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Characteristics of Luwu Buginese Society in treatment and curative of diabetes mellitus disease

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A B S T R A C T

Luwu Buginese Ethnic do treatment of diabetes mellitus use leaves *bib'bi* which is the tree they planted by their own or find it in the forest. The purpose of this study was to find out the characteristics of the respondents in the treatment of Diabetes mellitus attempt at Bugis, Luwu. This type of research is an ethnology qualitative approach. This study conducted from July of 2013 to January 2014 at the Ethnic Bugis Luwu in Palopo. Respondents taking consideration of ethnic Bugis Luwu (Palopo and its surrounding areas), because based on data from the health department Palopo 2013 showed that approximately 40% decline in the number of people with diabetes mellitus who were treated at the hospital, in the year 2012 amounted to 205 people, while in 2013 amounted to 124 people. However, the number of cases of diabetes mellitus continues to increase every year both cases of type 1 diabetes mellitus (90%) and type 2 diabetes mellitus (17%). To sum up, that in this study finding that diabetes mellitus in Luwu Buginese Ethnic get herbal medicine for treating diabetes mellitus in a way that is simple and easy both for male and female. Those with diabetes mellitus treat the serious wounds by using medical care services to avoid amputation.

Introduction

Buginese ethnic communities have had knowledge of herbal treatment of some symptoms of certain diseases. At first the public to recognize diabetes mellitus

through the symptoms experienced. Diabetes mellitus in ethnic Bugis is also influenced by many factors such as the culture of eating sweet foods, people hard

not to eat rice every day as well as some culture reared in Bugis society associated with the incidence of diabetes mellitus indirectly. Palopo communities including the Bugis ethnic groups which has its own culture. Luwu society has a loose structure / free because social groups (social bonds) in Luwu society, shaped by factors other than the bond formed based on factors genealogis also a very dynamic social ties (Fadilah & Sumantri, 2000, Bungin, 2010).

Bugis people who have a history and its people still form over time. The pattern formed by the cumulative behavior of his time ago. Generation behind obtaining a social legacy he saw as their traditional ideas. Traditional ideas it contains a number of values that influence when making decisions in the face of certain situations. He can figure it out because he heard and saw from her parents. How much is heard and seen depending on the values which are turned on and maintained in its environment. These values are due to cultural heritage belongs together and routed together. (Rahim, 2011). Based on these considerations, this study focused on how to obtain herbal medicines for people with diabetes mellitus. informants involved in this study of 33 people, each of which is diabetes mellitus undergoing changes as many as 13 people, people with diabetes mellitus who have not changed as much as 17 people, 2 nurses and 1 shaman.

Materials and Method

The selection of informants was done by purposive sampling, with criteria: diabetes mellitus patients, Buginese ethnic, stay in Palopo last at least 1 year, recognize the traditional herbal medicine in Palopo, health workers in the next level with a minimum of 2 years of experience serving in the local area and shaman village. All activities

related searches carried out by the treatment of diabetes mellitus with herbs in Ethnic Bugis Luwu, knowledge, and mindset, which is illustrated and described, is based on understanding the viewpoint of ethnic Bugis Luwu, not based on an understanding of researchers.

Results and Discussion

Gender

The results showed the existence of equality between men is not to deny the differences in duties and responsibilities within the household. A woman is still obliged to take care of household purposes and men remain responsible to provide for the household, although not rare to find women also helped her husband work as wage earners such as trading or farming together. On the morning of men and women departed, also old people and children all. They set off to find sustenance in the woods and in the fields.

Table 1 describes the distribution of the research informants by sex, male subjects 12 people (40%) and fewer female subjects with 18 people (60%). Gender differences also besides not distinguish the position of men and women also do not distinguish between types of foods they eat, all the same, although there are some people's belief that women should not eat fruit together or should not eat certain foods in pregnancy but in the selection of food is the same between men and women (Rahim, 1992). In Bugis society in Luwu cultural change cannot be avoided in its development. This study shows that the differences between the sex both men and women do not make a difference in the selection of the onset of the treatment of diabetes mellitus. They keep the balance of duties and responsibilities between men and women. Livelihood performed by men like

being the driver, merchants and civil servants. Women still perform duties as a housewife, though not uncommon woman who helped her husband take care of merchandise at any time, or women who are also civil servants. Women and men in society Bugis Luwu not only look different in some ways, but for the ability of way or method of getting the herbs are not much different, is evident from the way they are almost equal in obtaining the herb is taken around the house or neighbors house in the sense that herbal remedies are still around them and easily be obtained. Equation I get this herb for both men and women cannot be separated from social custom Bugis Luwu happy to work or perform something and not just remain silent at home.

