

ISBN: 978-93-86291-88-2

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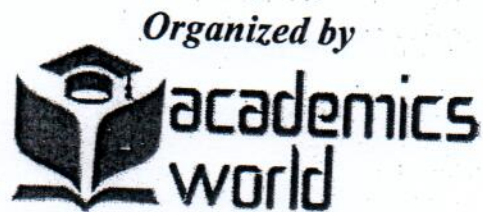
Venue: Seoul, South Korea - Date: 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> March-2017

*Association With*



PROCEEDINGS OF  
ACADEMICS WORLD  
59<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA

ISBN- 978-93-86291-88-2



Date of Event:  
18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> March 2017

Event Co-Sponsored by



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**Publisher: IRAJ**

© 2017, Academics World 59<sup>th</sup> International Conference, Seoul, South Korea

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**ISBN- 978-93-86291-88-2**  
**Edtn: 15**

**Type set & printed by:**

**R. K Printers**  
**Bhubaneswar, India**

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# THE ATTITUDE OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE OF PEOPLE IN THE SOUTHERN AREA

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**Abstract:** This research of the Attitude of Traditional Chinese Medicine of People in the Southern Area was a survey research by using a questionnaire which aimed to study the attitude of traditional Chinese medicine of 100 people in the southern area. The findings revealed that most people were in Ranong province, most of them were females, their age was 35 and above, their educational attainment was the bachelor's degree, their occupation was the employee, and they are married. Most of the participants used to treat by the traditional Chinese medicine, and the study of satisfaction of the attitude of traditional Chinese medicine of people in the southern area revealed that they interested in traditional Chinese medicine in the high level and interested in a treatment by Chinese herb and medicine and satisfied with the traditional Chinese medicine. In addition, they would introduce the traditional Chinese medicine to their children, but it should be improved in a cupping treatment.

**Keywords:** Attitude, Traditional Chinese Medicine, Southern Area.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The traditional Chinese Medicine was a study of medicine which inherited from Chinese ancestor for over 5,000 years, a study method of the traditional Chinese medicine emphasized on the holistic concept which the physiological organ and meridian pathology were the basic of its concept and a treatment would depend on a difference of disease symptom, diagnose and prevention. The traditional Chinese medicine was a field of science which compiled by the research and experience of the physiological and pathological clinic, disease diagnose and prevention.<sup>[1]</sup>

The traditional Chinese medicine was a disease treatment which initiated in the Republic of China and was popular in many countries around the world. Nowadays, the World Health Organization (WHO) has guaranteed this health treatment as the traditional Chinese medicine. For Thailand, it was also more accepted and popular.<sup>[2]</sup> In addition, the rapidly progression of economic, social and technology, and a disease and bacteria increase affected to the unable of a single medical system for a health and illness treatment inclusively, so it needed the several methods for a health resolution.<sup>[3]</sup> a health system activity to respond and correspond with a trend of the health care by the natural methods and herbs which it is getting popular in promoting disease prevention.<sup>[4]</sup> In consequence, the traditional Chinese medicine system, a local wisdom which accumulated for many thousand years and passed on until nowadays, was the most popular alternative for the people's health care and treatment. The guidelines for the general patient treatment were; applying Chinese herb, acupressure, Tui Na massage, acupuncture, Moxibustion, cupping and Guasa etc.<sup>[5]</sup> There were many Chinese immigrants living in the southern area

of Thailand, and Thai - Chinese people are also interested in the traditional Chinese medicine. The attitude of those who are interested in its treatment and understanding in this area was the interesting issue of this study for creating a significance of the traditional Chinese medicine, and a confidence for their health benefit continuously.

## II. DETAILS EXPERIMENTAL

### 2.1. Objective

To study the attitude and the interest of traditional Chinese medicine of people in the southern area.  
To study the attitude and behavior of traditional Chinese medicine of people in the southern area.  
To study the demand of traditional Chinese medicine in the southern area.

### 2.2. Methodology

This research, a qualitative research used the questionnaire which was divided into 4 parts;

Part 1 - general information,

Part 2 - satisfaction of the attitude of traditional Chinese medicine of people in the southern area, and

Part 3 - suggestions. It assessed by the rating scale (Likert Scale) as following;

5 represented to very high level

4 represented to high level

3 represented to moderate level

2 represented to low level

1 represented to very low level

### 2.3. Data compilation

The data was compiled by retrieving the knowledge from a pharmacopoeia, inscription, journal, article and relevant research both of domestic and international reports. In addition, it was reviewed a

concept, theory and other literatures that related to the attitude of traditional Chinese medicine.

**2.4. Data analysis**

After the data was compiled as a qualitative research by the documentary research, it was analyzed, assessed, and presented in a description, and used the content analysis for the research conclusion.

