

An Analysis on the Rate of Medicinal Herbs Consumption (Case Study Khoramabad City)

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Abstract: This study examined in Khoramabad city in Lorestan province in 2011 taking samples was randomized Morgan table used to determine the size of statistical society. The questionnaire designed in the closed form with Likert's five choices spectrum. It was distributed among statistical society. After designing and compilation of questionnaire its validity is confirmed and verified by some of experts. Its stability is attuned by use of Cronbach coefficient (82%). The results showed that the ease of herbal medicines preparation by consumers is one of the main reasons in medicinal herbs consumption in this study society. Herbalists play the most important role in introducing herbal medicines and their benefit and the importance of their consumption. The findings of this study suggested that 38.3 percent of people in the studying society on average familiar with properties of these herbs and 5% percent of them have very little information about these herbs 33.3 percent of people in this society have a nodding acquaintance with these herbs. 15 percent of people have proper information and only 8.3 percent of people have an excellent acquaintance with these herbs.

Key words: Medicinal herbs- Khoramabad- Cronbach Coefficient- Lorestan

I. Introduction:

Combating with diseases was one of the man's main disturbances from past periods to now and the herbs around man were the first options to cure these diseases man almost paid. Attention to the effects of these herbs on animals and it was the beginning of operation (Vojdani 2004). In recent years, the use of medicinal herbs increased severely making use of medicinal herbs increased about 3.8 as much from 1990 to 1997 in America. The sales of these products were 4 billion US\$ in 1998 (Arya pour 2010). Background of cultivation and in production of medicinal herbs in Iran came back to 800 years B. C and more than 150 different herbal varieties such as cumin is use very much in traditional medicine. Having such background helps to recognize and use of medicinal herbs and it natural as one of potentials in Iran. In the field of production and cultivation of medicinal herbs in Lorestan province believe than Lorestan province is precious genetic storage for cultivation different kinds of medicinal herbs. Lorestan province has potential power for cultivation and production of medicinal herbs. Nowadays different kinds of these herbs are cultivated in more than 4000 Hectare of national resources area, according to the results of Lorestan's natural resources and agricultural research center project. Now 316 kinds of medicinal herbs have recognized in this province. 159 varieties have traditional applications. This digit increased to 359 varieties by addition 79 varieties non- native medicinal herbs. Hassani and his colleagues (2010) in opinion poll studying of public reception and medicinal herbs application in Mazandaran province showed that women have more knowledge about these herbs than men in this region. They completed 384 verbal questionnaires. Also, it showed that women used herbal medicines 2.5 as much men. Knowledge about medicinal herbs and their applications increased with high education level. 39% statistical society used some of these medicinal herbs without any reason. They used them for amusement.

Boghayri and his colleagues (2009) in their research on anthropology examination of traditional medicine in Tehran city (case study traditional physician and herbalists) found that medicinal herbs importance and their application in men life to make medicine are proved. It is seen that there is more tendency to traditional medicine and medicinal herbs among people in Tehran. Generally, scholars, doctors and other scientific society members tend more to traditional medicine. Akbari and his colleagues (2009) in a research on examination of medicinal herbs which adult used them found as adult consumed medicinal herbs very much, it is necessary to inform society's people secondary effects and possible interferences and more studies about their effectiveness and possible secondary effects are necessary.

Sereshti and his colleagues (2007) in a research as the examination rate of herbal medicines application among women that call on curative- health centers in Shahrekord found that specific training for the public, doctor and health centers personnel is necessary. Also, they showed that women used herbal medicines widely and their lacks of information about secondary effects of these medicines with chemical drugs are herbal medicines consumption problems. Bagheri and his colleagues (2005) in the examination of women's approach in Isfahan toward herbal medicine found that considerable percent of people from different classes of society

used medicinal herbs and only 11 percent of people from these classes showed no tendency to use these compounds. Endashow (2007) showed in his reviews that 33% percent of traditional physicians have conveyed their native knowledge to special persons in their family. 50% percent of physicians kept this knowledge of themselves and 17% of them not conveyed this knowledge at all. 58% medicinal herbs compounds are prepared with additives such as honey, sugar, coffee, edible oils or garlic.

II. Material and methods:

This research was conducted to examine the rate of people’s knowledge and their tendency to medicinal herbs consumption in Khoramabad city. Khoramabad is capital of Lorestan province. Lorestan province bounded to the north by Hamedan and Markazi province, to the south by Khoozestan province, to the west by Ilam and Kermanshah and to the east by Isfahan province. The population of this city was 476604 and the population of town was more than 341752 in 2010.

Validity expresses questionnaire ability to meet certain purposes of research. Prepared questionnaire presented to academic experts in order to certify its validity (Hafeznia,2003).

Reliability Verification:It is a tool that interprets it as credit, accuracy and confidence ability and shows questionnaire has repeatability quality and measurement of same results (Hafeznia2003).Questions are asked in the form of fivechoices as: very low, low, Average, much, very much. Recognition respondent personal qualities are choosing in the form of two- options and multi- options. 10% questionnaires were distributed among people outside of statistical society in order to determine its credibility. After questionnaires collecting, resulted data were extracted. After sorting, data were introduced to excel software then to SPSS software. Coronbach coefficient used to determine credibility.

III. Results and Discussion

The rate of Cronbach is 82%. Findings of this study showed that 3% of respondents were in age- group below 20 years old, 62% were in 20- 30 years old age- group, 21% of respondents were in 30- 40 years old age- group and 10% were 40-50 years old age- group and only 4% were in age- group above 50- years old. Most frequency of respondents in this research was in 20- 30 years old age- group.

