

Research Article

The Effective use of Quack in Place of FCPS Doctors in Orthopaedic Care

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to evaluate the factors for preferring the traditional bonesetters by people. Study Design is Observational descriptive study. Setting are Orthopaedic department, CMH, Rawalpindi. Period: July 2016 to December 2016. Traditional Bone Setting Centers were recruited for the study. Information about the patients' bio data, mechanism of injury, level of their education and affordability, either they are myths believers about bonesetters or not, the factor which motivate them towards bonesetters, are they phobic to surgery and their satisfaction about hospital settings and doctors. The data obtained was recorded and analyzed on SPSS version 25. The results showed that one thirty- five (75%) were uneducated and 45 (25%) were educated. One seventy-five (97.2%) were strong believer of the myths about bone setters' treatment and only 5 (2.7%) were non believer. One fifty (83.3%) were non-affording and thirty (16.6%) were affording for medical treatment. One sixty-five (91.6%) were motivated by hear-say towards quacks, five (2.7%) were motivated due to local marketing of quacks, five (2.7%) were motivated due to convenient to them and five (2.7%) motivated due their cheap remedies. Ninety (50%) said that they are phobic to surgical procedures and ninety (50%) said they are not so. 20 (11.1%) said that due to lack of medical facilities in hospitals they prefer quacks while 160 (88.8%) didn't agree with it. 30 (16.6%) said that there was lack of doctor patient relationship while 150 (83.3%) don't said this. 10 (5.5%) said that they were desperate from medical treatment and 170 (94.4%) said there was no such reason. It was concluded that despite all the complications associated with bonesetters' treatment, majority of people still have a strong belief in their capability. Low literacy rate and lower socio economic status also made them to consult bonesetters first.

Keywords: Myths, Beliefs, Complications, Traditional Bonesetter, utilization.

INTRODUCTION

Same problem the doctors are facing in Hafizabad by orthopedic department. As people try quack remedies instead of medical specialized help so their illness progress, sometimes beyond treatable stage. Every year thousands of people suffered by Quackery taking serious threats to their lives or ending up in

morbidity in all over Pakistan [1]. They can steal health away or even take lives. Quacks may lure the seriously and often desperately ill, such as people suffering from arthritis and cancer, into buying a bogus cure [2]. For example, a robber demands your money or your life but a quack demands your money and your

life”Quackery is defined as” the promotion of fraudulent or ignorant medical practices. Quackery is one of the leading causes of increasing mortality and morbidity in Pakistan. Most of the victims are poor with little access or awareness to high quality health care. The other most basic and generic emotional source of vulnerability to quackery is some form fear either it related to surgical approaches or inconvenient process of hospital settings. Much has been written about quackery and medical malpractice in Pakistan [3]. Among those some articles are related to medical while others are about surgical quackery issues. This research will be made to highlight orthopedic malpractice by people preference to these traditional bone-setters in district Hafizabad, as they manipulate fractures and apply wooden bar around the fractures and also apply different types herbs others materials around fracture site for healing. In fact, they are unqualified practitioners in allopathic medicine that has taken up the experience of fracture treatment from their forefathers who have no formal training in modern orthopedics [4].

Methodology and Discussion

Ogunlusi and his colleagues has identified other factors preferring traditional bone-setters. These factors are fear of metal work inside or outside of limb; Convenience and flexibility of them. Most of the patients have high confidence in traditional bone-setters and that is why they prefer them in their communities. The reason for high confidence are multiple. Patients have cultural belief in traditional bone-setters, it is economical, easily accessible to the patients, its services are quick, and friends and families pressurize patients for traditional bone-setters [5]. Some people who have fractures, from far flung areas has a belief that referring a patient to a teaching hospital means that amputation of the limb is mandatory [6]. Familiarity with them and unfamiliarity with Orthodox center and patient recognize them as specialists for bone and joint disease [7]. In this research article, the emphasis will be on the problem among masses which is becoming source of disabilities having history of trauma and got treated by quacks

/pehlwans/bone-setters as a result after weeks of their remedies when they present it to a specialized doctor they have to end up in major or complicated surgeries in sometimes in amputation causing disabilities for future lifetimes. It has been proposed instituting programs to raise awareness among educated and uneducated people and implementing the laws related to quackery and malpractice [8]. This research will also be followed by useful suggestions and practical recommendations to eliminate this alarming problem in this District Hafizabad as well as all over the Country which is adversely affecting the health and ability of victims of quacks/bone-setters [9]. The research will be observational descriptive study in order to reach a workable factor. The research held in orthopaedic. The study will comprise of an amount of approximately 180 individuals.