When viewed from the herbs used are also not seen any fundamental differences in the choice of the use of herbs. Basically, people with diabetes mellitus in ethnic Bugis Luwu using herbs based on what they know. Women in the use of herbs were from leaves, roots, fruit and corn. It does not look the differences between men and women in the selection of this herb as well as the way society perceives Bugis Luwu in diabetes mellitus, the perception remains the same based on the symptoms they feel the other people with diabetes mellitus. They did not show differences in understanding the symptoms of diabetes mellitus based on gender differences. Women in the Bugis Luwu known also with tenacity in working, seen from the way they cultivate medicinal herbs. Processing complex herbal medicine is not a barrier for women Bugis Luwu to consume herbs such a manner that pounded then put into capsules or by the cut-up and squeezed. Women Bugis Luwu did not find it difficult to do some process in the processing of herbal medicine because basically women are known for tenacity and

patience.

When viewed from the exposure to the above, basically in the process of selecting a treatment method does not distinguish between men and women, they have the same pattern in the treatment of diabetes mellitus and choose the easy way by using herbs to treat diabetes mellitus. but at the last exposure, based on the value of siri 'in Bugis society in Luwu thicker in women would lead to a higher sense of concern on the image of him so this will affect the selection of methods of treatment of diabetes mellitus in a safe manner without damaging or causing physical disability.

Age

Older people are supposed to advise people to be heard by their grandchildren. They are believed to have been quite wise in response to the problems of life. People who have this old supposed to know a lot of things, especially regarding the treatment of a disease that has become their life experiences. In Bugis society in Luwu told since the time I Lagaligo that a child will be taken care of and taught about life by a mother or grandmother (an elderly person) who always stays at home (Rahim, 2011).

The results of this study indicate the age range of 51–60 were 12 people (40%), age range of 61–70 years and 41–50 years were 5 people (16.7%), and age over 71 years was 8 people (26.6%) (Table 2). This shows that on average people with diabetes mellitus is a disease in individuals over the productive age, i.e. over the age of 50 years, with a total of 25 people patients (83.3%). Since a small child in Ethnic Bugis Luwu was introduced to sweet foods as a community tradition. Children will often served sweets per day, this will affect the body's ability to tolerate insulin so that when advanced age, when

they have begun to less physical activity they will be more at risk of diabetes mellitus in the elderly.

Those who have aged in Bugis society really does not do physical activity when they are no longer able to move due to the pain but, if they still feel able to indulge then they will try to move so that the body is not sore because it has become a habit when they are young activity and healthy always crowded, especially to work to make ends meet. Activity habits are closely related to the selection of a treatment method of diabetes mellitus that they do. Selection of the use of herbs to be something of interest to people with diabetes mellitus in the elderly because they may attempt to treat the disease through their farming habits. Age also affects the Bugis community in choosing how the herbal treatment. Patients with diabetes mellitus in the elderly will try to use simple ways to cultivate such a brewing herbal or boiling, but for those who are younger will use several methods such as cutting and soaking or pounding then put into capsules. The selection process is in addition influenced herbal sex addressing that women are more painstaking and patient, the selection process, is also affected by the age limit movement to people with diabetes mellitus.

Selection of medical drugs are considered intolerable by the body of an elderly patient with diabetes mellitus who are elderly make the selection using herbal remedies as an alternative to more favorable treatment among Luwu Buginese Ethnic. other than that one of the things that also affect the elderly choose to use herbs that is based on the advice of their family who is relatively younger age are considered by people with diabetes mellitus elderly as people who are in this age who should have known better because the level of education which is

much higher so the suggestion that the use of herbal medicine has become a style of new treatments that are being used by the busy modern people nowadays be a wise choice for those who have aged and suffering from diabetes mellitus. From the description above it can be seen that the age factor will distinguish patterns of herbal remedies used by people with diabetes mellitus. frail older people which has limited his physical activity is likely to get help from family or friends to get herbs, while they can still be productive which will seek to grow their own herbs herbal or ask to neighbors.

Level of education

In Bugis society education is essential. Education also illustrates the degree of social person. Although the ancient people still difficult to formal education, but today education has become a priority for the community thing Bugis. Education for the Bugis people not only from formal education to be able to make someone scholars but those were from the nobility to get educated on the family, especially the values of nobility that had been passed down from generation to generation, especially among the nobility in Ethnic Bugis Luwu. The change of view, the presence of outside influences that permeated Ethnic Bugis Luwu makes formal school choice is also the pride of every ethnic Bugis Luwu and not focused on the royal family only. Good knowledge will create awareness to prevent and treat the disease much better.

