PHENOMENOLOGY STUDY “TRADITIONAL CARE UROLITHIASIS TRIBE MUNA WITH TRANSCULTURAL NURSING IN MUNA

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Abstract.
Objective : Urolithiasis is one of the main diseases of the urinary tract. The world of this disease is included in the three most diseases of Urology. The incidence of urolithiasis in the Muna Tribe is high. The phenomenon in the Muna Tribe that most Urolithiasis patients prefer traditional medicine. This study aims to explore and understand in depth about the phenomena of traditional treatment of Muna Tribe urolithiasis patients with an approach Transcultural Nursing. Method : The design of this study use descriptive qualitative methodology of phenomenology, the process of collecting data is done by in-depth interviews. Research participants is five were taken by purposive sampling interpretation of data using Content analysis. Result : The results of the study identified seven themes: alternative actions for the treatment of Muna's urolithiasis, the role of religion and philosophy of living in traditional care, social and family roles in traditional care. The role of cultural values and lifestyles, economic influences and the role of educational background in the traditional care. Conclusions : Technology, cultural & lifestyle values, hospital policies and regulations need culture care negotiation, while religion & philosophy of life, social family, economic factors and educational factors need culture care maintenance

Key Words: Traditional Treatment Of Muna Tribe, Urolithiasis, Trascultural Nursing

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Introduction

Urolithiasis is one of the main diseases of the urinary tract [1]. In the world, this disease is among the three most common diseases in the field of urology with an average prevalence 1-12%. Prevalence in the United States and Europe is relatively the same as 5 - 10 % while 20% occur in several Middle Eastern countries such as Saudi Arabia [2],[13]. In Indonesia, the actual incidence of urinary tract stones is still unknown but it is estimated that there are 170,000 cases each year [8]. Urolithiasis is caused by intrinsic and extrinsic factors. Intrinsic factors include heredity, age 45-64 years and male sex while extrinsic factors include geographic location, weather and temperature, lack of water intake and high calcium levels in drinking water, diets high in purines, oxalate, calcium, and less mobile work, economic growth and lifestyle changes [9]. Geographically, Muna district is located in the western part of Southeast Sulawesi province. The population of Muna Regency ranges from 204,093 inhabitants, with a large part of their livelihood as civil servants, fishermen, traders, farmers. The temperature in Muna district reaches 34°C(including high temperatures). This condition is very possible for the incidence of urolithiasis because livelihoods in the area can lead to a lack of urine production due to direct exposure to sunlight and also high temperatures [2]. The high incidence of urolithiasis in Muna, especially in the Muna Tribe area, especially in rural areas, is caused by water, the daily consumed land contains high levels of lime (calcium), lack of temporary water sources, according to Hamimu (2012) said that the lime content in Muna district had an average lime content of 32.87% this shows high lime levels. According to Permenkes chemical aspects of water which should not be taken contain high minerals such as lime, magnesium because it is not good for health. Muna community has a habit of consuming Kameko (Alcohol), Kambuse (boiled corn using lime as a staple meal), Kampanaha (Use Siri And kapur) According to Haryono (2014) say alcohol is a predisposing factor for urolithiasis, and a very hot climate causes a lot of sweat but little water intake that contains calcium so that urine production becomes reduced and facilitates the formation of temporary urinary tract stones according study of Vijay (2013) said that high temperatures as a predisposing factor for urolithiasis. Muna area can be categorized as the Stone Belt area because it has a higher incidence of urolithiasis in other areas around it [9]. Medical interventions for urolithiasis include pain relief, surgery and treatment to remove and destroy stones [10]. The opposite fact is found in the Muna community, they prefer to treat herbalism by means of complementary medicine. The Muna tribe believes that traditional therapies that consume herbal plants such as shard and cat whiskers and others can cure them. Conversely, if the treatment is done surgically it will not cure them and even worsen the disease. So the Muna community in treating...
Urolithiasis prefers to use traditional therapies [3].

