

COMPARISON OF PUBLIC'S INTEREST IN SELECTING TRADITIONAL AND MODERN MEDICINE THERAPY

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COMPARISON OF PUBLIC'S INTEREST IN SELECTING TRADITIONAL AND MODERN MEDICINE THERAPY

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The objective of this research is to recognize the inclination of the community towards traditional or modern healthcare and the determinants that influence this inclination in the village of Loktabat Selatan, situated in the city of Banjarbaru, located in the southern region of Kalimantan, Indonesia.

Methods: The research method used a cross-sectional approach. Data were collected using a questionnaire-type instrument from his 100 respondents in Loktabat Selatan village, Banjarbaru city.

Results: A comparison of interest in treatment options showed 58% concern in traditional medicine and 42% interest in modern medicine. Comparison of respondents level of interest, 55.2% of the results from internal factors were a valid category, and 53.4% of results from external factors were a valid category. Data analysis by chi-square test yields sig values of 0.814 > 0.05, and H0 is accepted.

Conclusion: A contrast analysis of the popularity of traditional and modern medical treatments is being conducted in Banjarbaru City and South Loktabat Village, located in South Kalimantan, Indonesia.

Keywords: Interest, Choice of medicine therapy, Traditional medicine, Modern medicine

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INTRODUCTION

The issue of people's health has been a persistent concern throughout history. This is evident from the utilization of flora and fauna as sources of traditional medicine, as depicted in ancient temples, books, and inscriptions [1]. It is not surprising that the use of natural remedies presented significant challenges for early human societies. It is extremely likely that our ancestors inadvertently ingested toxic vegetation during their search for food, leading to negative effects like retching, loose bowel movements, unconsciousness, or fatality. However, this led to the acquisition of knowledge [2]. In the course of human history, we have discovered fire, developed the art of distilling alcohol, established religions, achieved technological advancements, and invented new medicinal products [3].

Traditional medicine is a fusion of cultural and communal knowledge. The historical practice of integrating with nature promotes a comprehension that nature is the origin of remedies for individuals and communities. As people increasingly seek to return to nature, traditional medicine is gaining popularity as a substitute for traditional medicine. Research suggests that about 80% of individuals in African nations, Asia, and even Latin America utilize herbal treatments in conjunction with their main medical care.

Traditional medicine (TM) is extensively utilized and is swiftly growing in significance to healthcare systems and economies, particularly in underdeveloped nations and nations where TM is employed due to its historical background or cultural convictions. TM has been practiced in Indonesia for ages. Previously, TM was not widely used as housewives and traditional healers prepared TM for use in their families and village communities. Some traditional healers known as jamu merchants, some villages within walking distance selling their products, usually in the form of concoctions. However, these products, like unbranded dried herbs that are carefully packaged and available on the traditional market, are not subject to evaluation and registration. subject to [6].

Traditional medicine is frequently deemed as less risky than contemporary medicine. However, times have shifted. Undoubtedly, appropriate utilization is crucial to guarantee the advantages and security of traditional medicine [7]. In order to assure the excellence of traditional medicine products, Indonesia has instituted a quality assurance mechanism for such products by mandating product registration. The formation of the

The Indonesian Herbal Pharmacopoeia (IHP) aims provide credible evidence for alternative medicine [8]. The emergence of contemporary healthcare facilitated by modern medical enterprises as a component of the expansion of the worldwide community has two critical ramifications for global health in the present era [9]. Initially, there arises a doubt that modern medicine is dependent on cutting-edge technology. When traditional healers are utilized as both subjects and healers, it is expected that the cultural heritage of people who have been watching for a long time will decrease traditional medicine as a model. Nonetheless, as modern health research and technology continue to progress, the relevance of traditional healers is gradually declining. This inevitably leads to a competition between modern medicine practitioners such as doctors and physiotherapists, and traditional healers (including humans, shamans, and healers), which poses both cultural and economic challenges. Rural communities have a tendency to disregard traditional healers as they lose their social significance [10]. For illustration, when they are wiped out, they as a rule turn to traditional healers for help. When traditional healers decide they cannot heal, they turn to modern medicine (doctors). Circumstances are often diverse in metropolitan communities. Typically, if you fall ill, you will be directed to a physician. When modern medicine cannot cure or provide satisfying health solutions for patients, they turn to traditional healers for help [11].

