

Health Care Providers Acceptance and Knowledge about Traditional Health Services at Community Health Centers in Pekalongan, Central Java

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Abstract

Traditional health services are public health services and are a system of treatment/care that is based on the philosophy and basic concepts of the whole person so that clients will be seen in a more humane way. Traditional health services are carried out using skilled methods, ingredients, or both. On average, health workers do not know about traditional health services at the Puskesmas and have never applied traditional health services, either in therapy or herbal ingredients, due to a lack of knowledge about traditional health. With increased knowledge and acceptance of traditional health services, it is hoped that this will become a promotive and preventive effort to maintain health independently. This research contributed to describing the knowledge and acceptance of health workers towards traditional health services at community health centers in Pekalongan Regency. This type of research is descriptive and quantitative with a cross-sectional design. Data collection is based on primary data in the form of a questionnaire. Data analysis using univariate analysis. A sample of 92 respondents with the Cluster Random Sampling technique. The research results were analyzed using univariate analysis. The results showed that the majority of respondents in the good knowledge category were women 60.9%, the good knowledge of the majority of respondents with an age range of 31-40 years was 31.5%, the good knowledge of the majority of D3 education levels was 48.9%, the good knowledge category was the majority of the nursing profession by 30.4%. The majority of respondents in the good acceptance category were women 39.1%, and the good acceptance of the majority of respondents in the age range of 41-50 years was 23.9%. The good acceptance of the majority of D3 education levels was 37%, and the good acceptance of the majority of the profession of nurses and midwives was 20.7%. Knowledge of the majority of health workers in the good category was 79.3%, and the acceptance of health workers was in the good category at 54.3%.

Keywords: Traditional Health Services; Knowledge; Acceptance

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1. Introduction

Health services for the community is one of the government's efforts to support the realization of the right to health for the community. Health services in Indonesia consist of individual health services and community health services, whereas traditional health services are one of the public health services (Wibowo et al. 2019).

Based on the elucidation of Government Regulation number 103 of 2014, it is stated that traditional health services are a system of treatment/care that is based on the philosophy and basic concepts of the whole person so that clients will be seen in a more humane way. The health efforts carried out are through promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative approaches that are carried out in an integrated, comprehensive, and sustainable manner (He & Tang, 2021).

Traditional health services are carried out using skilled methods, ingredients, or both.

Based on the results of the 2018 basic health research (Riskesdas), the proportion of households that used traditional health services in the past year by visiting health institutions/traditional health care facilities/health care facilities or bringing in traditional healers / traditional health workers/therapy was 31, 4% (Widowati, Siswoyo & Susyanty 2020). Meanwhile, household members who do it on their own include doing massage or acupressure without the help of a traditional healer/health worker/therapist, making traditional concoctions, buying herbal carrying herbs, boiled herbs, herbs, and other traditional medicines on their own initiative, and utilizing the Family Medicine Park (TOGA) as much as 12.9%. The proportion of traditional health services used in 2018 was 48% prepared ingredients, 31.8%

homemade ingredients, 65.3% manual skills, 1.9% thinking skills, and 2.1% energy skills (Dariani et al., 2023).

The proportion of types of staff used to handle traditional health according to the Regency/City of Central Java Province based on the results of the 2018 Riskesdas in Central Java Province was 2.18% doctors/health workers and 97.82% were traditional healers, while the proportion in Pekalongan Regency 2.37% were doctors/health workers and 97.63% were traditional healers (Peltzer & Pengpid 2019). Traditional health services are treatment and/or care by methods and drugs that refer to experiences and skills handed down empirically, which can be accounted for and applied in accordance with the norms prevailing in society. Traditional health services are divided into traditional health services that use skills and services traditional health using ingredients (Tian et al., 2019).

There are three types of Traditional Health Services in the regulation, namely: Empirical Traditional Health Services is the application of traditional health whose benefits and safety are proven empirically; Complementary Traditional Health Services are the application of traditional health that utilizes biomedical and biocultural sciences in their explanations, and their benefits and safety are scientifically proven, and Integration Traditional Health Services is a form of health service that combines conventional health services with Complementary Traditional Health Services, either as a complement or as a substitute (Bradley et al., 2019).

One of the health efforts that plays an important role in improving public health status is traditional health services (Yankestrad). This effort is in line with the Ministry of Health's Strategic Plan for 2015-2019, which develops integration of traditional health services in health service facilities at Puskesmas through increasing the capacity of health workers, optimizing data collection, and empowering communities through self-care in the traditional health sector, carrying out traditional health data collection activities, facilitation of registration/licensing and technical guidance as well as monitoring of traditional health services in the working areas of each Puskesmas (Hjollund, Valderas, Kyte, & Calvert, 2019).

