

Enhancing Beauty with Botox: A Maqasid al-Shari'ah Perspective

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Abstract: *Many women employ various methods to enhance their beauty and attractiveness, with Botox being a popular choice. Consequently, numerous beauty clinics now offer Botox therapy, despite its potential side effects. This article aims to explore Botox therapy for beauty from the perspective of maqasid al-shari'ah. The study was conducted at a beauty clinic (referred to as XD) using field research methods, including interviews and literature review. Data were analyzed descriptively through the lens of maqasid al-shari'ah. The study found that Botox therapy at the XD clinic is used to address health issues, particularly those related to muscle failure. Additionally, it is utilized for aesthetic purposes, such as reducing facial wrinkles. However, frequent or improperly performed Botox treatments can pose risks to patients. From the perspective of maqasid al-shari'ah, Botox use is closely linked to the preservation of life (hifz al-nafs). Thus, Botox can be considered permissible (mubah), especially for medical reasons. For purely cosmetic purposes without medical necessity, it is deemed undesirable (makruh). It is crucial that Botox procedures are performed by qualified professionals.*

Introduction

Beauty is the dream of every woman in the world. Because beauty is the privilege of every woman (Kazim, S. *et al.*, 2023). Beauty is not only a standard measure, but also perfect, including physical, mental, or personality (*inner beauty*). Even since childhood, girls have been taught to have expectations and dreams to take care of themselves in terms of body, attitude, clothing, to appearance. Therefore, for a woman to be considered beautiful inside and out, appearance is indeed very important (Chinta *et al.*, 2023).

Unfortunately, some people judge if the beautiful woman also needs total beauty care (Seemadevi Kadam *et al.*, 2014). In the sense that beauty is expensive. According to ZAP data (2024), there are 3 criteria for beautiful women Indonesian women, namely: smooth-faced (30.7%), *well-dressed* (16.4%), and glowing-faced (16.3%) (ZAP, 2024). Then there is an attitude that is used as a standard by certain circles that makes people around him feel at least following the trend that has become a *goal*, for example, cosmetic therapy injections *Botulinum toxin* (Botox).

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Botox injectable therapy is widely used for medical and cosmetic purposes. In medical practice, it is often used to treat the problem of excessive sweating, lazy eyes, neck spasms, and overactive bladder. Meanwhile, in cosmetic practice, Botox injection therapy is often used to disguise and hide lines on the face, and wrinkles and overcome the problem of split ends (Abelsson & Willman, 2021).

More than that, behind the benefits of Botox injection therapy several important things should be known by the community, especially among Muslims. Botox injection therapy does contain dangerous toxic ingredients (Yiannakopoulou, 2015). However, Botox injection therapy has been known to be relatively safe, and effective and does not cause serious side effects. Side effects caused are sequelae obtained after Botulinum toxin injection which include pain, edema, erythema, ecchymoses, and short-term hypoesthesia (Vartanian & Dayan, 2005a).

The practice of administering Botox injections can produce some side effects for patients who receive them. First, Botox injections for cosmetic purposes usually do not produce life-threatening side effects. The risk of complications can be minimized by conducting a thorough examination of the patient's medical history and by using appropriate doses and injection techniques. Secondly, there is a chance that Botox injections can cause more serious side effects. This can occur due to systemic diffusion of Botulinum toxin in patients, which has the potential to seriously impair health. Therefore, it is important to provide a complete understanding of all possible negative impacts, mechanisms of occurrence, and ways to prevent them (Witmanowski & Błochowiak, 2020a).

People are responsible for safeguarding their spiritual well-being and survival; therefore, Islam mandates the attainment of basic needs, including food, drink, clothing, shelter, health, and other necessities. There are also legal principles such as *al-Qishash* (appropriate punishment), *al-Diyah* (fine), and *al-Kaffarah* (ransom) for cases of abuse of life. Directing or using the soul to cause harm is prohibited and forbidden, and every individual is responsible for keeping himself safe from harm (Helim, 2019, hlm. 25–26).