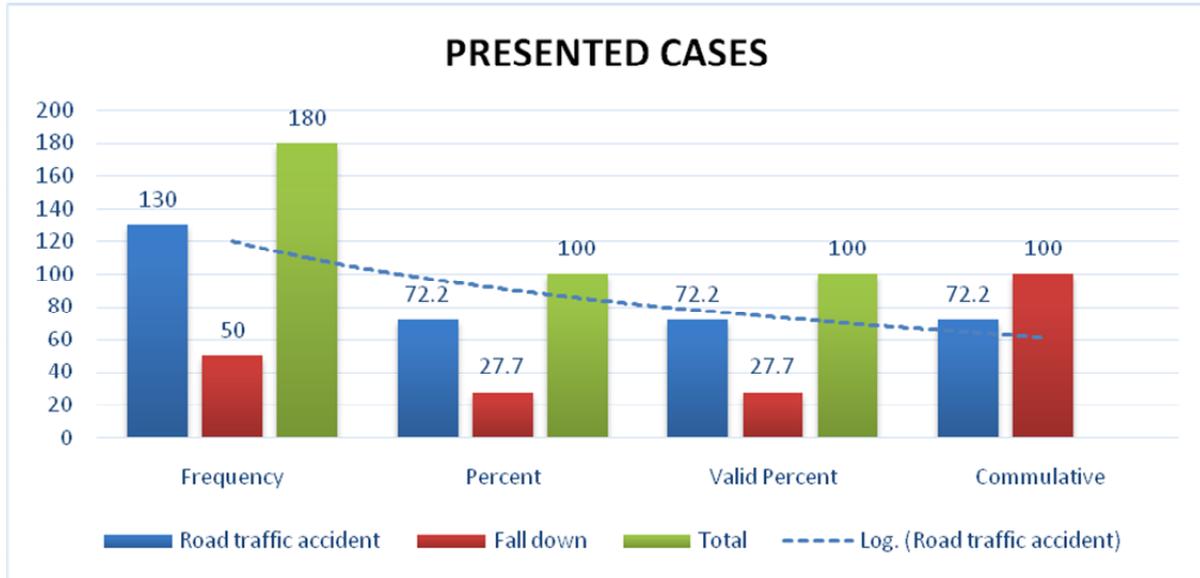
RESULTS:

There were total 180 individuals, out of which 85 between age 15 to 50 years, 55 above age 50 years and 40 below 15 year thus the mean age was 35 years with minimum age 5 years and maximum age 70. In these 65 were females and 115 were males. 130 (72.2%) cases were due to Road Traffic Accident (RTA) and 50 (27.7%) cases were due to falls. One thirty-five (75%) were uneducated and 45 (25%) were educated. One seventy-five (75.2%) were strong believer of the myths about bone setters treatment and only 5 (2.7%) were non believer. One fifty (83.3%) were non-affording and thirty (16.6%) were affording for medical treatment. One sixty-five (91.6%) were motivated by hear-say towards quacks, five (2.7%) were motivated due to local marketing of quacks, five (2.7%) were motivated due to convenient to them and five (2.7%) motivated due their cheap remedies. Ninety (50%) said that they are phobic to surgical procedures and ninety (50%) said they are not so. 20 (11.1%) said that due to lack of medical facilities in hospitals they prefer quacks while 160 (88.8%) didn't agree with it. 30 (16.6%) said that there was lack of doctor patient relationship while 150 (83.3%) don't said this. 10 (5.5%) said that they were desperated