**Methods**

The design of this study uses descriptive qualitative methodology of phenomenology, the process of collecting data is done by in-depth interviews. This Study did not have exclusion. Research is five participants were taken by purposive sampling interpretation of data using Content analysis. i

**Results**

Participants in this study met the inclusion criteria and the total number of participants was five people consisting of two men and three women. All of them are the people of Muna district who are undergoing the traditional therapy of Muna Tribe urolithiasis. The following will explain the characteristics of each participant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>P1</th>
<th>P2</th>
<th>P3</th>
<th>P4</th>
<th>P5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
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<td>62 years old</td>
<td>45 years old</td>
<td>39 years old</td>
<td>35 years old</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Female</td>
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<tr>
<td>Last Education</td>
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<td>Senior High School</td>
<td>Junior High School</td>
<td>Elementary School</td>
<td>Elementary School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job status</td>
<td>Pensioner</td>
<td>Pensioner</td>
<td>House wife</td>
<td>House wife</td>
<td>House wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosis</td>
<td>Urolithiasis</td>
<td>Urolithiasis</td>
<td>Urolithiasis</td>
<td>Urolithiasis</td>
<td>Urolithiasis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data source: Primer Tahun 2016*

**Overview of Research Locations**

The description of the research location is located in southeast Sulawesi, Muna district, Katobu district. The population of Muna Regency range 204,903 people, most of them are fishermen, civil servants, farmers, merchant. Climate and temperature in the Muna high temperature causes a high evaporation process which reduces urine production for voiding and lack of water intake and high levels of calcium minerals in the water consumed. The geographical location of the Muna tribe shows a higher incidence of Urolithiasis compared to other regions, which is known as the stone belt area.

**Discussions**

1. This is the reason for the high urolithiasis in Muna district
   a. The influence of technology in the traditional treatment of Muna urolithiasis
      Based on the results of research that has been conducted research involving research participants of the disease from health workers and non health workers. Based on the P1 interview excerpts, namely: "Once I came out of the stone and went to see a doctor, it turned out that I actually had a stone urine "The influence of technology in the traditional care of the Muna Tribe urolithiasis is answered on one theme, namely the action of the alternative Muna Tribe urolithiasis. This theme was answered by three sub-themes, namely diagnosis of missed disease in two categories, health workers and non health workers, and traditional treatment sub-themes answered in four categories, namely rituals for taking herbal plants, herbal processing rituals, processing of herbal plants, herbal plants in use, medication doses and sub-themes barriers to traditional Urolithiasis treatment of the Muna Tribe.
      Sunaryo 2015 revealed that with technology in the field of individual health it is possible to choose or obtain alternatives to solving health service problems, [3].
   b. Religion and philosophy of life for the traditional care of Muna tribe’s urolithiasis.
      Based on the results of research that has been done by researchers revealed that all participants revealed there was no prohibition of either Islam or Christianity in the traditional treatment of Muna Urolithiasis. P3 interview quotes obtained ie "I don't think there is a prohibition in religious religion because the materials used are halal"
Religion and philosophy of life for the traditional care of Muna tribe’s urolithiasis was specific objectives answered in two sub-themes of the role of religion, the success of traditional treatment. For Muslims, the disease suffered by participants is considered a test and trial from God. Same statement has also reported by Mauk (2010) that when spiritually ill participants will feel that their closeness to God is increasing and they are more comfortable with their religion. Support research Perry and Potter (2005), states that one's acceptance of illness also involves their beliefs [1].

c. Social and family care tradition of Muna tribe’s urolithiasis
Based on excerpts from the P3 interview namely: "The information I got from the village priest and many who use this medication is available." In this case information about traditional Muna Urolithiasis has been widely known by the Muna community because medical information has been passed down from ancestors that have proven successful. Social and family care tradition of Muna tribe’s urolithiasis answered on one theme, namely social and family influence. These themes are answered by two sub-themes, namely treatment information is answered on one category, and sub-themes of traditional care treatment support are answered in two categories, namely environmental support for treatment and family support for treatment. According to Mikawlrawng (2014) it is undeniable that humans really want a healthy body in their lives. Because health is one of the basic human needs in addition to food, housing and education, because only in healthy conditions can human grow and work better. This is in line with the Muna community that the environment and family play an important role in maintaining and improving personal health and the environment. Therefore, Muna community always strives to have knowledge that is concerned with trying to avoid and how to cure a type of disease

d. Cultural values and Traditional care of Muna tribe’s urolithiasis
Cultural values and Traditional care of Muna tribe’s urolithiasis answered on one sub-theme namely daily habits answered in two categories namely habit patterns and habitual ritual. Based on the result of research that research have done it was revealed that all participants had a habitual consuming pattern kapusu/kambuse (boiled corn with lime), kameko (typical Muna tribe drink made from arak), consume calcareous water. According to Basuki (2013) that the etiology of urolithiasis is influenced by intrinsic factors including genetic factors and extrinsic factors includes environmental factors, food, infections, mineral saturation in water. This is in line with the habits of the Muna community in consuming food and drinks that contain lime, and the water consumed daily contains lime which causes the formation of stones in the urinary tract.