Previous research has often discussed different perspectives on self-care, including identifying and adhering to one's beauty standards. In a study by (Kasnogalu 2021), it was mentioned that based on the understanding of women in Turkey, aging involves both physical and psychosocial aspects, and they perceive aging by considering their cultural perspectives and experiences. Their perception of aging includes social and interactive aspects, which are not always related to physical changes or health issues. Conversely, women in Tehran and Karaj, as discussed in a study by (Aminia and McCormack 2021), view menopause as an extended period during which women evaluate their lives within the patriarchal culture of Iran, including fears of menopause being medicalized as a sign of aging and approaching death. Moreover, they utilize menopausal time to negotiate different relationships with their husbands by resisting beauty norms, discussing sex for the first time, and refusing sexual intercourse in certain situations.

In contrast to the situation in Malaysia, according to research by (Menon 2019), cosmetic surgeons in Malaysia serve as cosmopolitan

intermediaries in spreading transnational beauty standards. They define preferences by distinguishing between "unnatural Caucasian" beauty and "natural Asian" beauty, as well as translating ideal beauty standards into reality. Their expertise in understanding the physical and cultural limitations of patients gives them an advantage in the transnational industry and provides insights into the dynamics of regional power and emerging identities in a transnational context. Unlike the views of modern women who feel compelled to meet contemporary beauty standards leading to cosmetic surgery, which is a radical form of beauty treatment becoming increasingly popular worldwide, artificial beauty, despite its global popularity, remains widely unaccepted in society. This presents a paradox where unrealistic beauty standards and the medicalization of appearance popularize cosmetic surgery, while many negative attitudes are also influenced by these beauty standards (Bonell, Sarah., Barlow, Fiona Kate., and Griffiths, Scott. 2021).

Eventually, Today's society has generally believed that to achieve an attractive and attractive appearance, they must be active in meeting the tertiary needs of caring for their skin. One method that is growing in popularity is through beauty therapy, especially Botox injectable therapy, which is done more than 3 million times each year (Witmanowski & Blochowiak, 2020b). However, according to the perspective of *maqashid al-shari'a*, such needs cannot be considered primary needs. As a result, many people are influenced by the advertising promotion of Botox injections as well as without considering the potential side effects of doing such therapy.

Likewise, the development of Islamic law (fiqh) is very flexible and depends on the context, because the interpretation of the text by a fiqh expert is influenced by his experience and life situation (Musyafaah *et al.*, 2021). As a result, today it is not uncommon for the products of fiqh law to contain many differences of opinion. This happens because of different interpretations of concepts such as *lafdz al-'am*, *lafdz al-isytirak*, *haqiqi*, *majazi*, and the like (Junaidi, 2021, Page 109). Despite the fatwa of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI, 2020) states that the law may be with conditions, it does not rule out the possibility that most people do not know much about the side effects caused by undergoing the therapy and potentially pose a danger to patients. However, there are still many beauty clinics that offer botox therapy among the XD clinics (initials). Based on this, this article aims to discuss botox therapy for beauty in XD clinic from the perspective of *maqasid al-shari'ah*.

Method

In this study, researchers used a qualitative approach. This is field research conducted in XD Clinic (initial). Situated in the Pati Residency area, Central Java. Data collection involved the use of interview techniques, observation, and documentation. Interviews were conducted with clinic doctors who practice and understand the effects of using botox. Observations were made to understand how the clinic reserved the patient in using botox. The documentation used to obtain data about the use of Botox in the world of medicine and Islamic law (*maqasid al-shari'ah*). The collected data was analyzed descriptively using the theory of *maqasid al-shari'ah*.

