

Health Seeking Behavior of the Family's Child Tuberculosis in South Kalimantan Province

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Abstract: The cases of child tuberculosis diagnosis is based on 0.9% and based on symptoms is 3.6% (Suarmanto and Purnomo). Family action in child overcoming Tuberculosis in South Kalimantan use various ways self treatment, traditional treatment, no treatment thereby slowing the diagnosis and the disease worsen. In 2013, households in South Kalimantan utilizing traditional health services is 61.3% using herb is 43.3% (Suarmanto and Purnomo). The research aims to find out the health seeking behavior of the family's child TB in South Kalimantan. The research design is qualitative, the which is done on population parents of child tuberculosis patients with positive Tuberculin. Research sample in a city with the highest and lowest rates of tuberculosis cases include Community Health Centre in Banjarmasin, Bari to Kuala, Tabalong and Balangan. Sampling is with non-random purposive method. The qualitative analysis has three ways, data reduction, display data, conclusions and verifications. The research results show health seeking behavior child Tuberculosis patient's families in South Kalimantan using traditional method (water by prayer), plants (herbs: roots of plants, turmeric) massage. Modern methods (Community Health Centre, doctor, hospital) an alternative method (shaman) and buy drugs in shop. While the first action of health seeking behavior, the families of child Tuberculosis patients in South Kalimantan; ask for water to religious leaders, massage, use turmeric, shaman, buy drugs in shop and if it is not successful, the patient is taken to Community Health Centre. The implication of research result in order to promote health and community empowerment to prevent child tuberculosis disease, train the implementers of traditional, herbs and alternative methods so that patients can obtain healing and health.

Key words: Health seeking behavior, tuberculosis children, South Kalimantan Province, healing and health, herbs, patients

INTRODUCTION

TB incidence rates of children aged <15 years, from a national survey of England and Wales during 1983 as many as 452 in the United States based on the survey for 11 years (1983-1993) found 171 cases of child TB. Child TB by 15% of all TB cases while in developed countries amounted to 5-7%. Whereas in 2011 the incidence of tuberculosis in children in Indonesia amounted to 8.8% of the total cases of tuberculosis and 2-16% at the provincial level (WHO, 2012).

Tuberculosis children in South Kalimantan Province from the year 2009-2011 as many as 28 cases with BTA+0-14 years of age. Many patients do not do treatment about 10% each year (WHO, 2007; Bahrul, 2013). Riskesdas in 2013 incidence pulmonary tuberculosis in South Kalimantan based on diagnosis by 0.3% and by symptoms of TB was 4.4%. While cases of pulmonary tuberculosis diagnosis of children by 0.9 and 3.6% based on symptoms. The rate of TB child is 8.8% of 3153 the TB incidence rates of children in South

Kalimantan was 241 cases/year. For areas with the highest incidence of child TB is the city of Banjarmasin from the year 2013-2014 to BTA+still tends to increase with the number of cases is 665 for 2013 and 682 for 2014. Based on the results of 2013 the proportion Riskesdas Households who use services in South Kalimantan traditional health is of 61.3% to the type of herb usage of 43.3%.

The incidence of tuberculosis child determined not only by contact with germs M.tb. directly causing disease or organ system failure but also by social factors, actions, behavior, physical state house, nutritional status, immunization, heriditer and health services (MOH, 2013). Based on the results observations, the act the family in dealing with TB disease in children in the province of South Kalimantan using a variety of ways there are treat it self there are on traditional medicine and there are also herbal treatment or no treatment at all because it is considered an ordinary cough and when it not recover recently brought to a health worker or using the services medic (Nasrul, 1998). Action people in this regard in the family looking for a cure TB in children affects the healing

process when the family of one to make decisions appropriate treatment measures in response to treatment will have an impact on TB disease in children increasingly severe and may also have an impact on health, so the disease gets worse (Salvicien and Araceli, 1989). Based on the phenomenon that occurs above the focus of research is the action taken by the family in finding cure TB disease in children in the province of South Kalimantan.

This research is important to keep in mind the behavior of family in the treatment of TB in children, so it is unknown whether the actions of the family in treatment of TB in children is in conformity with the medical treatment recommended and if it does not match then do an education intervention and health promotion so that TB incidence rates of children can be decreased. So, researchers are interested in knowing conduct searches healing that families in the search for a cure TB disease in children in the South Kalimantan Province.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Her study design is qualitative which conducted a study of behavioral phenomena families in search of healing or health of TB disease in young children is complex and full of meaning that are expected to give a real picture of the phenomenon of search services in accordance with the state of society in South Kalimantan.

The research population in i are all parents of TB patients child with tuberculin positive with the incidence of TB is highest and lowest in community health centre in Banjarmasin, Barito Kuala, Tabalong and Balangan. Sample data sources in research using the purposive sampling method. A secondary data from the interviews and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) TB predictive index of children in South Kalimantan (Ukwaja *et al.*, 2013; Sigit, 1999).

