



Why Patients Use Traditional Medicine in Burn

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Abstract

Background: People from different cultural and thinking backgrounds have used different forms of Traditional Medicine as a means to managing their diseases or trauma. **Objective:** To know why people use the traditional medicine in burn. **Methods:** Use questionnaire and divided tow section first demographic variable second section contain 13 items and divided three subsection to know why people go traditional therapy (1) they are dissatisfied in some way with conventional treatment; (2) the patients' values, customs and (3) Beliefs and think. Additional predictor variables explored included demographics. Design : Cross-sectional study was conducted in main governmental hospital contain burn unite south of Palestine during the one year January 2020 to 31 December 2020 with burns and use traditional therapy admitted to burn unite any percent. **Result:** admitted to burn unite in Hebron government hospital 290 patient in 2020 with percent 29% of admission use traditional therapy. The study participants were; 53.0% males, child and more than 50%, and 46.1% from participant use alternative medicine before. According to information to use 22% from participants, know from friends, 53.3% know from internet, 16.8 form media as radio and TV, 15% know from family, 7% from participants know from health care worker as physician and nurses, the main dissatisfaction with conventional medicine with percent 53%, the second cause the patients' values, customs with percent 46%, the third cause Beliefs and think 45%. **Conclusion:** For use can, summary first for burn is convinced that traditional therapy is best than convention medicine, due not leave scar and rapid healing based on experiment in. Society and elderly. Another explanation for using traditional medicine in burn think as philosophy no side effect for medication the mixture that uses from nature not contain chemical material, and thought the body it's myself can use anything to treatment the body.

Keyword: Traditional Medicine, Burn, Complementary Medicine, Palestine

1. Introduction

A significant number of people in Palestine utilize traditional medicine. Among Palestinian 20% from admission to burn, unite after used a traditional medicine (M. Qtait & Asfour). Palestine people use traditional medicine in the first aid of burn with percent 40% (M. Qtait, Alekel, & Asfour, 2019).

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines traditional therapy as the "sum total of the knowledge, skill, and practices based on the theories, beliefs, and experiences indigenous to different cultures, whether explicable or not, used in the maintenance of health, as well as in the prevention, diagnosis, improvement or treatment of physical and mental illness."

Alternative medicine is 'not in the traditional field of medicine.' It might be based rather than scientific conclusions on historical or cultural traditions. Additional or alternative terms in various places are used interchangeably with standard therapy (Tabish, 2008). Various health practices that are not part of the legacy of the country and not part of the prevailing medical system are mentioned. There are 10 to 52 percent of individuals in

Western Industrialized Countries using CAM.(Bishop, Yardley, & Lewith, 2008).

More than 90 per cent of the fatal brand in emerging or low-income countries was reported by the World Health Organization. Palestine is a youthful country, with 36.9% under 14 years of age (Ahuja & Bhattacharya, 2004). In the West Bank, there are around 7,600 burn wounds yearly. Among those, more than 65% are children (Palestine, 2018). Most burn wounds, almost 72%, are a result of singe burns from hot water, and almost 21% are flame-related (MoH, 2013). Ordinarily, the sort of injury is related to the age of the persistent, as children are more likely to induce burn wounds, and flame-related wounds are more likely to happen in grown-ups (MoH, 2013).

Optimal burn treatment demands a particular multidisciplinary approach since the burn therapy team and strong cooperation between the members depend on the physiotherapy of the nursery, the doctor, the diet and other good outcomes for the patient. (Greenfield, 2010.). The application of traditional therapy is rhetorical and might include a health risk. All types of plants, animals and minerals used in traditional contexts might be well

recognized to cause to serious adverse reactions. (De Smet, 1991). Along with education and poor health, most alternative health care clients seem less deceptive of standard therapy than they do, as they are more compatible with their own values, beliefs and health and life philosophy. (Astin, 1998).

The first study in Palestine to know why go traditional therapy to develop health sector. According to the researcher experience in the burn unit, he found that the care of burn and give perfect care less stay on hospital, proper treatment of burn and avoided traditional therapy All of these factors outcome of burn, affect the burn healing process and the curing time.

In Palestine study by Patient's reports to tertiary center late after infection appear. A total of 50 burn cases were coming to burn unite in 2019 infected burn post traditional therapy the study period (M. Qtait & Asfour).

