

Indonesian Journal of Multidisciplinary Research



Journal homepage: http://ejournal.upi.edu/index.php/ JOMR/

Respondents' Level of Education, Knowledge, Awareness, and Acceptability of Blue Ternate (*Clitoria ternatea*) as Alternative Medicine

Amity C. Abance, Shallom D. Anglacer, Freddierick James A. Soriano, Andy Glen C. Umadhay*, Amera C. Malaco, Adonis S. Besa

Sultan Kudarat State University Laboratory High School, Tacurong City, 9800 Sultan Kudarat, the Philippines Correspondence: E-mail: andyglenumadhay@sksu.edu.ph

ABSTRACTS

This study was carried out to determine the level of awareness among government employees and the level of acceptability of Blue Ternate (C. Ternatea) as an alternative medicine for hypertension, fever, and fatigue. The novelties in this research are (1) The Lambayong Government Employees' acceptability on Clitoria Ternatea as alternative medicine, (2) awareness and assent of people on Clitoria Ternatea as alternative medicine, and (3) the relationship between factors influencing the respondents and the level of acceptability. A random sampling technique was utilized. The results implied that the Government Employees are informed about the Blue Ternate and somewhat aware of it as alternative medicine, especially in hypertension, fever, fatigue. As to the test of the relationship between factors that influenced the respondents and the level of acceptability, there is a significant relationship between them. Therefore, Clitoria Ternatea is aware and accepted by the people in the Sultan Kudarat area, The Philippines.

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Submitted/Received 30 Mar 2021 First revised 29 Jun 2021 Accepted 10 Aug 2021 First available online 20 Aug 2021 Publication date 01 Sep 2021

Keyword:

Acceptability, Awareness, Blue ternate, Lambayong, Medicine, Sultan Kudarat.

© 2021 Kantor Jurnal dan Publikasi UPI

1. INTRODUCTION

Herbal alternatives are used around the world to treat skin diseases and other illnesses (Verma & Singh, 2008; Gollen et al., 2018; Mukherjee et al., 2008). Herbs and plants are the oldest of the oldest companions of mankind. Still, they are used widely in the developing world, where pharmaceuticals are more readily available and therefore less expensive (Sellami et al., 2018; Pourjabali et al., 2017; Jamil et al., 2018).

Clitoria Ternatea, known as Blue Ternate, is used and prominent by a diverse array of researchers as a traditional remedy. Clitoria Ternatea is particularly used in medicine to support the body's cognitive functions, relieve fever, inflammation, and hypertension (Oguis, 2019; Gupta & Bhatia, 2010; Adisakwattana et al., 2012; Malik et al., 2011). This study was carried out to distinguish the acceptability of Clitoria ternatea (Blue Ternate) as alternative medicine among employees of the Local Government of Municipality of Lambayong, Sultan Kudarat province

2. METHODS

A formulated-based questionnaire checklist was used in this study to collect the required data. A systematic structure with a set of questions is designed to produce responses from the respondents. The Five-point Likert scale was prepared in which responders specify their level of agreement to a statement typically in five points. The following rating scales in **Tables 1 and 2** were used to determine and interpret the level of awareness and acceptability of blue ternate as an alternative medicine among the government employees of Lambayong Sultan Kudarat, respectively. **Tables 1** and **2** contain the scale that was used to determine the obtained mean.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Level of Awareness of the Government Employees in Lambayong, Sultan Kudarat on Blue Ternate as an Alternative Medicine

The level of awareness of government employees in Lambayong, Sultan Kudarat on Blue Ternatea as alternative medicine has been tested. Based on the analysis results, it has a mean of 3.04 and is interpreted as somewhat aware. It implies, that the government employees in Lambayong, Sultan Kudarat are sometimes informed about the blue ternate and somewhat aware of it as alternative medicine.

3.2. Level of Acceptability of Blue Ternate as Alternative Medicine among the Government Employees of Lambayong, Sultan Kudarat

Table 4 presents the level of acceptability of government employees of Lambayong, Sultan Kudarat on Blue Ternate as alternative medicine, especially in hypertension, fever, and fatigue. Based on the results hypertension, fever, and fatigue has a mean of 3.31, 3.1, and 3.08, and are interpreted as somewhat aware, respectively. The computed grand mean is 3.16 and is interpreted as somewhat acceptable. This result implies that the government employees of Lambayong, Sultan Kudarat are sometimes informed and somewhat accepted Blue Ternatea as alternative medicine in hypertension, fever, and fatigue.

3.3. Relationship Between the Factors that Influence the Respondents and the Level of Acceptability of Blue Ternate

There is a significant relationship between the factors of influence to respondents and the level of acceptability of Blue Ternatea as alternative medicine as implied by the Pearson Correlation test result at a 5% level of significance (Sig.<0.05). It also implies a strong or high linear relationship with a Pearson Correlation Coefficient of 0.76. This is a very dependable relationship (Hechanova and Hechanova, 2012).