Research conducted by Suharmiati in five provinces, East Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta Special Region, North Sulawesi, and Gorontalo, shows that traditional health services have been used by patients who are mostly aged between 20-50 years where sources of information about the existence of traditional health services mainly from doctors or health workers, and some respondents were satisfied with the services provided (Rowena, 2021).

The results of a preliminary study from July to September 2022 at the Petungkriyono Health Center in Pekalongan Regency obtained data on the number of traditional healers, as many as 19 people spread across nine villages in the working area of the Petungkriyono Health Center with 19 traditional female healers and one male traditional healer. The area/village with the highest number of traditional healers was Tlogohendro village, with seven traditional healers; Simego, with four people. Songgodadi and Kasimpar villages, with two people, and the other villages with one person each. A traditional healer performs empirical traditional health services whose knowledge and skills are obtained through hereditary or non-formal experiences. Apart from that, herbal medicinal plants have also been planted in green open spaces around the Puskesmas.

The traditional health service program at the Petungkriyono Health Center has actually been around for a long time, but in reality, there are still many health workers who don't/don't know about and implement it. This happened when the researchers conducted interviews with ten health workers at the Petungkriyono Health Center. On average, the health workers did not know about traditional health services at the Health Center and had never applied traditional health services, either in the form of therapy or herbal ingredients, due to a lack of knowledge about traditional health. With increased knowledge and acceptance of traditional health services, it is hoped that this will become a promotive and preventive health effort to maintain health independently.

Based on the background above, the researcher is interested in conducting research among health workers at the Puskesmas in Pekalongan Regency regarding the knowledge and acceptance of health workers towards traditional health services.

2. Method

This type of research is a quantitative descriptive study with a cross-sectional design. The research was conducted at the Petungkriyono Health Center, Bojong 1 Health Center, and Siwalan Health Center, Pekalongan Regency in December 2022. The population for this study was health workers from all Health Centers in Pekalongan Regency, totaling 1,215 respondents. The sample in this study was 92 health workers at the Puskesmas. Sampling in this study used the Cluster Random Sampling technique, which is a type of sampling technique in which a researcher divides the population into several separate groups known as clusters. From these clusters, several samples are taken randomly or randomly.

The variables in this study are knowledge and acceptance of health workers. The instruments

used in this study were a questionnaire containing a list of questions about the demographics of respondents and a questionnaire related to the knowledge and acceptance of health workers regarding traditional health services. The data that has been collected is then processed and analyzed using univariate analysis.

3. Results and Discussion

The following are the results of data collection in December 2022 obtained from 92

respondents from the health center health workers in Pekalongan Regency.

Characteristics of respondents

Based on the results of the study shown in [Table 1](#), the majority of respondents were women at 76.1%. This very large inequality of respondents is due to the fact that the number of health workers at the Puskesmas in Pekalongan Regency is more female than male, and there is a type of health worker at the Puskesmas which is only filled with women, namely the midwife profession.

Table 1. Description of the distribution of the characteristics of respondents in Pekalongan Regency (n=92)

No	Characteristics Respondents	Parameter	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Gender	Male	22	23,9
		Female	70	76,1
2	Age	20-30	17	18,5
		31-40	30	32,6
		41-50	34	37
		> 50	11	12
3	Graduated	D3	56	60,9
		S1/D4	36	39,1
4	Health Personnel	Dokter	5	5,4
		Nurse	33	35,9
		Midwife	34	37
		Pharmacy	5	5,4
		Nutrition	3	3,3
		Laboratory	3	3,3
		Environmental Health	5	5,4
		Public Health	2	2,2
		Dental Therapist	2	2,2
5	Working Period	< 10	30	32,6
		10-20	37	40,2
		> 20	25	27,2

In addition, based on the research conducted, the level of willingness and positive response of female respondents to be included as research subjects was higher than that of male respondents ([Ardhiasti, Mu'adzah, & Ningrum, 2022](#)). So that this could be one of the factors that influenced the number of female respondents more than male respondents.

The majority of respondents are respondents in the age range of 41-50 years, namely 37%, which indicates that the majority of respondents are of productive age who already have sufficient experience and knowledge in traditional health services. The education level of the majority of respondents is D3, which is 59.8%. Considering that the respondents to this research regarding traditional health services are health workers at Puskesmas, where high educational qualifications are needed, this is based on Law number 36 of 2014 concerning health workers, which stipulates a minimum qualification, namely D3 education level ([Akadol, 2019](#)).

