

alone by the senior author (DS). Both pre- and post-operative (>12-month follow-up) Vectra 3D images (Canfield Scientific, Parsippany, NJ) were assessed using Haystack Artificial Intelligence Software (Haystack AI, New York, NY). Facial attractiveness (score 1-10) and apparent age were predicted. Paired t-tests were used to compare age and attractiveness scores before and after surgery. Multivariate linear regression was performed to identify factors associated with age and attractiveness scores.

Results: Forty patients receiving rhinoplasty met the study criteria (average age 48.3). Overall, rhinoplasty was associated with increases in AI-rated attractiveness (+0.58, $p = 0.004$) and decreases in perceived age relative to the patient's true age (-1.62 years, $p = 0.021$). Greater decreases in post-operative perceived age were achieved in patients who appeared older than their actual age pre-operatively ($p = 0.04$). AI age predictions were also closer to true patient age post-operatively (+1.71 years) than they were pre-operatively (+3.33 years).

Conclusion: Facial recognition software was successfully implemented to evaluate improvements in perceived age and attractiveness in patients undergoing aesthetic rhinoplasty. Using this technology, patients were found to appear more attractive and younger after rhinoplasty. Additionally, age reversal was greatest among patients who appeared older than their actual age at the time of surgery.

QS7

Does Genital Self-image Correspond With Sexual Health Before And After Vaginoplasty

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Purpose: Improvements in mental health and quality of life are well documented for transgender patients following vaginoplasty. Patient-reported outcomes (PROs) regarding sexual health are lacking in this intervention, or have not been validated in transgender patients.

Methods: A community advisory board of transgender women informed an anonymous online survey utilizing PROs for those who were contemplative of (pre-) and post-vaginoplasty. They were recruited on online platforms not associated with an individual institution. Survey measures included the Female Genital Self-Image Scale (FGSIS) and Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System (PROMIS) sexual health measures. Welch approximation t-tests were performed for FGSIS and PROMIS questions using Bonferroni correction.

Results: 687 transgender patients pre-vaginoplasty ($n = 522$, 76%) and post-vaginoplasty ($n = 165$, 24%) responded. In PROMIS measures, the postoperative cohort reported higher ability to orgasm ($p = 0.0003$), satisfaction with sex life ($p = 0.001$), pleasure in sex life ($p = 0.002$), use of lubricant ($p < 0.0001$), and scar interfere with sexual satisfaction ($p < 0.0001$). FGSIS total score was higher among postoperative patients (27.8 ± 6.0) than preoperative patients (17.8 ± 5.3) ($p < 0.0001$). Using Spearman's rho, no significant correlation between FGSIS total score and any PROMIS sub-sectional measures was observed for either cohort. 193 patients (133 preoperative, 60 postoperative) reported their responses about sex being influenced by the Covid-19 crisis.

Conclusion: Patients who are contemplating vaginoplasty have worse sexual health and genital self-image than those who have had vaginoplasty. FGSIS scores did not correlate with PROMIS sexual health measures when controlling for prior vaginoplasty, demonstrating that sexual health is multimodal for each individual patient.

QS8

Analysis of the Whole Transcriptome in Breast Cancer Patients Undergoing Radiotherapy and Breast Reconstruction

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