Most of literature talk about alternative medicine that has used in the treatment in different diseases and the benefit of alternative therapy some article talk about why use alternative medicine and make theory as (Ray,1998). No alternative medicine in Palestine literature and why, only medicinal plant book in Palestine. The research hypothesis less satisfaction with traditional medicine is reported. Traditional medicine is considered as more consistent with the values, customs and nature of health and disease of the patients. The traditional medicines are seen as more compatible with the patients' think and beliefs regarding the nature. The research question Why patient use traditional therapy in Palestine?. What are the characteristics of traditional therapy for burn use in this population? What are the sources of information for traditional therapy for burn use? The main goal of the study To investigate possible predictors of people yse traditional therapy in burn.

2. Method

2.1 Study design

This study was based on quantitative method, and a cross-sectional study containing burns south of Palestine was performed at major government hospital from one year January 2020 to the year 31 December 2020.

2.2 study area

The study was conducted in south of west bank (Jericho, east jureslum, Bethlehem, and hebron 2.3 Population Study.

Population All patient coming after use traditional medicine and admission to burn units in hebron government hospital 270 patient from south of west bank (Jericho, east jureslum, Bethlehem, and hebron).

2.4 Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria: All patients allowed to burn from the south of the west bank to join the hospital in Hebron in 2020, Requirement to take part in the study.

Exclusion criteria: who patient burn and not use alternative medicine, who not willingness to participate in the study.

2.5 Construction of data collection Instrument

After scanning related research and literature, the survey questionnaire was created by the study investigator on why alternative medicine and Ray are used (Ray, 1997). Questionnaire the legitimacy of the content was guaranteed by a thorough literature research and by conversation in this subject with a number of professionals. The surveys were made in Arabic; questions were structured in such a way that simple Arabic phrases

could be understood easily. When preparing the questionnaire, difficult technical words were avoided. The questionnaire was developed into two main sections covering; the demographic information (gender, age, place of live, burn before, income, who decided to go alternative medicine). Second section contain 13 items divided in three subsection, the first subsection 6 seven items related to dissatisfaction with conventional medicine, second subsection related 4 items values, customs, beliefs, third subsection 3 items related beliefs and think. The questionnaires items were arranged into Yes and No.

2.6 Validity and Reliability of the tool

3.6.1 Validity

The tool utilized in this investigation was built by the researchers and backed by prior studies (Ray, 1997). The validity of the content relates to the relevance of the questions to the subject. The validity of tools containing all essential ideas pertinent to the research theme were censured in this study. The questions were asked why alternative medicines were used.

3.6.2 Reliability

Questionnaire reliability guaranteed in pilot research and assessed by means of the Coefficient alpha, normally between (0.00 and 1.00), where the highest value reflects a greater internal consistency of the questionnaires. Theme of this questionnaire (Polit & Beck, 2012). The reliability of Cronbach alpha achieved was (0.829) for the total scale suggesting a strong consistency of the tests.

2.7 Pilot Study

The purpose of the pilot research was to: estimate the time necessary to collect the data, to establish the questionnaires, to acquire clarity and adequacy, and to identify impediments to the collection of the data.

On 15 patients from outside usage of traditional medicine, the device was pilot tested. The results indicated that the alpha coefficient for the reliability of the questionnaire was (0.82) and the responses demonstrated consistency in comprehending issues where no modifications or changes were required.

2.8 Data analysis

Using the Social Science Statistical Package software (SPSS V.23 Computer Software), for descriptive and inferential statistics, the data compiled were then modified, inputted and analysed. The distribution of the research variables was utilized with frequencies. The statistical test of one-way ANOVA was also employed. The researchers and statistics have used Alpha Cronbach in this study to assess the reliability of the questionnaire and to test for the dependability of the data collecting tool.

2.8 Ethical consideration and accessibility

Ethical approval was obtained from the Arab American University before starting data collection. Ethics provide norms and expectations of behavior on the best way to conduct all players. The subject was told of the objective of the study via a permission (attached to the questionnaire), secured private and sponsored form. Moreover, they were told about their right, during the study through informed agreement, to decline or withdraw from any questionnaire at any moment.