Results and Discussion

The History of Botox

A German national who was also a physician, Justin Kerner, in the early nineteenth century (1817–1822) conducted a study using *Botulinum Neurotoxins* (BoNT) by calling it a 'sausage' because of its ability to multiply in canned processed meat products. Further research in 1928 was continued by Edward Snipe who succeeded in isolating purified neurotoxins and in 1949 succeeded in elucidating the mechanism of action, including blockage of neuromuscular transmission (Berry, 2021).

The first human study was conducted by Alan Scott in 1973. An ophthalmologist gave BoNT-A injections to extra-ocular muscles to treat squint (*strabismus*) in 1981. In 1985 Scott published further research on *blepharospasm*, in which the eyelid blinks involuntarily (Berry, 2021).

The determination of who uses BoNT-A for cosmetic practices is a matter of debate puzzle. Many experts cite the important contribution of the Carruthers Husband-Wife Team (1992) who used BoNT to treat *blepharospasm* in patients from ophthalmologist Jean who reported a decrease in skin wrinkles around the eyes. The Carruthers team also understood and harnessed the potential of botulinum as well as penicillin.

Approval from the FDA (*Food and Drug Administration*; United States) for cosmetic use of Botox was granted in April 2002, which is limited to *the glabellar area* only. In September 2013, BoNT-A was approved for use to address wrinkles around the eyes, called wrinkles (*crow's feet area*). It is important for all parties, both doctors and patients, that at this time, use in other areas is still considered a use outside of official indications (Berry, 2021).

Botox Injectable Therapy at XD Beauty Clinic

XD Clinic is a health and beauty clinic that serves one of the modern beauty therapies, namely Botox injection therapy. XD Clinic is located in the Pati Residency area, Central Java which has been operating since 2021. XD Clinic does not open branches in other areas, and to date has 8 nurses and 2 aesthetic doctors who are expert, skilled, and certified.

In addition to serving doctor consultations and Botox injection therapy, XD Clinic serves several other modern beauty therapies, such as *Facials, Lasers, IPL, Skin Boosters, Fillers, and Threadlifts*. Operational opening hours are every day from 09.00-16.00 WIB. Patients can register by making a reservation for registration in advance via *WhatsApp*, to be able to get an appointment with a doctor and do beauty therapy.

Every day XD clinic can serve 15-20 patients who offer Botox injection therapy outside of other beauty therapies. Botox injection therapy is still a *prima donna* in the XD clinic because the effectiveness of the results obtained by patients is commensurate with the costs incurred. For one Botox injection therapy, adolescent patients need 10 units to overcome wrinkles in an area with a price range of Rp 1,250,000 to Rp 1,500,000. Elderly patients sometimes need 20 units to be able to overcome the problem of wrinkles. So the needs of each individual are certainly not the same as the needs of others (K. XD, Interview, February 3, 2024).

Being beautiful is something that all women want. Moreover, the definition of beautiful according to Indonesian women is very diverse, they have various ethnicities, races, and different cultural backgrounds. Every woman has her view of what makes them feel beautiful. Indonesian women still prioritize face and body as things to pay attention to be beautiful. According to ZAP data (2023), having a clean and smooth face is considered by Indonesian women as something that makes them feel beautiful (ZAP, 2023). The face is a part of the body that is usually first seen by others and can have an impact on the first impression of women. Thus, problems with facial skin can cause insecurity for most Indonesian women (ZAP, 2023).

In detail, Botox itself is a brand of beauty products, namely BOTOX® which has long been used for medical and cosmetic purposes in various parts of the country. *Clostridium botulinum* is a rod-shaped gram-positive anaerobic bacterium that produces BoNT (*Botulinum Neuro Toxins*), having seven different subtypes (A, B, C, D, E, F, G). Types A, B, and E are generally used in humans, while type A is most commonly used for cosmetic injections (Sarkar & Nair, 2020). This definition is brief and we can note the statement of doctors at the XD clinic who explain the meaning of Botox injection therapy, as follows: “...So botox has been used throughout the world for medical purposes, only in Indonesia it is less familiar. Botox is a brand name, yes, the content is *Clostridium botulinum* he is the original toxin, it works he weakens muscles, so the target is muscle ...” (K. XD, Interview, February 3, 2024).