The emergence of contemporary healthcare facilitated by modern medical corporations as a component of the expansion of the worldwide community has two crucial consequences for global health in the present era [9]. Initially, there is a doubt that modern medicine is dependent on cutting-edge technology. According to the WHO, numerous individuals around the globe still depend on traditional medicine for their healthcare needs [12]. The present condition of traditional medicine differs from nation to nation. As of 2012, the TCM industry's overall value was roughly one-third that of China's pharmaceutical industry [13]. Research has revealed that 80% of the African populace solely relies on traditional medicine or uses it in conjunction with modern medicine [14]. Conversely, conventional medicine's prevalence is causing traditional Aboriginal medicine in Australia to face the threat of extinction [15]. For Israel, TM is declining due to ethnic diversity due to the spread of modern medicine [16]. The worldwide incidence of utilizing conventional medicine has surged by as much as 80%, notwithstanding the fact that it fluctuates in different nations as a result of varying socioeconomic and cultural contexts [17].

A ponder conducted by [18] found that the predominance of TM utilize was inside the extend of WHO gauges (50-80%), particularly within the utilize of herbal-based treatments, compared to studies conducted in Japan and Singapore, is also reported to be low.

For centuries, Indonesians have been acquainted with the therapeutic properties of plants and have utilized them to combat various health issues. The application of natural components as conventional Indonesian medicine has been a customary practice for numerous millennia, until contemporary medicine was established and marketed [19, 20], incorporating almost 7,000 plant species as medicinal resources. As per the survey statistics the Service of Wellbeing of the Republic of Indonesia [21], it is evident that the practice of utilizing plants as medicine is still prevalent.

In Indonesia, individuals from all age groups follow customary healthcare practices, wherein 48% prefer using off-the-shelf ingredients while 31.8% rely on self-made ingredients. As per the World Health Organization (WHO), a significant portion of the populace in underdeveloped nations still depends on customary medicine to fulfill their healthcare requirements. Approximately 80% of individuals in WHO Member States utilize customary medicine. Several African countries offer traditional medicine training courses for pharmacists, doctors and health professionals. In spite of the widespread availability and usage of contemporary drugs/chemicals, the utilization of conventional medicine persists to surge in developed nations.

Modern medicine and traditional medicine are now recognized as medicine in Indonesia, and individuals are familiar with both contemporary and traditional medicine. The Research and Development Agency (Balitbangkes) of the Ministry of Health conducted a nationwide health survey known as Basic Data for Health Research [22], which revealed that a few individuals opt for traditional medicine for self-treatment, although it is not as prevalent as modern medicine.

Culture, beliefs, and traditions also influence treatment choices. In most cases research studies [23, 24] have indicated that individuals who uphold their cultural beliefs tend to favor traditional medicine. It has been revealed that the general awareness of natural remedies is greater in comparison to artificial (contemporary) medications. There are multiple elements that impact individuals' inclination towards treatment alternatives, and one of them is the general awareness. A person's selection of medication is influenced by their level of education and profession.

The South Loktabat sub-district selected was based on field observations and an article in the Banjarmasin Post [25] There are 6 RWs (Civil Associations) and 29 RTs (Neighborhood Associations) in South Loktabat District, of which One is designated as "Kampong". Pejabat" (Processing Village Jam). The name of the village is the idea and citizen initiative, most of them herbal medicine (jamu) processors and distributors. The locality is additionally the domicile of plentiful lines of systematically organized therapeutic flora and condiments within the precincts of every dweller's yard, which is among their foremost hubs for commerce, work, and information-gathering in Banjarbar. Possessing a tactical position.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Ethical approval

This study was approved by the Health Research Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, Lambung Mangkurat Banjarmasin, University of Indonesia. 022/KEPK-FK UNLAM/EC/1/2020 of January 2020. The investigative technique employed was a study that described the subject matter with a cross-sectional method.

