosmetic surgeries exist as a group of surgical treatments for physical appearance which address visible birth defects that lower personal and moral standards. A precise medical specialization is required for the surgeon during each procedure.

In therapeutic cosmetic surgeries the physician holds a duty to show prudent caution.

Medical practitioners performing enhanced medical procedures bear an obligation to achieve a successful outcome.

Respecting patient autonomy, obtaining informed consent, keeping information private, and charging fairly and openly are all ethical requirements for cosmetic surgery. The protection of ethical principles in cosmetic surgery depends on official bodies which enforce medical ethical standards together with penalties that penalize violations of these ethical standards.

Second: Recommendations

A legal definition of cosmetic surgeries should be introduced by the Jordanian legislator to establish clear distinctions between therapeutic procedures and enhancement procedures.

The Jordanian legislative body should define medical responsibility for physicians who perform therapy enhancer cosmetic treatments.

A comprehensive medical and health ethics system needs to be issued by the Jordanian legislator, so each medical specialty maintains ethical standards.

To enhance medical ethics compliance the Jordanian legislator should avoid setting penalties solely as monetary fines because sanctions that limit liberty would provide better ethical standards enforcement.

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