Medical indications of Botox injectable therapy are used to treat several diseases associated with muscle malfunction (Small, 2014a). Low-dose injections of *purified Botulinum toxin* will inhibit a substance called *acetylcholine* by nerve cells that function to signal contraction (*muscle contraction*). The process of releasing *acetylcholine* as a *neurotransmitter agent* will be inhibited by Botox that has been injected into the muscle, which ultimately causes muscle failure to receive contraction signals from the brain. As a result, the patient will feel regardless of the symptoms he is experiencing. In other words, Botox injection therapy is a muscle-relaxing agent or *therapeutic muscle-relaxing agent* (van Loghem, t.t.). Most examples of medical cases that can be treated include various forms of dystonia or stiffness, spasticity, cerebral palsy in infants, hemifacial spasm, tics or conditions where movement is out of control, tremors, bladder motility disorders, gastrointestinal tract (Dressler & Johnson, 2022), different forms of pain (Jabbari, t.t.), *Blepharospasm* or eye twitching, *Stiff-Person Syndrome* (Truong *et al.*, 2023) Namely an autoimmune disease that causes stiffness in the muscles of the body and stomach, and also in the condition of *hyperhidrosis*, which is a condition in which the body produces excessive sweating (Seo, 2017). The statement of doctors at XD clinic, as follows, emphasizes how Botox works and is used in terms of medical practice:

“Now if for medical purposes, usually if there are muscle cramps, muscle spasms, even crossed eyes because muscles that are not normal there are spasms, can be injected with botox, in the hope that with muscle weakening it will relax the muscles, useful for the conditions 2 above...”

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“So it's a toxin, yes, the effect should not be good, but the bad effect is also useful in certain conditions...”

“For example, there are so many medical reasons, one of which is for hyperhidrosis in the palms, in the armpits can also be, the toxins weaken the sweat glands so that the armpits are dry and have no body odor, the hands are also not hyperhidrosis anymore...”(K. XD, Interview, February 3, 2024).

In addition to medical purposes, Botox injectable therapy is intended for cosmetics(van Loghem, t.t.). Cosmetically, the use of Botox injectable therapy is used to treat wrinkle problems, especially in the facial area(Small, 2014b). *Wrinkles* or wrinkles that are often the focus of Botox injection therapy treatment itself have several types including wrinkles that usually appear such as *Forehead lines* or forehead lines that are lines that run horizontally across the top of the T-zone, *Worry lines* or concern lines that are lines that form the number "eleven" between the eyebrows, *Bunny lines* or rabbit lines which are scratches on the bridge of the nose horizontally between the eyes, *Crow's feet* or *crow's feet* are lines that radiate from the outer corners of the eyes, *Laugh lines* or laugh lines are lines also called nasolabial folds, which form parentheses around the upper lip when smiling or laughing, *Lip lines* or Lip lines are lines that form a vertical line around the mouth, *Marionette lines* are lines that frame the chin vertically, and when the cheeks droop, jaw wrinkles form(Sarkar & Nair, 2020).

More easily and clearly, the doctor at the XD clinic explained that:

“Botox injectable therapy for the face for example. Our face will move from the muscles, yes, the muscles if they move on for a long time² make the skin also move well the skin that moves² continues to eventually cause lines² which we know as wrinkles...”

“Botox works in the moving facial muscles, when we express our face, wrinkles arise, with botox, the muscles weaken automatically when moved without moving, the muscles become the skin, it doesn't move, so it's smooth, there are no wrinkles...”(K. XD, Interview, February 3, 2024).