Based on the results of the study, it was shown that the majority of respondents with the

type of profession as midwives were at most with a percentage of 37% (34 people), nurses 34.8% (32 people), pharmacists 6.5% (6 people), doctors and health workers environmentalists each 5.4% (5 people), nutritionists and laboratory workers each 3.3% (3 people) and community health workers and dental/oral therapists each 2.2% (2 people). The large difference in the number of respondents based on the type of health worker is due to the fact that there are more midwives and nurses in Pekalongan District than other health workers. Based on data from the Central Java Provincial Health Office regarding the number of 9 strategic health workers at the Puskesmas, it shows that 48.6% of the Puskesmas health workers in Pekalongan Regency work as midwives and 27.8% work as nurses ([Ardhiasti, Mu'adzah, & Ningrum, 2022](#)).

The proportion of knowledge of health workers in the good category is 79.3%, and the sufficient category is 20.7% ([Table 2](#)). The results of this study are the same as the results of research where most respondents have a level of knowledge about traditional health which is in the high category, namely 58.4%, and low knowledge,

namely 41.5% (Table 3). Knowledge can change a person's attitude, mindset and perspective towards something. Knowledge also helps people in making wise decisions and choices (Adiputra & Patricia, 2020)

Table 2. Description of knowledge of health workers on traditional health services in Pekalongan District

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	73	79,3
Enough	19	20,7
Not Enough	0	0
Amount	92	100 %

From the results of the study, respondents had high knowledge about traditional health services because respondents had personal experience about traditional health and socialized more often among themselves in the work environment and in the community so that any information about traditional health could be received more easily (Soroya, 2022). The high level of knowledge of respondents regarding traditional health services can also be due to the length of time the respondents have worked at the health center because tenure will affect a person's experience and will affect knowledge and the majority of respondents have worked for more than 10 years so they know a lot about traditional health (Kirkpatrick, Cantrell, & Smeltzer, 2019).

Table 3. Description of the reception of health workers to traditional health services in Pekalongan District

Acceptance	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	50	54,3
Enough	42	45,7
Not Enough	0	0
Amount	92	100 %

According to the results a person's type of profession will affect different knowledge and mindsets. Different types of work will produce different knowledge and attitudes. However, one's knowledge is not always obtained from the workplace or the type of work because the formation of one's knowledge of something can be obtained in everyday life. According to the researchers, the respondent's profession as a health worker at the puskesmas will automatically obtain a lot of information and knowledge about traditional medicine services (Wolcott, 2021).

The proportion of respondents' knowledge based on female sex with good knowledge category

was 60.9% (56 people), and sufficient knowledge was 15.2% (14 people). The proportion of respondents' knowledge based on male gender with good knowledge category was 18.5% (17 people) and sufficient knowledge was 5.4% (5 people). Based on the research results, it can be concluded that based on gender, the majority of respondents with good knowledge are women (Table 4).

The results of this study are the same as where the level of knowledge of respondents in Pringgabaya Village, East Lombok Regency, with a good knowledge category based on female gender, was 39.3%, the category of sufficient knowledge was 19.5%, and the level of knowledge with a good knowledge category based on 29.3% male gender, 16.4% knowledgeable enough category (Dharmika & Pradana, 2021). According to the researchers, based on the results of the study, female respondents tended to know more about traditional health services than men because female respondents were more interested in understanding medicine in more depth.

The proportion of knowledge of respondents in the age range of 20-30 years with a good knowledge category was 12% (11 people), and sufficient knowledge was 6.5% (6 people). The proportion of respondents' knowledge in the age range of 31-40 years with a good knowledge category was 31.5% (29 people), and sufficient knowledge was as much as 1.1% (1 person), the proportion of knowledge of respondents in the age range 41-50 years with good knowledge category as much as 25% (23 people) and sufficient knowledge as much as 12% (11 people) and the proportion of knowledge of respondents in the age range > 50 years with good knowledge category was 10.9% (10 people) and sufficient knowledge was 1.1% (1 person). Based on the research results, it can be concluded that based on age, the majority of respondents with good knowledge are respondents in the age range of 31-40 years, with a percentage of 31.5% (29 people).

The age of the respondents in this study shows that the respondents are still in the productive age; this is the same as the research where the level of knowledge of respondents in Pringgabaya Village, East Lombok Regency, with a good knowledge category, is respondents aged 20-40 years, namely 279 respondents (73, 6%), so this shows that the age group of respondents is still included in the productive age. The results of this study state that the age factor has a strong influence on human knowledge, where at a productive age, a person's comprehension and thinking are increasingly developing so that it makes it easier for them to participate in various activities, and there is a great desire to learn traditional medicinal information.