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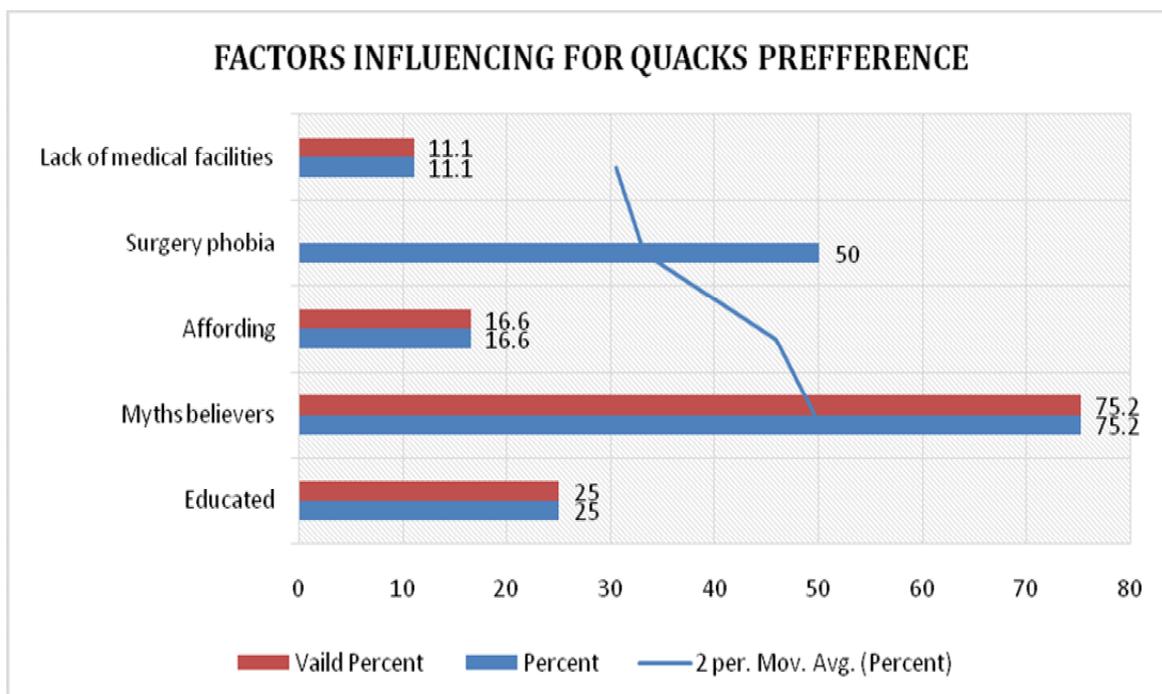
PRESENTED CASES:

Trauma	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative
Road traffic accident	130	72.2	72.2	72.2
Fall down	50	27.7	27.7	100
Total	180	100.0	100.0	