2.9 Independent Variables

The independent variables considered possible predictors of traditional medicine health care use. Since constructs like"

- Dissatisfaction: Patients are dissatisfied with conventional treatment because it has been ineffective leave scar post burn, has traditional medicine because of the good reputation, rapid healing than conventional medicine, were better than medicine no clinics near the home or too costly.
- The patients' values, customs: advice of the elderly, customs and traditions in society. prevailing culture in society, because of the experience of the therapist, where the methods of treatment are inherited from the ancestors
- Beliefs regarding the nature and meaning of health and illness. Freedom of action in my body, traditional medicine Maintain privacy
- Demographic factors

2.10 Dependent Variable

Dependent variable, primary reliance on alternative medicine, a dichotomous measure defined by those respondents who reported using primarily alternative therapies to treat burn.

The study participants were; 53.0% males with more than 25.5% child and more than 50%, and 46.1% from participant use alternative medicine before, for living 46.1% living in Village, in City 36.3% and Bedouins 11.8%.

According to information to use 22% from participants, know from friends, 53.3% know from internet, 16.8 form media as radio and TV, 15% know from family, 7% from participants know from health care worker as physician and nurses, the median of age 12 years.

	Why use traditional therapy in burn	Yes
	Disatisfaction with conventional medicine	
1	I went to the traditional medicine because of the good reputation	54.%(54)
2	I went to the traditional medicine because it did not leave scar post burn	70%(70)
3	I went to traditional medicine because of the lack of trust in doctors	51%(51)
4	I went to traditional medicine because it's rapid healing	67.%(67)
5	I went to traditional medicine because I thought they were better than medicine and doctors	57%(57)
6	I went to traditional medicine because of the high cost of doctors	54%(54)
7	I went to the traditional medicine because there are no clinics near the home	18%(18)
	The patients' values, customs	
8	I went to traditional medicine because of the advice of the elderly	45.%(45)
9	I went to traditional medicine because of customs and traditions	55.%(55)
10	I went to traditional medicine because of the prevailing culture in society	45.%(45)
11	I went to traditional medicine because of the experience of the therapist, where the methods of treatment are inherited from the ancestors	45%(45)
	Beliefs and think	
12	I went to the traditional medicine Freedom of action in my body	54%(54)
13	I went to the traditional medicine Maintain privacy	36.%(36)

From table above see the main cause use traditional therapy because I went to the traditional medicine because it did not leave scar post burn with percent 70% said yes, another cause to use traditional medicine because it's rapid healing with percent 70%, the third main cause traditional medicine because I thought they were better than medicine and doctors with percent 57%, the lower causes use traditional medicine because there are no clinics near

the home with percent 18%. According to the patients' values, customs use traditional medicine because of customs and traditions in the society with percent 55%. According to Beliefs and think use traditional medicine Freedom of action in my body 54% One way ANOVA Test social statues and living and job with why use traditional therapy.

ANOVA						
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Social staies	Between Groups	55.594	13	4.276	1.377	.187
	Within Groups	270.188	87	3.106		
	Total	325.782	100			
Living	Between Groups	15.339	13	1.180	1.382	.185
	Within Groups	74.304	87	.854		
	Total	89.644	100			
Job	Between Groups	22.797	13	1.754	1.147	.333
	Within Groups	133.045	87	1.529		
	Total	155.842	100			

According to table Since the total level of significance for the social statues and living and job is bigger than 0.05, so we accept the hypothesis and conclude that " There is no statistically significant differences, in the significance level 0.05, of use of traditional therapy according social statues and living and job ".

Correlation type: Pearson
 Number of rows used: 100

Correlations

	Good Reputation	Better Than	Leave Scar	Lack Trust	Rapid Healing	Cost
better than	0.072					
leaves car	-0.038	0.025				
lack trust	-0.120	0.030	0.526			
rapid healing	0.777	0.130	0.083	-0.043		
cost	0.841	0.077	0.025	-0.051	0.831	
no clinics	0.101	0.092	0.293	0.357	0.151	0.190
advice elderly	0.495	-0.043	0.069	-0.055	0.518	0.591
customs	0.680	-0.015	-0.124	-0.094	0.640	0.668
customs	0.680	-0.015	-0.124	-0.094	0.640	0.668
experience	0.464	0.191	0.123	0.037	0.458	0.490
Freedom	-0.176	0.010	0.171	0.050	-0.100	-0.173
privacy	0.713	0.143	0.032	-0.047	0.711	0.784
privacy	0.713	0.143	0.032	-0.047	0.711	0.784

We know that this study is the first population-based investigation to assess why traditional burning treatments are used in Palestine. A rise in the use of traditional and complementary medicine has worldwide been acknowledged as a broad demographic phenomena (Corner & Harewood, 2004). Burn is one of the most prevalent issues of mankind in history, with consequences that can influence the physical, psychological, social and professional life of a person, therefore scientists and researchers have always noted the treatment of burns and complications. Most burn patients under 18 years accept these with Iranian research (Krishnamoorthy, Ramaiah, & Bhananker, 2012), and Turkey (Tekin et al., 2012), (M. T. Qtait & Alekel, 2018).