Botox injectable therapy does not have its procedure in practice. The process of Botox injection therapy will usually only take between 10-15 minutes and should only be done by an aesthetic doctor(Jaspers *et al.*, 2011). There is no special preparation in this Botox injection therapy, usually before the injection, the aesthetic doctor will make the patient lie down and then carry out topical anesthesia procedures, namely anesthesia procedures by applying drugs in the form of ointments containing anesthetics. The aesthetic doctor will then mark the *point area* to be injected and confirm back to the patient the *point area* that will be done for botox injection therapy. The patient will feel slight pain when the injection is little by little inserted through *the Intramuscular* or inserts drugs or drug preparations into the muscle, then the aesthetic doctor will give an anesthetic swab on the surface of the skin to reduce pain(Binti Sajuri, t.t.). After Botox injection therapy is done, the results can be seen between 4 and 5 days after therapy. Patients who use Botox injection therapy will feel a special impression where the wrinkles on their faces will be much reduced, and result in them looking 5-10 years younger than

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the previous age. The procedure regarding Botox injectable therapy is again explained by the aesthetic doctor of XD Clinic as follows:

"...Actually, it is directly injected normally, just because of the aesthetic procedure so that the patient is comfortable we use topical anesthesia first. Without any particular preparation, yes..."(K. XD, Interview, February 3, 2024)

Injectable Botox therapy is not allowed in individuals who have *hypersensitivity* or allergy to Botulinum toxin A or human albumin. In addition, Botox is not recommended in those who have *neuromuscular disorders or diseases*, such as *myasthenia gravis*, *multiple sclerosis*, and *Eaton Lambert syndrome* because Botox injections will potentially worsen the symptoms of existing diseases (Vartanian & Dayan, 2005b). Botox injectable therapy should also not be given during pregnancy and lactation. Because the FDA classifies Botox as a category C drug, that indicates that its safety profile during pregnancy has not been thoroughly evaluated (Vartanian & Dayan, 2005b).

Although fairly safe and also with all forms of benefits, Botox injection therapy has some side effects that not many people know about. Side effects that are temporary and harmless are usually well-localized, *reversible*, or easily reverted to their original form, and are limited that occur within a few days after injection, and usually disappear without any additional treatment. Most are side effects at the injection site (Witmanowski & Blochowiak, 2020b). Side effects caused are bruises on the *lateral canthal*. Other side effects include *blepharoptosis*, persistent eyebrow asymmetry after *touch-ups*, headaches, *eyebrow ptosis*, *diplopia*, *ectropion*, *lagophthalmos*, and *xerophthalmia* can also occur after Botox injectable therapy (Kroumpouzou *et al.*, 2021). A unique side effect is that users of Botox injection therapy must come back for renewal therapy after 4-6 months just to rejuvenate their skin. The more often patients do this Botox injection therapy, the tendency towards resistance to Botox injection therapy is higher. Ultimately, patients resistant to Botox injectable therapy require shorter injection intervals and higher doses per injection therapy session (Vartanian & Dayan, 2005b). This statement is in line with the explanation of the aesthetic doctor at the XD clinic who said:

"...Maybe they just take it quickly, the skin becomes without wrinkles, looks glowing because there is no muscle movement, right, although if too often Botox can also be resistant so it no longer affects if injected with Botox. The patient wants it again and again because it is good in advance in their opinion. Although there are side effects as well. Because the moving muscle triggers the production of natural collagen, if in botox automatically that triggers collagen does not exist so yes collagen production decreases..."

"...if it is resistant, it must be changed the brand of the product or type of toxin so that there is type A, or B..."(K. XD, Interview, February 3, 2024).

The recommendation for post-Botox injection therapy according to the XD clinic aesthetic doctor is that patients should not do activities that have something to do with heat, such as cooking, going to a sauna, or basking in the

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hot sun. Because it will cause the Botox injection not to function optimally, which means wrinkles in the *point area* will reappear after exposure to heat.