Data collection

A self-designed questionnaire to measure public interest in drug therapy selection based on two variables (V) was used as data collection. V-1 represents the variable 'Desire for Conventional Medicine' while V-2 denotes the variable 'Desire for Contemporary Medicine' The primary step in information collection is to test the effectiveness and reliability of questionnaires as a means of research. There are 15 address things for each variable. Open intrigued in choice of therapeutic treatment was reflected in respondent characteristics such as age, sexual orientation, instruction,

occupation, conjugal status, and economic status.

Data analysis

A questionnaire is declared valid if the correlation coefficient significance validation test yields a value of $r_{count} > r_{table}$ at the significance level of 0.05 ($\alpha = 5\%$) [26]. A chi-square test was analyzed with an error rate of 0.05% to compare public interest in traditional and modern therapy choices. *There is a statistically significant comparison when $P > 0.05$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The questionnaire's authenticity was assessed in 30 participants utilizing the Pearson relationship strategy. The authenticity assessments indicated that each that each address address had a more noteworthy r-score than the their-table, demonstrating that all questions are reliable. The reliability assessment yielded a Cronbach α value (Ra) of 0.60 or more, indicating that the research tool is highly dependable. Therefore, it can be concluded that the questionnaire is a comprehensive and reliable research instrument.

This survey involved 100 participants hailing from the Loktabat village situated in the southern region of Banjarbaru city. All the respondents who participated in the study were screened based on predetermined inclusion and exclusion criteria. Presented below are the outcomes of the survey that pertain to the public's inclination towards traditional and modern medicine.

Table 1: Public interest in traditional medicine and modern medicine

Interest	Number of respondents (N)	Percentage (%)
Traditional Medicine	58	58
Modern Medicine	42	42
Total	100	100

The outcomes suggest that the majority of individuals residing in the Southern Loktabat locality exhibit greater inclination towards conventional medicine in comparison to modern medicine. Traditional medicine is an age-old healthcare system that is crucial in preserving sound health and combating various severe physical and psychological illnesses [27]. This medical practice, also referred to as complementary medicine, alternative medicine, or folk medicine, comprises an extensive array of techniques [28]. Traditional and modern medical systems have different teachings with characteristic civilizational backgrounds. Views on health, disease, and the causes of disease are contradictory, leading to different approaches to health and disease [29].

A study conducted by [30] found that modern medicine was preferred over traditional medicine as the first-line treatment by participants for rapid and efficient healing. Another reason may be that the therapeutic effects of traditional medicine are unclear, lack research-based evidence, and need to be further elucidated. This is feasible through carrying out fundamental investigation [31].

The findings in Table 2 suggest that grown-up participants have a greater preference for traditional medicine as compared to modern medicine. In this setting, they usually suffered from degenerative diseases and were more likely to resort to traditional medical therapies [32]. Highly interested. As per Super and Crites in [33], age is a significant factor an influencing factor in determining people's interests. decision. [34], they found no significant relationship between herbal medicine use and patient age.

Females exhibit greater inclination towards traditional medicine as compared to modern medicine. According to [35], women are the most likely to use traditional medicine. This is because female respondents spend more time at home than males. Women tend to self-medicate and take more care of their health than men. Women are more health conscious and knowledgeable than men.