Education informant with a variety of characters, including no school / not graduate by 9 people (30%), pass SD5 people (16.7%), as many as 11 people graduated from high school (36.6%), graduated as many as 5 people (16.7%) (Table 3). The level of education is one of

the elements characteristic of the person. Formal education level indicates the level of intellectual or knowledge level of a person. Education is essentially a process of human resource development.

Ethnic communities in Bugis Luwu said that no age limit for someone to figure out new science. Those who are getting older are considered more knowing something because it has experienced so much experience. These experiences serve as a life lesson to be increasingly becoming a good man according to their beliefs. Someone who has a long life, have met with many people, have been getting a lot of information that is the source of new knowledge. Such knowledge will be used as the basis for selecting the method of treatment of diabetes mellitus. The selection of herbal remedies will describe a person's level of education in society. Those who have a high level of education to a bachelor would tend to use two methods of medical treatment are herbal and modern. It is influenced by a belief in the development of science and belief in the culture which they profess so far regarding herbal treatments are recommended by the people around him through the evidence of the successful use of herbs.

Based on the above explanation it can be seen that the higher a person's education level, the selection of methods of treatment of diabetes mellitus will tend to vary as they would use herbs and modern medical drugs to treat diabetes mellitus, will use a variety of herbs until they sense a change in the use of certain herbs and deployment information about certain herbs they will tend to be getting the attention of other people with diabetes so that they can be reference group for people with diabetes mellitus who have lower levels of education seem to be more.

Occupation

The Bugis are widely known as a hard worker, smart trade. The work is characteristic of the family of the Bugis, the hard work that means keeping the family name. The Bugis are known to have high mobility for work. In *lontara* mentioned that "O you my son ..! If you had no job, then you're just playing around, go to the hall to hear about the customs, or did you hear about the fate of market sellers. Diligent trying O my son, because only with hard work and perseverance, and the grace of the gods endowed of un boreness (Rahman Rahim, 1992).

Work informants among other farmers as much as 3 people (10%), self-employed as many as four people (13.3%), civil servants of 4 people (13.3%), did not work / household were 19 people (63.4%) compared to the highest number of work other (Table 4). Ethnic Communities in Bugis Luwu assume the job is a person's self-image. Those who strive to live a decent work and become a respected person because of his wealth. Those who work means are people who want to go ahead unless they are unable to work because of very physical limitations. Ethnic Communities in Bugis Luwu always have a way to still be able to work for a living even though they are in a state of limitations. Those who do not have land to be used as a garden or cultivated paddy will choose to trade or being an employee. Those who have jobs as civil servants or those who work in the office are considered as people who have their advantages and position in society. Perceptions of diabetes mellitus in ethnic Bugis Luwu society can be seen from their work. Those who worked as a farmer when listening opinion from someone who claimed that he was suffering from diabetes mellitus as seen from suffering symptoms

will trust easily and quickly try herbal treatments. Although they believe in other people's perception of diabetes mellitus however, they still also are trying to make sure his condition through a medical examination in the health service. Those who work as farmers use more herbal look of the type commonly consumed every day like papaya leaves are used as vegetable, corn and bananas are used as a substitute for rice which is considered the biggest factors that can increase the sugar levels in the blood, those who work as fishermen using herbs taken at sea.

Judging from how to get herbal medicine in patients with diabetes mellitus who had a job as a farmer would get herbal medicine around the house or from a neighbor's house however, not much different from those who had a job as an employee or who are currently not working and just taking care of household affairs stated that they get herbs also from the surrounding environment by planting their own kitchen garden or orchard home and home herbal take from neighbors if the drugs they need are not available at home. It will also be seen from the way they took herbs, those who use herbal medicine which is used as food or drinks daily will consume herbal medicine every day as foods and beverages are routinely performed. Ethnic Communities in Bugis Luwu known as the hard-working spirit even though their work as an employee or not having a job will still try to plant herbs that they need every day. The work acted by people with diabetes mellitus is closely associated with the treatment of diabetes mellitus pattern they choose. Those who work as farmers or they never become farmers would get their own herbs by planting a kitchen garden or orchard house, those who work as fishermen would use herbs from the sea, those who work in the civil service would be likely to choose to use herbs that are bought in the

market or brought in from outside the city area Palopo but seen also those who use herbs suitable for them that they get in the house or a neighbor who grew up in the front.

Number of children

A big family of the Bugis community is a hallmark of the culture. This is illustrated by the large houses were built to accommodate large families parents, the selection of matchmaking which still has a kinship.