The feeling of wanting to look always beautiful is an instinct that exists in everyone. This instinct, if not guided by knowledge and wisdom from Allah SWT, allows a person to forget himself, follow passions, be ungrateful, and be able to violate the limits of the permissible Shari'a. Because of fascination and a high desire to be looked at young:

“...*If after botox patients work out a lot or often overheat, for example cooking 2 hot steam, usually the effect of botox becomes faster to disappear, sauna too...*”(K. XD, *Interview*, February 3, 2024).

Botox injection therapy is a safe treatment modality, however, although some complications can occur after Botox injection therapy, they can still be minimized with a systematic approach between aesthetic doctors and patients before performing Botox injection therapy with a deep history of the ins and outs of Botox injection therapy.

Botox Injection Therapy from the Maqasid al-Shari'ah Perspective

The feeling of wanting to always look beautiful is an instinct that exists inside everyone. This instinct if not guided by the knowledge and wisdom of Allah SWT, will allow a person to forget himself, follow lust, not be grateful, and will violate the limits of sharia that Allah SWT has outlined. Because they are fascinated and have a high desire to be seen as youthful and beautiful, some can do anything even though they are forced to spend a lot of money(*The Dark Side of Occupation within the Context of Modern-Day Beauty Pageants*, t.t.). The situation is worse when social media plays a role, giving a picture, of who is said to be beautiful, attractive facial criteria, perfect body fit, and so on(Castillo-Abdul *et al.*, 2021). While the consideration of a person's good and bad in the sight of Allah is based on his faith and piety.

Islam teaches that humans can maintain beauty and health(Mohd Sabri Mohd Arip *et al.*, 2023). The Prophet SAW himself taught that we all try to eliminate the disgrace that is in us, maintain beauty, look neat, and be liked by anyone who interacts. Maintaining a healthy body by maintaining food and practicing a clean and healthy lifestyle (PHBS), in addition to reducing the risk of disease problems such as heart, *diabetes*, and so on, PHBS makes a person look fresh and fit.

In the context of self-adornment, especially for wives who aim to please their husbands, it is a must. Imam al-Tabari narrated from Abu Isaac's wife that once he had been to the house of Sayyidatina Aisha, while Abu Ishak's wife at that time was a beautiful girl. Then Abu Ishak's wife asked Sayyidatina Aisha, "How is a woman who adorns her face for the benefit of her husband?" So Sayyidatina Aisha replied; "Eliminate all the ugliness that is in you wherever possible".

However, in decorating it is necessary to pay attention to several things so as not to go out of the foundation of the Sharia that Allah Almighty has outlined. *First*, the material used for the decoration should be free from dubious or animal-like elements or contain unclean things; *Secondly*, the material used should be harmless; *Third*, do not be excessive to change the creation of Allah SWT, and *Fourth*, the decoration should be with clean and good intentions

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because decoration becomes forbidden if the intention is to *tabarruj* like the ignorant people that are excessive attitude and based on the purpose of *riya'*, and wants to be praised by humans. Because the Quran itself describes people who deliberately change Allah's creation regarding body parts or bodies are the influence and incitement of Satan. As Allah Almighty says in the Qur'an:

“I will lead them astray, arouse their empty wishful thinking, tell them (to cut off the ears of their animals) until they completely cut them off, and tell them (to change God's creation) to completely change them.” Who makes Satan his protector other than God has suffered a real loss” (Qs al-Nisa 119)

The question is to what extent the use of Botox injectable therapy for cosmetic purposes is equated with transforming God's creation as described in the verse.

In solving something that has no reason to establish the law, the role of *maqasid al-shari'a* is necessary, because *maqasid al-shari'a* is a testament to understanding the text of the Qur'an and Hadith. In addition, *maqasid al-shari'a* also aims to preserve the benefit of mankind and can provide solutions to contradictory the *nash* (Sa & Zuraidah, 2023). In short, *maqasid al-shari'a* is a way of concluding with the law of prioritizing human benefit (Wijaya, 2015).