Table 2: Comparison of public interests in traditional medicine and modern medicine based on the characteristics of respondents

Characteristics	Respondents (N)		Percentage (%)	
	Traditional	Modern	Traditional	Modern
Age				
Teens	11	17	19	40.5
Adult	26	11	44.8	26.2
Eldery	17	11	29.3	26.2
Seniors	4	3	6.9	7.1
Gender				
Man	21	18	36.2	42.9
Woman	37	24	63.8	57.1
Educational				
Basic/low	17	5	29.3	11.9
Intermediate	7	5	12.1	11.9
Higher	34	32	58.6	76.2
Jobs				
Housewife	16	15	27.6	37.7
Civil Servants	5	5	8.6	11.9
Self-employed	5	0	8.6	0
Private sector	19	11	32.8	26.2
Retirement	1	1	1.7	2.4
Students	4	6	6.9	14.3
Other Service Providers	8	4	13.8	9.5
Marital Status				
Not Married	12	14	20.7	33.3
Married status	46	28	79.3	66.7
Economic Status				
Low	21	12	36.2	28.6
Medium	25	16	43.1	38.1
High	12	14	20.7	33.3
Total	100	100	100	100

The academic qualifications of participants who possess advanced education are more closely associated with traditional medicine rather than modern medicine. Awareness of self-medication differs depending on educational background. The higher the level of education, the deeper the knowledge about self-medication, and the more conscious people become more cautious about using drugs for self-medication. [36]. As per the findings of [37], studies reveal that the level of education has no considerable influence on the inclination of respondents towards utilizing traditional medicine. This is attributable to the presence of other powerful factors such as knowledge of customary practices, family customs, recommendations from acquaintances and neighbors, and suppliers of herbal/traditional medicine. People who are utilized show a more noteworthy intrigued in conventional medication as contradicted to cutting edge medication. By the by, agreeing to investigate [38], one's occupation does not impact their utilization of herbal remedies.

Spouses who are wedded favor conventional medicine over contemporary medicine. The findings of this research are in harmony with earlier investigations that juxtaposed the general outlooks of the

populace concerning Say's customary and modern medicine [39]. At the Agool Health Center in Kalamberombak Village, 89.4% of her respondents were married compared to 10.6% of never-married people. According to [40], one's marital condition is linked to their inclination towards seeking therapy, and receiving counseling from a spouse serves as a powerful motivator in determining whether to pursue self-treatment or seek advice from other sources. As per [41], individuals with moderate to low financial means tend to favor conventional medicine over contemporary medicine. people with an income of Rp have a high interest in using traditional medicine. 500,000.00 Rp 1,000,000.00 is the same as the [42] Individuals with a yearly earnings below Rp. 1,000,000.00 exhibit a strong inclination towards traditional medicine as a substitute for contemporary medical practices. Financial status is linked to diverse health concerns, as per [43] a family's financial situation and income achieved influence the decision to use traditional or modern health care facilities. A prosperous economy will enable individuals to obtain information and expertise that impact their well-being and their loved ones. The greater an individual's financial standing, the higher the probability of them generating income. But for superior healthcare services [44].

Table 3: Comparison of information sources on interest in traditional medicine and modern medicine

Informed sources	Interest in medicine (N)		Percentage (%)	
	Traditional	Modern	Traditional	Modern
Printed media (newspapers, magazines, books, flyer)	7	2	12.1	4.8
Electronic media (tv, computer, radio, cellphone)	6	9	10.3	21.4
Family and brothers	32	10	55.2	23.8
Friends and neighbors	8	7	13.8	16.7
doctors, nurses and other medical technicians	5	14	8.6	33.3
Seminars, Symposiums, workshops, conferences	0	0	0	0
Total	58	42	100	100

Based on the results in Table 3, the sources of information for respondents interested in traditional medicine were mainly family members and relatives, with a maximum of 32 individuals (55.2%), and most sources of data were inquisitive about modern medication. I understand Physicians, nurses and other naturopaths, or 14 (42%).