Overview of informants based on the number of family members is presented in Table 5. The full amount of the informant who used as many as 30 people, that the informant as diabetes mellitus, whereas informant 1 shaman and 2 nurses do not count the number of families. Table 6 shows that the number of family members with diabetes mellitus informant who has a small number of members (≤ 3 people) by 40% and as much as 6.6% had a family numbering 10–12 people. And many other family members to hold a family council, in its deliberations that will be present also the kings subordinate (local submission). (Kern, 1989 in La Galigo hal. 542) Ethnic Communities in Bugis Luwu in this study had a large family (number of children over 3) is also related to their assumption that many children when they were young to be a lot of luck. Those who have many children will strengthen their offspring and will be a big family so that they would not be in trouble if need help. Large families in Bugis Ethnic Communities in Luwu are something that should happen in order for offspring to stay awake. This belief is also clearly illustrated from matchmaking Bugis Ethnic Communities in Luwu do that is through a close family. Children will marry their own cousin of the same age in order not to fall into the hands of the family

possessions of others. They will be required to have many children so that they can continue to add to the family fortune. However, this time the Bugis Ethnic Communities in Luwu also has undergone changes and cultural shifts that stuff like it's been rare to find the things that happen to them in old age today.

Number of cases patient diabetes mellitus

The increase in deaths due to diabetes mellitus is always directly proportional to

the increase in cases. Table 6 shows that both the number of cases of diabetes mellitus 1 and 2 diabetes mellitus continues to increase every year. Increase in the number of cases and high in diabetes mellitus type 2 is associated with a person's consumption patterns. In Bugis society in Luwu eat sweet foods that have become attached to the culture that is believed to be an entrance to the goodness of life becomes the largest for the case of the type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Table.1 Distribution of informants by sex

Dimension	Number	Percentage (%)
Sex		
Male	12	40
Female	18	60
Total	30	100

Table.2 Distribution of informants based on age

Dimension	Number	Percentage (%)
Age (year)		
41-50	5	16.7
51-60	12	40
61-70	5	16.7
>70	8	26.6
Total	30	100

Table.3 Distribution of informants by education

Dimension	Number	Percentage (%)
Education level		
Not graduate Basic school	9	30
Basic school	5	16.7
Senior high school	11	36.6
Bachelor	5	16.7
Total	30	100

Table.4 Distribution of informants based on jobs

Variable	Number	Percentage (%)
Occupation		
Farmer	3	10
Business	4	13,3
Civil servant	4	13.3
Household	19	63.4
Total	30	100

Table.5 Distribution of informants based on number of children

Variable	Number	Percentage (%)
Number of children		
1–3 people	12	40
4–6 people	8	26.7
7–9 people	8	26.7
10–12 people	2	6.6
Total	30	100

Table.6 Findings and analysis of increasing number of cases of diabetes mellitus

No	Data	Year				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Death due to DM	-	5	6	7	7
2	In patient DM	-	97	199	205	124
3	Case of DM Type 1	-	4	9	20	38
4	Case of DM Type 2	-	57	329	422	492

Table 6 show the cases of diabetes mellitus has led to seven deaths in 2013, the number of these deaths could have been growing over increasing incidence of cases in the community. There are many factors that can affect mortality increase in patients with diabetes mellitus such as, reporting cases / deaths that occurred examination was not carried out in the community, not to mention disease complications of diabetes mellitus as a major cause of death and use of health services which are less common diabetes mellitus that is not recorded in reporting. The increase in the number of deaths due to diabetes mellitus can also be seen by their relation to the treatment of diabetes mellitus is done. those who use herbs as medicine and diabetes mellitus did modern medical health care is likely to be difficult to handle when they come in when they are difficult to be saved. It will continue to add to the case of death due to diabetes mellitus. If the case of type 1 diabetes mellitus in the range of numbers is only about tens of type 2 diabetes mellitus while playing the range of numbers in the hundreds. It shows clearly that the incidence of diabetes mellitus in Palopo is very closely related to the culture and beliefs that exist in the Bugis community in Luwu. The above data show

that the incidence of type 2 diabetes mellitus reached 492 cases, while 124 cases were treated only cases in 2013. It is observed further if it can be seen that the lack of maintainability of the number of reported cases is also very influential on the search pattern treatment performed patients with diabetes mellitus. The decline in the number of cases of diabetes mellitus who received medical treatment due to the use of alternative medicine by the public that the use of herbal remedies. Herbal remedies believed the community as a way of effective treatment without causing illness due to complications of medical drugs.

In conclusion, patients with diabetes mellitus both male and female who initially utilize modern medical health services to determine their blood sugar levels and then used a herbal medicine treatment or treatment to lower their blood sugar levels thus decreasing the number of treatment occurred. But when diabetes cannot be handled through herbs by people with diabetes, they will tend to use modern medical services. An increasing number of cases, deaths and treatment of cases of diabetes mellitus are associated with

treatment methods that they do that influenced by their education level.

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