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.

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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 Ternate 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 Ternate 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).

Table 1. Awareness rating and interpretation scale.

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

Table 2. Acceptability rating and interpretation scale.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Acceptability on:</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Verbal Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>3.31</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>Somewhat Acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fever</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>Somewhat Acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>Somewhat Acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total/Mean/SD</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>2.86</td>
<td>Somewhat Acceptable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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

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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