Another research finding on sources of information for respondents interested in traditional medicine was mainly from family members and relatives, with 84% of studies conducted by [41]. These results show that people have been familiar with traditional medicine for generations. According to [45], family, friends and neighbors are the foremost compelling tools for finding data around conventional treatment options.

A comparative think about from [41] found that 84% of individuals knew conventional medication from their family. This appears that individuals have known conventional pharmaceutical for eras. [45] According to family

As per relatives, acquaintances, and locals hold significant value in discovering treatment options related to conventional medicine [35]. The utilization of traditional medicine is closely linked with family awareness. Respondents receive information about traditional medicine from this family because the family is closest to the respondent [46].

Table 4: Comparison of diseases treated complaints using traditional medicine and modern medicine

Disease/respondent's complaint	Interest in medicine (N)		Percentage (%)	
	Traditional	Modern	Traditional	Modern
Fever	12	9	20.7	21.4
Toothache	4	1	6.9	2.4
Gastrointestinal disease	19	4	32.8	9.5
Respiratory tract disease	6	3	10.3	7.1
Cardiovascular disease	7	10	12.1	23.8
Metabolic Disorders	8	13	13.8	3.1
Other diseases	2	2	3.4	4.8
Total	58	42	100	100

According to the survey results in Table 4, 19 (32.8%) of respondents with gastrointestinal disorders showed interest in traditional medicine, followed by 12 (20.7%) with fever and

metabolic disorders. 13 people (3.1%) are interested in modern medicine, followed by cardiovascular disease at 10 (23.8%).

Table 5: Comparison of public interests in traditional medicine and modern medicine based on internal factors

Internal factors Category	Interest in medicine (N)		Percentage (%)	
	Traditional	Modern	Traditional	Modern
Less	1	2	1.7	4.8
Enough	25	21	43.1	50.0
Good	32	19	55.2	45.2
Total	58	42	100	100

Based on the comes about in Table 5, 55.2% traditional medicine and 50% modern medicine are sufficient for non-profit comparisons by internal factors. Endogenous factors comprise inquisitiveness, self-drive, cognition, convictions, and perspectives. The outcomes of this research remained coherent [41], postulating that the viewpoints of the participants regarding the application of conventional remedies resulted in favorable consequences.

A similar study found that 82.7% of individuals in Simpan Baru Town, Tampang Locale, Pekanbaru City knew approximately conventional medication and considered its adequacy to be safe as it was based on natural ingredients. have it Side effects are 81.0%. Another perspective that has emerged among the populace concerning its usage is the conviction in the effectiveness of

conventional medicine. Numerous individuals still maintain that it is a more secure option. According to the findings in Table 6, for 53.4 classes, comparison of common good based on external factors is sufficient, and 54.8% of classes are more interested in traditional medicine than modern medicine. Factors outside of an individual's control encompass external stimuli such as familial and peer support, available resources and infrastructure, surrounding conditions, as well as one's societal position. The outcomes of this investigation are in line with those of [48]. Aspects that influence families' utilization of conventional medicine involve the proximity of medical centers. A statistical examination produced a p-value of 0.008 with an alpha of 0.05 (p<α), signifying a correlation between one's distance from healthcare facilities and the use of traditional remedies for self-treatment.

Table 6: Comparison of public interests in traditional medicine and modern medicine based on external factors

External factors Category	Interest in medicine (N)		Percentage (%)	
	Traditional	Modern	Traditional	Modern
Less	0	0	0	0
Enough	31	23	53.4	54.8
Good	27	19	46.6	45.2
Total	58	42	100	100

Hypothesis test

Comparison tests with nominal and unpaired scores with chi-square tests are used as hypothesis tests. H0 is accepted if probability > 0.05. H0 was allowed if probability < 0.05.

CONCLUSION

A study was carried out in Banjabal City, South Kalimantan, Indonesia to compare the level of public interest in conventional and contemporary healthcare solutions in South Loktabat Village.

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AUTHORS CONTRIBUTIONS

All the authors have contributed equally.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

Not stated

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