**2.5. Population**

The population of this research emphasized on 100 people who interested in the attitude of traditional Chinese medicine of people in the southern area.

The population of this research was 100 people who interested in the attitude of traditional Chinese medicine of people in the southern area.

The data was compiled by gathering 100 questionnaires for 4 weeks, then checked the completion before the analysis and assessment of;

- 1) analyze the general information by number people and percentage;
- 2) number and percentage of people who was treated by the traditional Chinese medicine and
- 3) analyze the attitude of traditional Chinese medicine of people in the southern area by mean and standard deviation (Best Criteria) as following;
  - 4.51 – 5.00 represented to very high level
  - 3.51 – 4.50 represented to high level
  - 2.51 – 3.50 represented to moderate level
  - 1.51 – 2.50 represented to low level
  - 1.00 – 1.50 represented to very low level

**III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**3.1. Results**

Table 1: Number and percentage by the general information which affected to the attitude of traditional Chinese medicine of people in the southern area.

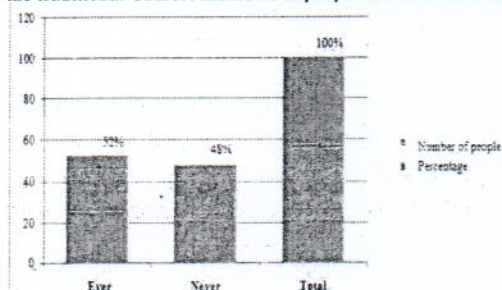
No.	The general information which affected to the attitude of traditional Chinese medicine of people in the southern area	Number people (N=100 people)	Percentage
1.	<b>Province</b>		
	1.1 Yala	5	5.00
	1.2 Songkla	5	5.00
	1.3 Surat Thani	10	10.00
	1.4 Phuket	10	10.00
	1.5 Phatthalung	10	10.00
	1.6 Trang	10	10.00
	1.7 Nakhon	10	10.00

	Sri Thammarat		
	1.8 Ranong	30	30.00
	1.9 Chumphon	10	10.00
<b>2.</b>	<b>Gender</b>		
	2.1 Male	11	11.00
	2.2 Female	89	89.00
<b>3.</b>	<b>Age</b>		
	3.1 Under 20 years old	14	14.00
	3.2 21-30 years old	16	16.00
	3.3 31-40 years old	28	28.00
	3.4 41-50 years old	23	23.00
	3.5 Above 51 years old	19	19.00
<b>4.</b>	<b>Marital status</b>		
	4.1 single	40	40.00
	4.2 married	51	51.00
	4.3 widowed	6	6.00
	4.4 divorced	3	3.00
<b>5.</b>	<b>Education attainment</b>		
	5.1 primary school degree	11	11.00
	5.2 junior secondary school degree	8	8.00
	5.3 senior secondary school degree	16	16.00
	5.4 diploma degree	14	14.00
	5.5 bachelor's degree	45	45.00
	5.6 postgraduate degree	6	6.00
<b>6.</b>	<b>Occupation</b>		
	6.1 agriculturist	3	3.00
	6.2 employee	20	20.00
	6.3 government officer	18	18.00
	6.4 office worker	11	11.00
	6.5 business owner	8	8.00
	6.6 householder	15	15.00
	6.7 unemployed	-	-
	6.8 other	25	25.00

1) Analyze the general information by percentage, the findings of the interest of traditional Chinese medicine of people in the southern area revealed that;

- There were 5 people in Yala (5%), 5 people in Songkla (5%), 10 people in Surat Thani (10%), 10 people in Phuket (10%), 10 people in Phatthalung (10%), 10 people in Trang (10%), 10 people in Nakhon Sri Thammarat (10%), 30 people in Ranong (30%) and 10 people in Chumphon (10%).
- There were 89 women (89%) and 11 men (11%).
- The average age was 35 years old, the minimum age was 19 years old and the maximum age was 83 years old and there were 28 people (28%) at the age of 31 – 40.
- There were 40 single people (40%), 51 married people (51%), 6 widowed people (6%) and 3 divorced people (3%).
- There were 6 people (6%) who had a postgraduate degree, 45 people (45%) who had a bachelor's degree, 14 people (14%) who had a diploma degree, 16 people (16%) who had a senior secondary school degree, 8 people (8%) who had a junior secondary school degree and 11 people (11%) who had a primary school degree.
- There were 25 employees (25%), 3 agriculturists (3%), 18 government officers (18%), 11 office workers (11%), 8 business owners (8%), 15 householders (15%) and 20 students (20%)

Table 2: Number and percentage of people who was treated by the traditional Chinese medicine of people in the southern area.



2) Number and percentage of people who was treated by the traditional Chinese medicine, the findings revealed that 52 people had treated (52%) and 48 people never had treated (48%).