The Prophet (peace be upon him) has given valuable lessons to his ummah through several hadiths that read:

“Ibn Mas'ud (r.a) said that I heard the Prophet (peace be upon him) prosecute women who shave their foreheads and thin their teeth for beauty because they are changing Allah's creation. (Hadith Narrated by Muslims).”

The Prophet (peace be upon him) said:

“The Prophet (peace be upon him) decreed women who thin their teeth to look beautiful by changing Allah's creation. (Hadith narrated by Muttafaqun 'Alaih).”

The Prophet (peace be upon him) said:

“The Prophet (peace be upon him) condemned women who tattooed and asked to be tattooed, as well as women who sharpened their teeth and who asked to be sharpened their teeth. (Hadith narrated by Ahmad, Abu Dawud, al-Nasa'i, and Ibn Majah)”

So far if Botox injection therapy is a cylinder with the prohibition of tattoo images, sharpening teeth, and shaving the forehead which is considered excessive in decoration and included in the category of changing the creation of Allah SWT, then according to Sheikh Yusuf al-Qaradawi in the book *al-Halal wa al-Haram* states these actions can be considered excessive in dressing up and contrary to the values of Islamic teachings. He expressly stated that the act of Muslims who perform cosmetic surgery for beauty is the influence of Western materialistic culture so that they can spend a lot of money and endure all the pain to undergo cosmetic surgery treatment to beautify members such as nose, eyes, and eyebrows is an act that falls into the category of deeds cursed by Allah and His Messenger (Binti Sajuri, t.t.). Some scholars agree with Sheikh Yusuf al-Qaradawi such as Dr. Wahbah al-Zuhaily and Doctor Abdul Karim Zaidan who state that makruh does modern beauty treatments because it can change God's creation (Binti Sajuri, t.t.).

Even because the costs incurred are not small, and in a year users of Botox injection therapy must do re-injection therapy 3-4 times a year. Dr. Nadia al-Awdhi considers this kind of act a *tabdzir* or a wasteful waste because it is based solely on not wanting to look old (Binti Sajuri, t.t.). In this case, doctors must provide education about the costs incurred for Botox injection therapy. Financial situation is one of the most important, yet often overlooked, aspects of patient evaluation. Budget constraints are an important factor in the decision to do Botox injectable therapy. Also, doctors should use their intuition to estimate or predict a patient's financial situation by considering their age, profession, and other clues such as clothes and the car they bring with them when they come to the beauty clinic. If there is a noticeable financial burden, it is better to initially recommend the option with the best cost benefits with the most striking results in order of priority (Vartanian & Dayan, 2005b).

The position of Botox injection therapy in the perspective of *maqashid al-shari'a* seen from the need and its influence on the law, including in the application of the principle of soul maintenance is to care for skin health. Skin health has an important role in human life and is considered a basic need (*al-dharuriyah*). At a more secondary level of need (*al-hajiyah*), the use of cosmetic products such as powder, lotions, lipstick, and others becomes relevant. In addition, to meet tertiary needs (*al-tahsiniyah*), the use of advanced technology of modern and cutting-edge medicine to care for skin health is also recognized.

However, Botox injection therapy has now become a 'madness' for women, especially artists who aim to help boost self-confidence because of their work that is often faced with people. As for those who only work other than artists, the right recommendation from the discussion of Botox therapy is to dress and decorate appropriately, by applying the sunnah teachings about clean and healthy living behavior that has been carried out by our example the Prophet SAW.

Conclusion

The aesthetic application of botulinum toxin type A is a safe treatment modality although unwanted side effects and sequelae after Botox injectable therapy are only temporary. The aesthetic doctor of the XD clinic has explained well about the terminology, benefits, and side effects that occur. In Islamic law, the use of botox *makruh* is for beauty because of the side effects of its use. From the perspective of maqasid al-shari'ah, the use of botox is related to the aim of preserving the soul (*hifz al-nafs*), so its use must be based on the benefit and goodness of the patient.

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