Table 1. The causes of medicinal Plants consumption in terms of consumers

QUESTIONS	Frequency %	AVE.	STDEV	C.V	Grade
prepare herbal medicines is easy	41.7	3	1.05	0.26	1
More compatible with human nature	46.7	4	1.11	0.27	2
Patients problems not solved with chemical drugs	38.3	4	1.16	0.30	3
Self medication of medicinal herbs is easy	38.3	4	1.33	0.35	4
Chemical Drugs have adverse effects	38.4	3	1.15	0.36	5
Appropriateness with traditional medicine	31.7	3	1.32	0.4	7
chemical drugs are Expensive	28.3	3	1.4	0.45	8
herbal drugs are not prescribed by a physician experienced	36.7	3	1.51	0.46	9
Unwillingness to take chemical drugs among the people	26.7	3	1.38	0.47	10

Table 1 shows the reasons of herbal medicines consumption from the viewpoint of consumers. Findings of this study expresses that simply access to herbal medicine is one of the most important reason to consume herbal medicine by studied people. The results of this study concord with the result of Ghanbari and his colleagues (2002) research that they examined the rate of herbal medicine consumption in Yazd’s pharmacies. They said only 1.94 referral persons tended to use herbal medicines. Based on opinion poll of sampling pharmacies, only 11% of them said the rate of reception to consume herbal medicines was very much and 67% percent of them explained this reception was very low.

QUESTIONS	Frequency %	AVE.	STDEV	C.V	Grade
professional's recommendation	26.7	3	1.29	0.41	1
consumption according to scientific books studies	26.7	3	1.35	0.42	2
direction brochures available at grocery stores	25.0	3	1.37	0.45	3
consumption according to the recommendations of friends	28.3	2	1.18	0.45	4
internet information	31.7	2	1.06	0.46	5
school days information	30.0	3	1.36	0.48	6
arbitrary consumption on the basis of traditional beliefs	32.3	3	1.43	0.48	7
Extensional brochures	36.7	2	1.25	0.55	8

Table 2. The investigation of the most important factor in different ways of herbal consumption According to findings of this research, taking these medicines based on specialist doctor’s instruction is with 41% coefficient of variation the most important selection in herbal medicine consumption method. While taking these medicines according to recommendations of training booklet with 55% coefficient variation played the least role in training of consumption method among statistical society.

Table 3. The investigation of the ways of knowing the properties and the importance of herbals

Grade	C.V	STDEV	AVE.	Frequency %	QUESTIONS
1	0.32	1.18	3	33.3	Grocery
2	0.38	1.13	3	50.0	Friends
3	0.40	1.34	3	25.0	Books
4	0.41	1.20	3	35.0	Internet
5	0.41	1.45	3	33.3	Family
6	0.42	1.17	3	28.3	Radio
7	0.46	1.01	2	31.7	TV
8	0.49	1.07	2	38.3	Health center workers
9	0.49	1.13	3	32.3	School days information
10	0.51	1.17	2	31.7	Newspaper

According to these findings, it distinguished that herbalists played the most important role in propagation of knowledge about herbs recognition among studied society 33.3% had the first vank among other statements.

Obtained results concord with the results of Mehmannaavaz and his Colleagues research that carried out in Semnan in 2009 was same. The title of research was knowledge belief and function's people in Semnan to medicinal herbs. They found that people obtained information in the field of medicinal herbs by studying 6.6%, by mass media 9.6 by the great of family 12.1 and by herbalists 71.7.

Table 4: The rate of respondents about medicinal herbs recognition

Election	Frequency	Frequency%
Very low	15	5
Low	100	33.3
Intermediate	115	38.3
High	45	15
Very high	25	8.3
Total	300	%100

This research explained that 38.3% people in society familiar with these herbs qualities on average, 33.3% have little information about them and 15% have good information and 8.3% have very good information. These herbs and only 5% of people familiarize with them in small amounts. This revealed the lack of acquaintance study people to these herbs in society.

Table 5: Investigating the different types of most demanded medicinal Plants in the under study population

QUESTIONS	Frequency %	AVE.	STDEV	C.V	Grade
Digestive Medicines	28.3	3	1.11	0.36	1
Sexual Medicines	31.7	3	1.37	0.47	2
Wound and Burn Healing Medicines	28.3	3	1.30	0.45	3
Beauty drugs	31.7	3	1.26	0.49	4
Relaxing Medicines	51.7	3	1.39	0.51	5
Anti-Addiction Drugs	36.7	3	1.63	0.59	6
Memory Enhancing Drugs	47.7	2	1.42	0.62	7

The result showed that most of the consumers are digestive drugs, with mean 3 and standard deviation 1.11 and coefficient of variation Of 0.36 and sexual enhancement drugs with mean 3, coefficient of variation 0.47 and standard deviation 1.37.

Table 6. The investigation of the behavior of people towards the production methods of herbal medicines

QUESTIONS	Frequency %	AVE.	STDEV	C.V	Grade
Herbal medicines produced in domestic medicine companies	43.3	3	0.96	0.32	1
those produced in small production and processing companies (traditional companies)	38.3	3	1.19	0.37	2
Handmade Medicinal Plants found in grocery stores	46.7	3	1.50	0.47	3
Imported foreign herbal medicines.	46.7	2	1.29	0.63	4

According to studies, applicants have most requests for herbal medicines which were made in domestic medicine companies. There were correspondence same Piryaee results(2012) and Zand in 2013.

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