According to information to use 22% from participants, know from friends, 53.3% know from internet, 16.8 form media as radio and TV, 15% know from family, 7% from participants know from health care worker as physician and nurses. Friends/family and the internet were the most common sources of information traditional medicine. This suggests that the main sources of information are informal and unscientific, which may have consequences for the patients. It was interesting, however, to see that 7% of the use traditional medicine information about traditional medicine from health worker and physicians. This is the highest number reported so far in the literature as study (Swisher et al., 2002).

Why use traditional therapy

This study goal to know why people went to traditional therapy in burn, the first cause the traditional medicine because not leave scar post burn with percent 70%, the result accept with study (Maden, Çalikoğlu, & Bodamyalzade, 2018). The second causes go to traditional therapy in burn as view of participants it's rapid healing with percent 67%, this thought of people and most people think traditional therapy its nutrient as honey make rapid healing for this thought accept with study of (Dorai, 2012). The last cause it is not go to traditional therapy because there are no clinics near the home with percent 19% from our thought some Bedouins far from clinic but in city and village the clinic it's near.

The researcher divided causes why go to traditional therapy for three causes the first patient in burn not satisfaction with conventional medicine with percent 53%, it's high and not accept with study (McFadden, Hernández, & Ito, 2010) dissatisfaction from medicine showed a less clear relationship with traditional therapy use. People dissatisfaction from conventional medicine may be due to outcomes or medicine not successfully to treat burn without scar. or due to belief that natural remedies are safer and

more effective than chemical drugs prescribed by doctor this accept with study (Siahpush, 1999), (Siahpush, 1998), (Holden, 1978).

Second main cause the patients' values, customs, percentage cultures Study of 43 percent Medical care attitudes and their capacity to understand, manage and cope with the course of a disease, the significance of the diagnosis, and the implications of medical treatment are affected by cultural variations. Patients and their families have cultural notions and values that are particular to health and sickness conceptions, symptom reporting, health care expectations, and drug- and treatment-related attitudes. Moreover, particular cultural values impact the responsibilities and expectations of patients, how much information is needed on disease and therapy. (McLaughlin & Braun, 1998). The influence of culture on health is vast, it affects perceptions of health and in treatment of wound and burn in Palestine how illness and pain are experienced and expressed, where patients seek help, and the types of treatment patients prefer.

Third main cause Beliefs and think with percent 45.5%, The study found personal health beliefs have effect on the use of traditional therapy in burn from view of researcher the people believe with traditional specially if build in Practical experiments between society, and that accept with study (Gyasi et al., 2016).

Conclusion

A thorough examination of why patients utilize trade treatment in burn in South West Bank was conducted in this study. 290 patients in 2020 with 29% of admissible treatment are admitted to burn unity in a Hebron Government Hospital. According to questionnaire used that divided to three section to know why use traditional therapy first dissatisfaction with conventional medicine with high percent 54%, the second section The patients' values, customs with percent 46%, and third section Beliefs and think 45%.

For use can summary first for burn is convinced that traditional therapy is best than convention medicine, due not leave scarred and rapid healing based on experiment in. society and elderly.

Another explanations for using traditional medicine in burn think as philosophy no side effect for medication the mixture that uses from nature not contain chemical material, and thought the body its myself can use anything to treatment the body.

Recommendations

1. Information from studies can be used as a valuable complement to data from controlled clinical effectiveness research on traditional treatments.
2. The joint research efforts have the potential not just to modify certain forms of traditional biomedicine, but also to encourage greater conversation with the firm.
3. It is vital to understand why a large proportion of the population does not use mainstream biomedicine to treat a range of diseases and to maintain their overall health and wellness. Political leaders and health care experts still discuss improvements in the current system.

Limitation of study

The intersectional nature of the study prohibits us from reaching any judgment on the links between cause and effect.

Limitation for patient burn only not another patient use traditional therapy.

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