Table 3: Mean, standard deviation and the attitude of people who was treated by the traditional Chinese medicine of people in the southern area.

The Attitude of Traditional Chinese Medicine of People in the Southern Area	Mean	Standard deviation	Result
1. They were interested in the	4.21	0.82	high level

traditional Chinese medicine.			
2.They were interested in the Chinese herb and medicine.	4.18	0.67	high level
3They were interested in acupuncture.	3.92	0.83	high level
4They were interested in cupping.	3.79	0.72	high level
5They were interested in Guasa.	3.90	0.80	high level
6They were interested in Tui Na massage.	3.88	0.69	high level
7They thought the traditional Chinese medicine was an effective treatment	4.01	0.70	high level
8They were satisfied if it had a clinic or hospital of the traditional Chinese medicine.	3.97	0.90	high level
9. The traditional Chinese medicine was a holistic treatment.	3.87	0.72	high level
10The traditional Chinese medicine was an alternative treatment.	3.98	0.71	high level
11If they had children, they would introduce the traditional Chinese medicine to them.	4.13	0.73	high level
12They were satisfied with the traditional Chinese medicine.	4.17	0.68	high level

3) Analyze the attitude of traditional Chinese medicine of people in the southern area by mean and standard deviation, the findings revealed that;

- The satisfaction of traditional Chinese medicine of people in the southern area, it was in the high level ( $\bar{x} = 4.21$ , S.D. = 0.82).
- The interest of a treatment by Chinese herb and medicine( $\bar{x} = 4.18$ , S.D. = 0.67)
- They were satisfied with the traditional Chinese medicine ( $\bar{x} = 4.17$ , S.D. = 0.68);
- They were satisfied – if they had children, they would introduce the traditional Chinese medicine to them,

- They were satisfied – they thought the traditional Chinese medicine was an effective treatment,
- They were satisfied – if it had a clinic or hospital of the traditional Chinese medicine,
- They were satisfied – they thought the traditional Chinese medicine was an alternative treatment,
- They were interested in acupuncture, Guasa, Tui Na massage, holistic treatment and cupping consecutively.
- The satisfaction of traditional Chinese medicine of people in the southern area, it was in the high level ( $\bar{x} = 4.21$ , S.D. = 0.82).
- The interest of a treatment by Chinese herb and medicine and satisfied with the traditional Chinese medicine:
- They were satisfied – if they had children, they would introduce the traditional Chinese medicine to them,
- They were satisfied – they thought the traditional Chinese medicine was an effective treatment,
- They were satisfied – if it had a clinic or hospital of the traditional Chinese medicine,
- They were satisfied – they thought the traditional Chinese medicine was an alternative treatment,
- They were interested in acupuncture, Guasa, Tui Na massage, holistic treatment and cupping consecutively.

### 3.2. Conclusion and Discussion

#### 1) General information

The findings of data analysis revealed that;

- There were 5 people in Yala (5%), 5 people in Songkla (5%), 10 people in Surat Thani (10%), 10 people in Phuket (10%), 10 people in Phatthalung (10%), 10 people in Trang (10%), 10 people in Nakhon Sri Thammarat (10%), 30 people in Ranong (30%) and 10 people in Chumphon (10%).
- There were 89 women (89%) and 11 men (11%). The average age was 35 years old, the minimum age was 19 years old and the maximum age was 83 years old and most of them were 28 people (28%) at the age of 31 – 40.
- There were 40 single people (40%), 51 married people (51%), 6 widowed people (6%) and 3 divorced people (3%).
- There were 6 people (6%) who had a postgraduate degree, 45 people (45%) who had a bachelor's degree, 14 people (14%) who had a diploma degree, 16 people (16%) who had a senior secondary school degree, 8 people (8%) who had a junior secondary school degree and 11 people (11%) who had a primary school degree.
- There were 25 employees (25%), 3 agriculturists (3%), 18 government officers (18%), 11 office workers (11%), 8 business owners (8%), 15 householders (15%) and 20 students (20%)

#### 2) Number and percentage of whom treated by Chinese Traditional Medicine

The findings of people who was treated by the traditional Chinese medicine revealed that 52 people had treated (52%) and 48 people never had treated (48%).

#### 3) The Attitude to Chinese Traditional Medicine of Population in the Southern Area

The findings of attitude of traditional Chinese medicine of people in the southern area by mean and standard deviation, the findings revealed that;

### SUGGESTION

The research of the Attitude of Traditional Chinese Medicine of People in the Southern Area should be more supported and promoted in each area, and it should have a training for the elderly people's daily life.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The research of the Attitude of Traditional Chinese Medicine of People in the Southern Area was supported by Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University's fund in the fiscal year 2017.

The research would like to thank the executives, the director of Institute of Research and Development and the experts for all suggestions and supporting this achievement.

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