Analysis of data through three stages (Miles and Huberman), through the process of data reduction, data display (presentation of data) and the conclusions and verification of data.

The act of society in health seeking behavior of the family's child TB in South Kalimantan Province: Based on the above results, the data field findings do data reduction in order to know the theme or sub-theme in accordance with the objectives to be achieved is about search behavior healing that families in the search for a cure TB disease in children in the South Kalimantan province. Which cover:

- Request water (banyu)
- Using root (akar)
- Treatment to quack
- Using turmeric (Janar/kunyit)
- Massage
- Treatment to health centers/health worker
- Treatment to the doctor
- Treatment to RS

Based on the results of data reduction is carried conclusion of the findings on health seeking behavior of the family's child TB in south Kalimantan Province, found a pattern of themes and sub-themes and categories during searches for healing in families with children TB are (Table 1).

Based on the results of the actions of society in search of healing disease tuberculosis in children in South Kalimantan conducted various forms of healing which includes: healing traditional (request water by prayer), using plants (herbs the roots of plants, turmeric) doing massage), modern healing (community health centre health workers, doctors and to hospital), alternative healing (to Shaman) and buy drugs in point.

Traditional healing is to use traditional medicine which is a method of treatment that is used by the people since antiquity derived and developed gradually over generations to generations based on the level of human understanding to its present state. Traditional medicine or traditional medicine that is used by the people in the South Kalimantan looking for a cure TB in children is to use roots, turmeric (Janar/Kunyit) and doing traditional massage also sometimes referred to as a folk medicine, herbal medicine and so on. This is in line with the results of health research base in 2013 stating utilization traditional health care supreme in south Kalimantan in the amount of 63.1%.

South Kalimantan community healing behavior in the treatment of TB in children is request water by Prayer is healing by using water with a prayer which is believed to cure the disease, it is in line with research that water can respond positively or negatively to human, it was able to respond to words, images and music either positively or negatively. Based on that that water by prayer will establish a positive energy that can provide relief when drunk. Another, healing is to take root akaran including types Janar of certain plants can provide a cure. This is in accordance with Suharmanto and Purnomo who say traditional healing in the form of health care Traditional consists of four types, namely potions, the skill with tools, skills without tools and skills with the mind. Some 89.753 of 294.962 (30.4%), type of traditional health care most is the skill without tools (77.8%) and herbs (49.0%).

Table 1: Searches for healing in families with children TB

Traditional				Modern			
Treatment of plants (herbs)		Request banyu (water distinguished by prayer)		Community Health Centre, health workers		Alternative to quack	
Using root plants	Using turmeric	Massage		To doctor	To RS	Buy drug in a stall	
		-	-	-	-	-	-

The main reason is to maintain the health/fitness. This suggests that the use of traditional health care is still quite rational. While the reason most health service utilization of traditional skills with the mind is based on tradition/beliefs.

Seeking behavior in the healing of disease by using healing modern is also used by the community in the treatment of tuberculosis such as going to the health center/health services, doctor and hospital health however, it is also done after traditional healing unsuccessful new examination/treatment in care health or health worker. The action is the action safe in the context of ethics of modern society that is using modern healing. The approach someone on the health-seeking behavior can be described as "Pola Resort". According to the Encyclopedia of Medical Anthropology, people usually choose simple forms of treatment which usually is the cheapest, the treatment which they consider to be the most effective (Ember and Ember, 2004). Only when a simple form of treatment proved unsuccessful the search for a higher level of care, more expensive and unconventional. Search health is a dynamic process and can involve many aspects of the medical unit at the same time. Therefore, everyone is allowed to gather information and make an informed choice about the medical services available to them.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Alternative medicine with shamans done in the community including treatment when their child has TB, causing them to go to a shaman or wise man who is considered able to provide treatment (Anonymous, 2013). The type of treatment 'based on the mantra' and other types of treatment based on the 'tools' such as Chinese medicine, spiritual therapy. In Java, an expert of alternative medicine is usually called 'shaman'. The role of the shaman assortment and not only special treatment. The strength of the shaman can be used for purposes such as 'witchcraft', 'predict' and 'beautified'. Shamans can get in touch with the spiritual world and the occult in general have the ability to treat various diseases, both disease and illness outside the outside.

Buy drugs small shop (chemist shop) is one way the community to help themselves when they are sick however, it only is supportive on signs and symptoms and also may not know the size and the dose and how

long to consume the drug can actually harm patients. This is in line with research Ukwaja, Alobu, Abimbola and Hopewell in Nigeria, the TB patients do not come to the hospital but to do is consult the drugstore/pharmacy to the shaman.

