Botox Over Baghdad

Rebecca Santana, AP

Dr. Abbas al-Sahan's patient wasn't a war victim. She didn't have a scar that needed cosmetic surgery. All she wanted was a cute nose. And she got it.

Speaking after the surgery, bandages and swelling gone, 23-year-old Sarah Saad Abdul-Hameed was ecstatic. Friends who visited “were surprised with the change in my face,” she said. “They compared my nose to Nicole Kidman's!”

Even in the worst spasms of violence that followed the 2003 U.S.-led invasion, cosmetic surgery didn't go out of style. Now, as the country has quieted down, nose jobs, Botox and liposuction are all the rage. Al-Sahan, one of Baghdad's premier plastic surgeons, said he averages about 20 cosmetic surgeries a week — 70 percent on women. During the height of the fighting, reconstructive surgery for the wounded made up the bulk of his practice, but now most of it is cosmetics unrelated to the war, he said.

“When there's a good security situation and good economic improvement of the country, the work will grow,” he said.

Interest in plastic surgery has blossomed since the fall of Saddam Hussein's dictatorship, and the end of economic sanctions that isolated Iraqis from the influences and pop culture of the outside world. Also, doctors who fled the violence are trickling back.

But availability of cosmetic surgery is limited. al-Sahan says fewer than half a dozen cosmetic surgeons operate in the country, and patients have to provide their own Botox or silicone. Most of Baghdad's cosmetic surgeons play dual roles: they do reconstructive surgery, mostly on war-wounded patients, at government hospitals, and cosmetic surgeries at private hospitals.

The cosmetic surgeries tend to be their bigger earners because patients pay cash — around $600 for a nose job. Breast augmentation costs $1,200, and clients must import the silicone from abroad. Botox, injected to relax muscles and head off wrinkles, can be found in Iraqi pharmacies.

Demand cuts across all religious divides, but all the same, Iraq being an overwhelmingly Muslim country, some have inevitably sought guidance from the Grand Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani, the country's most revered Shiite religious figure. The verdict on his website? Hair implants are preferred over a wig, which can fall off during prayer. Liposuction to remove fat, and surgery to make breasts smaller or bigger, are okay as long as female patients go to a woman doctor.

But cosmetic surgeons in Baghdad say patients rarely raise the religious question or demand a particular gender of surgeon. Many bring pictures of famous people they want to look like — Lebanese pop stars Nancy Ajram or Elissa are the most popular.

Cosmetic surgery requires an artist's touch, says al-Sahan. “If you have no art in your brain and your hand, I don't think you can do aesthetic surgery,” he said. “No nose is like another nose. Every patient is a particular case.”

A 30-year-old woman said she was having trouble with a prospective suitor's mother who didn't like her nose. “I am getting older and time is running out. One should take care of oneself to look more beautiful,” she said, adding she saw no religious issue at stake.

“"Day after day, the number of clients is increasing,” said Iraqi doctor Falah Abdul Hussein al-Shimmari, who runs an outpatient clinic in Baghdad. “Iraqis were deprived before of such cosmetic services because they were unable to travel,” he said. “But after the war, there has been some openness to the outside world. People are becoming interested in having such plastic surgeries.”

Another change is that doctors, one of the most targeted professions for kidnapping during the insurgency, are coming back from self-imposed exile. Al-Shimmari spent 2005-2007 in Lebanon, dubbed the plastic surgery capital of the Middle East. But security is still a concern. Al-Sahan will not advertise his clinic address or the hours he works at the hospital in case kidnappers have targeted him.

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