e. Hospital factors and regulations in traditional care of Muna tribe’s urolithiasis.
The effect of hospital policies and regulations on traditional Muna urolithiasis care is answered on two sub-themes, namely following hospital policies answered in two categories namely hospital policies and hospital regulations and hospital assessment sub-themes answered in the category of assessment of health workers. According to Jahidin (2014) Each district or city that has an archipelago must have a health care system supported by evidence. If there is no adequate effort, it will cause problems of health inequality and inequality. This is in line with the condition of the Muna district hospital that facilities and human resources are inadequate so the treatment of urolithiasis patients must be referred to the provincial hospital.

f. Economic factors of traditional care Muna tribe’s urolithiasis.
Economic factors of traditional care Muna tribe’s urolithiasis answered on one theme, namely the role of the economy. This theme is answered by one sub-theme, namely income answered in three categories. According National Social Economic Survey (2001) 57.7% of Indonesia's population do self-medication. 31.7% used traditional medicine (traditional herbs and herbs), 9.8% use traditional medicine and 16.1% silence his health problems until healed by itself. Then in 2004 the Indonesian population who did self-medication increased to 72.44% where 32.87% use traditional medicine (traditional herbs and herbs) and 16.1% silence his health problems.

Conclusions
a. The technology for traditional Muna Tribe urolithiasis treatment requires culture care accommodation / negotiation. This is reflected in the fact that the community in consuming traditional medicine is only based on hereditary recognition both in the processing and dosage of medication, Muna's traditional treatment and dosage should be based on evidence-based or pharmacological clinical trials
b. Religion and philosophy of life for traditional Urolithiasis care of the Muna tribe need to have culture care preservation / maintenance. This is illustrated that the religion of the Muna tribe does not conflict with health
c. Social and kinship towards traditional Muna Tribe urolithiasis care needs the existence of culture care preservation / Maintenance, this is clear that the social and family relations of the Muna tribe have a meaning to society. The amount of family support to participants in carrying out traditional medicine is an important factor in healing the disease.

d. Cultural and lifestyle values for traditional Muna urolithiasis care need a culture care accommodation / negotiation this is illustrated by the lifestyle / habits of the Muna community as the trigger factor for the occurrence of Urolithiasis

e. Hospital policies and regulations that apply to traditional Muna Tribe urolithiasis care need to have culture care accommodation / negotiation this is illustrated by considerable obstacles, from the regulations that must be followed by participants during treatment and the difficulty of bureaucracy and transportation accommodations which are quite difficult because transportation to provincial hospitals must use land and sea routes.

f. The patient’s economic influence on traditional Muna Tribe urolithiasis care is necessary for culture care preservation / Maintenance this is reflected in the cultural and economic influences of young people not contrary to health.

g. The role of the patient's educational background in traditional care is the need for culture care preservation / Maintenance this is illustrated by the knowledge, information possessed by the Muna community obtained from generation to generation. Muna's culture of education is not against health

Conflict of Interest

There was no any conflict of interest in this article

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Ethical Clearance

The study was Approved by the university of Muhamadyah human research Ethics Committee

References

A. Analysis with Transcultural Nursing approach

Culture care

Focus: Muna Society: individuals, families, environment

- Processing and dosage process care
- Poor infrastructure & human resources

Culture and social of Muna

- Lifestyle values: kambuse, kameko
- Religion & Philosophy: life: no restrictions
- Social and family: support each other
- Technological factors have no effect

Hospital policy & regulatory factors:
- Infrastructure & Human Resources facilities are inadequate

Economic factors: financial limitations

educational background: lack of knowledge

Environment, language, cultural history, attitude & behavior

Holistic Health/ Illness/Death
Transkultural care decisions & action

1. Traditional treatment technology Muna tribe’s urolithiasis culture care accommodation/negotiation
2. Religion and philosophy of life for the traditional care of Muna tribe’s urolithiasis culture care preservation/maintenance
3. Social and family care tradition of Muna tribe’s urolithiasis culture care preservation/maintenance
4. Cultural values and Traditional care of Muna tribe’s urolithiasis culture care accommodation/negotiation
5. Hospital factors and regulations in traditional care of Muna tribe’s urolithiasis culture care negotiation
6. Economic factors of traditional care Muna tribe’s urolithiasis culture care preservation/maintenance
7. Traditional care education factors of Muna tribe’s urolithiasis culture care preservation/maintenance

Scheme of the Result of the Phenomenon of Traditional Care of the Muna Urolithiasis with a Transcultural Nursing Approach