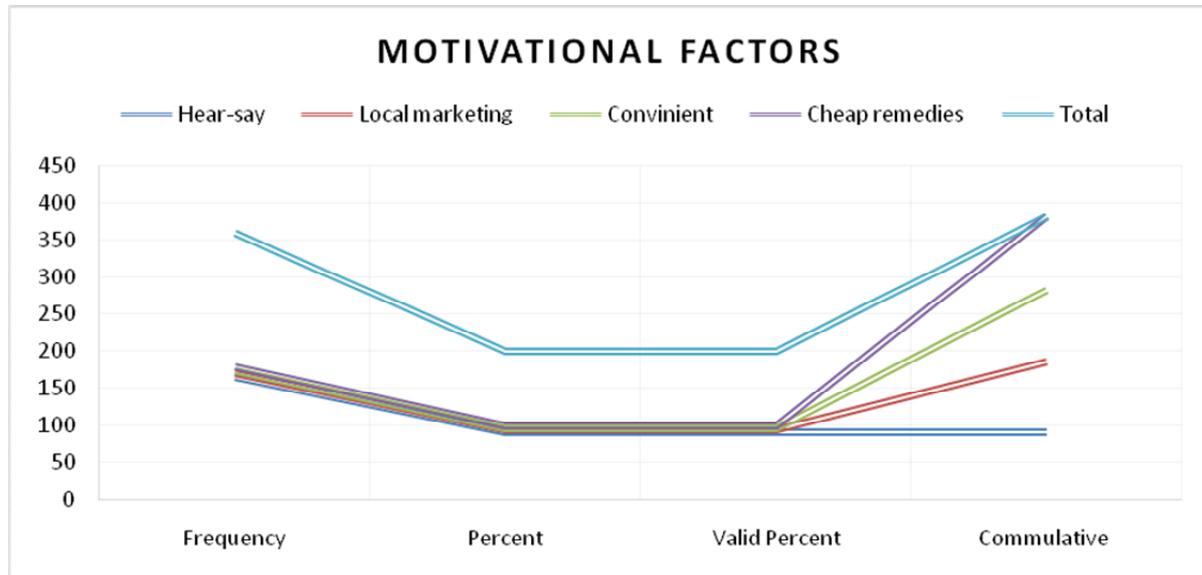
FACTORS INFLUENCING FOR QUACKS PREFERENCE:

Factors	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Educated	45/180	25	25
Myths believers	175/180	75.2	75.2
Affording	30/180	16.6	16.6
Surgery phobia	90/180	50	
Lack of medical facilities	20/180	11.1	11.1



MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS:

FACTORS	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative
Hear-say	165	91.6	91.6	91.6
Local marketing	5	2.7	2.7	94.4
Convenient	5	2.7	2.7	97.2
Cheap remedies	5	2.7	2.7	100
Total	180	100.0	100.0	



DISCUSSION:

Despite a large number of qualified orthopaedic surgeons and well-equipped hospitals in Pakistan at the moment, traditional bonesetters treat a large portion of our population. Instead of dreadful and life-threatening complications, people still prefer bonesetters. In their study by Olaolorun DA and his colleagues they found out that eighty-five percent of patients who presented with femoral fractures at an Orthopaedic hospital had been to traditional bonesetters prior to going to the hospitals. Traditional bonesetters are preferred by patients that they are more skillful for fracture treatment, readily and everywhere available and with their treatment fracture heal quickly than the Orthodox medical care. The most important factor for preference of the traditional bonesetters was the beliefs of people. People feel better when treated by them than treated by orthodox medical personal. Studies also showed patients have the beliefs that their treatment is cheap to them [10]. This study shows that there is a large amount of patients who believe in myths towards quackery instead of specialised orthopaedic care. The considerable amount of myth believers is about 97.2% which is either influential by friends and family or low

literacy rate among masses. Cultures and beliefs are possible influencing reasons for this alarming situation and also ignorance, third-party advice and overcrowding of hospitals with trauma cases [11]. The lower literacy rate and lower socio-economic status are also important factors which resist people to understand which is best for their health as most of them change their preference by hear-say from others.

CONCLUSION:

Quackery in orthopaedic care by traditional bonesetters is an ancient trade practiced in Pakistan as elsewhere in the developing countries, without government regulations and they lack guidance. Being an orthopaedic doctor in trauma centre hospital, Hafizabad it's very alarming situation to observe the presented malpracticed cases by bonesetters. Many patients develop complications and lose their limbs due to inappropriate treatments. It is recommended that affordable and accessible hospital services should be provided to reduce bonesetters patronage. Despite all the complications associated with their treatment, majority of people still have a strong belief in their capability. Education of the public, bonesetters and the patients will go a long way in

abolishing the preventable complications. Quackery should be classed as crime. The perpetrators should be brought to justice and be held responsible for compensation to the losses incurred by quackery. The law enforcement agencies need to appreciate the gravity of quackery and its impact on people's lives. Health awareness programs and education by proper health care providers should be conducted on general public forums and educational centres to decrease this misery. Also by working on other factors like improving quality of life and educational status so that this malpractice can be eradicated.

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