Based on the above description that the search behavior of healing by the community of South Kalimantan in overcoming TB disease in children is not just one kind of healing but a wide variety of healing simultaneously as in massages as well as drinking roots measures first performed in search of healing (health seeking behavior) on family children with TB in Provinces Southern Kalimantan are: based on the results of data reduction is carried conclusion of the findings of the first actions carried out in search of healing (health seeking behavior). On family children with TB in South Kalimantan Province. The first action undertaken in search of healing in families with children TB are:

- Request water with religious leaders
- In sequence (massage)
- Using turmeric
- Go to shaman
- Buy drugs smallshop
- Taken to the health center/hospital
- If all the measures did not succeed only brought to the health center as a last resort

Schematically can be described as (Fig. 1). Based on the above scheme can be concluded that the first action in search of healing in families with children is to ask Tb banyu on religious leaders (asked for water with religious leaders), do a massage using janar (turmeric), go to shaman, medicine bought in shops. However, if such action is not successful their new treatment to the clinic boasts yes. Besides, there is also the first act done to bring directly to the clinic/Rs.

The pattern of people's actions in obtaining healing in patients with TB children with traditional ways of healing include going to the shaman and drink roots by shamans even those brought to the first shaman to ask for water and roots that have not healed to the new health care workers of course this is in accordance with the views emik them where they are. It is called Bradley and Hellman as "lay referral system" (Hierarchy of Resort), derived from ordinary or traditional sector and said the community is also not professional. In this sector is

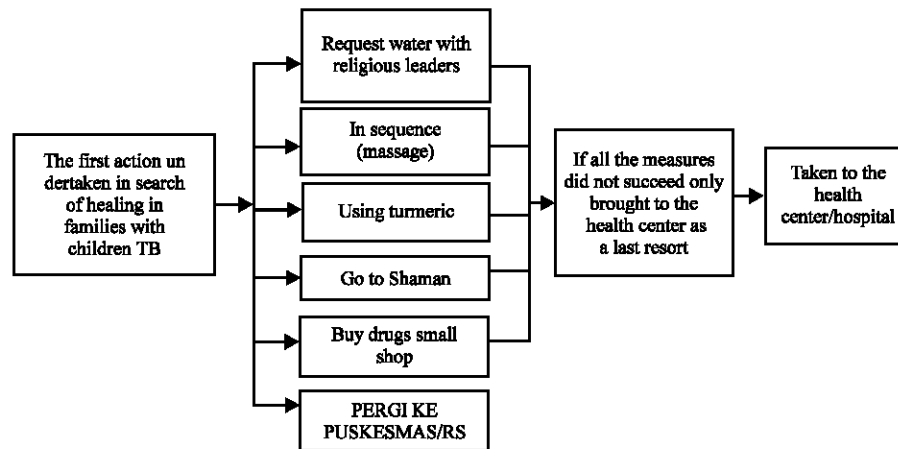


Fig. 1: Schematically scheme for the search of healing in family with children

recognized and specified illness that involves family, friends and neighbors in determining treatment (Smet, 1994). So that when people perform traditional medicine or medicine from stall when children suffering from tuberculosis as well as the community action delaying treatment towards a better treatment for their tuberculosis treatment program to treatment program of the National TB control, known as illness delay which is phase delay search help that is within the time it takes to find that the symptoms are the symptoms of the disease and the decision to seek treatment (Notoatmodjo, 2010). The course of disease Tb children gain weight and severe that must take medication on a regular basis.

Nevertheless, WHO has been supporting and integrating traditional medicine including herbal medicines into national health systems for WHO member states and also recognize traditional medicine as part of primary health care which of course traditional treatment is the result of research that has been scientifically tested. This is in line with the results of research by Sadiq and Muynck (2001). The act of healing patients with TB prior to health care is to seek treatment itself includes allopathic referred to as the usual conventional medicine and herbal medicine. Based on the research in Nigeria declared the TB patients do not come to hospitals that provide TB Control Program of the National, the action taken is to consult the drugstore/pharmacy, to sorcerers and private clinics.

Besides, there are also people who directly bring modern medicine such as PHC/health workers, to doctors and to hospital as a first step in the treatment of TB, it is like research by Steen and Mazonde (1999) found 95% of patients in Botswana to visit health facilities 'modern' as a first step. However, after the start of modern medicine, 47% then went on to visit a shaman or faith as well. They stressed the importance of social and cultural factors

contributing to the sustainability results of an TB control. It is contrary to the findings of the study where the community there is also a treatment to the clinic as the facilities are a major health is the last option for the majority of TB patients when traditional treatment, alternative and self-treatment is not successful. If the medication to the clinic or health worker was last effort then it can aggravate the disease because the disease TB is an infectious disease caused by the bacteria mycobacterium tuberculosis that properly treated with appropriate treatment to eradicate the germ.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion can be drawn the conclusion that: the act of society in search of healing disease tuberculosis in children in South Kalimantan conducted various forms of healing which includes healing traditional (request water by prayer using plants (herbs the roots of plants, turmeric) doing massage), healing modern (community health centre health workers, doctors and to hospital), alternative healing (to Shaman) and buy drugs in point.

The act first in search of healing in families with children TB there are a variety of ways: water ask the religious leaders, do a massage, using turmeric, go to a traditional healer, buy drugs in shops. However, if such action is not successful new treatment they took her to the clinic. Besides, there is also the first act done to bring directly to the clinic/Rs.

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