Numerical Rating	Range	Verbal Description	Interpretation
5	4.20-5.00	Extremely Aware	Government employees are extremely aware of
		,	Blue Ternate as an alternative medicine
4	3.40-4.19	Moderately Aware	Government employees are aware of Blue
			Ternate as an alternative medicine
3	2.60-3.29	Somewhat Aware	Government employees are somewhat aware of
			Blue Ternate as an alternative medicine
2	1.80-2.58	Slightly Aware	Government employees are slightly aware of
			Blue Ternate as an alternative medicine
1	1.00-1.70	Extremely Not Aware	None of the Government employees are aware

Table 1. Awareness rating and interpretation scale.

Table 2. Acceptability rating and interpretation scale.

of Blue Ternate as an alternative medicine

Numerical Rating	Range	Verbal Description	Interpretation	
5	4.20-5.00	Perfectly Acceptable	Government employees perfectly accepted Blue Ternate as an alternative medicine	
4	3.40-4.19	Moderately Acceptable	Government employees accepted Blue Ternate as an alternative medicine	
3	2.60-3.29	Somewhat Acceptable	Government employees somewhat accepted Blue Ternate as an alternative medicine	
2	1.80-2.58	Slightly Acceptable	Government employees slightly accepted Blue Ternate as an alternative medicine	
1	1.00-1.70	Extremely Unacceptable	None of the Government employees accepted Blue Ternate as an alternative medicine	

Table 4. Acceptability of the government employees in lambayong sultan Kudarat on blue ternate as alternative medicine.

Level of Acceptability on:	n	Mean	Standard Deviation	Verbal Description
Hypertension	51	3.31	2.96	Somewhat Acceptable
Fever	51	3.10	2.82	Somewhat Acceptable
Fatigue	51	2.08	2.80	Somewhat Acceptable
Grand Total/Mean/SD	51	3.16	2.86	Somewhat Acceptable

4. CONCLUSION

The results on the Level of Awareness of the Government Employees on Blue Ternate as an Alternative Medicine is interpreted as somewhat aware. The results imply that the government employees in Lambayong, Sultan Kudarat are relatively informed and somehow accepted Blue Ternate as alternative medicine. These results imply that the factors that

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.17509/xxxx.vxix p- ISSN e- ISSN influenced most of the respondents to use Blue Ternatea were heard from someone. There is a significant relationship between the factors that influence respondents and the level of acceptability of Blue Ternatea as alternative medicine. Thus, the hypothesis that there is no significant between the two sources of variation is rejected.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank the research advisors and respondents who participated in the study's conduct.

6. AUTHORS' NOTE

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. The authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

7. REFERENCES

- Adisakwattana, S., Ruengsamran, T., Kampa, P., and Sompong, W. (2012). In vitro inhibitory effects of plant-based foods and their combinations on intestinal α -glucosidase and pancreatic α -amylase. *BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, 12(1), 1-8.
- Gollen, B., Mehla, J., and Gupta, P. (2018). Clitoria ternatea linn: A herb with potential pharmacological activities: Future prospects as therapeutic Herbal Medicine. *Journal of Pharmaceutical Reports*, *3*(1), 1-8.
- Gupta, G. K., Chahal, J., and Bhatia, M. (2010). Clitoria ternatea (L.): Old and new aspects. *Journal of Pharmacy Research*, 3(11), 2610-2614.
- Jamil, N., Zairi, M. N. M., Nasim, N. A. I. M., and Pa'ee, F. (2018). Influences of Environmental Conditions to Phytoconstituents in Clitoria ternatea (Butterfly Pea Flower)—A Review. *Journal of Science and Technology*, 10(2), 208-228.
- Malik, J., Karan, M., and Vasisht, K. (2011). Nootropic, anxiolytic and CNS-depressant studies on different plant sources of shankhpushpi. *Pharmaceutical Biology*, 49(12), 1234-1242.
- Mukherjee, P. K., Kumar, V., Kumar, N. S., and Heinrich, M. (2008). The ayurvedic medicine Clitoria ternatea—From traditional use to scientific assessment. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, 120(3), 291-301.
- Oguis, G. K., Gilding, E. K., Jackson, M. A., and Craik, D. J. (2019). Butterfly pea (Clitoria ternatea), a cyclotide-bearing plant with applications in agriculture and medicine. *Frontiers in Plant Science*, *10*(2019), 645.
- Pourjabali, M., Mohammadrezaei-Khorramabadi, R., Abbaszadeh, S., Naghdi, N., Naji-Haddadi, S., and Bahmani, F. (2017). Medicinal plants used for hypertension. *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, *9*(5), 537.
- Sellami, M., Slimeni, O., Pokrywka, A., Kuvačić, G., Hayes, L. D., Milic, M., and Padulo, J. (2018). Herbal medicine for sports: A review. *Journal of the International Society of Sports Nutrition*, 15(1), 1-14.
- Verma, S., and Singh, S. P. (2008). Current and future status of herbal medicines. *Veterinary World*, 1(11), 347.