Table 4. The description of the knowledge of health workers regarding traditional health services in Pekalongan Regency is based on the characteristics of the respondents

No	Characteristics Respondents	Parameter	Knowledge			
			Good		Enough	
			n	%	n	%
1	Gender	Male	17	18,5	5	5,4
		Female	56	60,9	14	15,2
2	Age	20-30	11	12	6	6,5
		31-40	29	31,5	1	1,1
		41-50	23	25	11	12
		> 50	10	10,9	1	1,1
3	Graduated	D3	46	50	10	10,9
		S1/D4	27	29,3	9	9,8
4	Health Personnel	Dokter	3	3,3	2	2,2
		Nurse	29	31,5	4	4,3
		Midwife	26	28,3	8	8,7
		Pharmacy	5	5,4	0	0
		Nutrition	2	2,2	1	1,1
		Laboratory	2	2,2	1	1,1
		Environmental Health	3	3,3	2	2,2
		Public Health	1	1,1	1	1,1
5	Working Period	Dental Therapist	2	2,2	0	0
		< 10 tahun	24	26,1	6	6,5
		10-20 tahun	30	32,6	7	7,6
		> 20 tahun	19	20,7	6	6,5

Based on the education level of the respondents, the results showed that the proportion of respondents' knowledge for the SPK education level with good knowledge was 1.1% (1 person), the proportion of respondents' knowledge for the D3 level with good knowledge was 48.9% (45 people), the category of sufficient knowledge was 10.9% (10 people), and the proportion of respondents' knowledge at the S1/D4 level with good knowledge was 29.3% (27 people), the category with sufficient knowledge was 9.8% (9 people).

Education shows the level of intelligence related to one's thinking power. The higher a person's level of education, the wider his knowledge. Education is a determining factor in gaining knowledge. Education is a process of self-development of one's personality which is carried out consciously and responsibly to increase knowledge (Dharmika & Pradana, 2021).

Knowledge is very closely related to education where it is expected that someone with a higher education, that person will also have a wider knowledge. However, it should also be emphasized that a person with less education does not necessarily mean that he has less knowledge. According to the researchers, the level of

knowledge of the respondents regarding the different traditional health services could be due to the different educational backgrounds of the respondents. But it can also be due to environmental conditions, besides that knowledge can also be obtained from the experience of previous respondents related to traditional health.

Based on the type of health worker, the results showed that the proportion of respondents' knowledge of the type of health worker as a doctor with a good knowledge category was 3.3% (3 people), the category with sufficient knowledge was 2.2% (2 people), the proportion of respondents' knowledge with the type of health worker as a nurse with good knowledge category as much as 30.4% (28 people), moderately knowledgeable category as much as 4.3% (4 people), the proportion of respondents' knowledge with the type of health worker as a midwife with good knowledge category as much as 28.3% (26 people), the category of sufficient knowledge was 8.7% (8 people), the proportion of respondents' knowledge with the type of health workers in the pharmaceutical sector with good knowledge was 6.5% (6 people).

The proportion of knowledge of respondents with the type of health worker as a nutritionist and

laboratory assistant with a good knowledge category was 2.2% each (2 people), the category with sufficient knowledge was 1.1% each (1 person), the proportion of respondents' knowledge with the type health workers in the field of environmental health with good knowledge category as much as 3.3% (3 people), sufficiently knowledgeable category as much as 2.2% (2 people), the proportion of respondents' knowledge with the type of health workers in the field of public health with good and sufficient knowledge categories respectively each as much as 1.1% (1 person), and the proportion of knowledge of respondents with the type of health worker as a dental and oral therapist with a good knowledge category is 2.2% (2 people).

According to the results, a person's type of profession will affect different knowledge and mindset. Different types of work will produce different knowledge and attitudes. However, one's knowledge is not always obtained from the workplace or the type of work because the

formation of one's knowledge of something can be obtained in everyday life. According to the researchers, the respondent's profession as a health worker at the puskesmas will automatically obtain a lot of information and knowledge about traditional medicine services (Toth, Heinänen, & Puumalainen, 2021).

3. Description of the reception of health workers to traditional health services in Pekalongan District

Based on the results of the study, the proportion of acceptance of health personnel in the good category was 54.3% (50 people), and the adequate category was 45.7% (42 people). The results of this study are the same as the results of research conducted by Rinaldy where out of 69 respondents in Poken Arba Village, Marancar District, South Tapanuli Regency, namely the community has good category acceptance of 46 people with a percentage of 66.7%.

Table 5. Description of the acceptance of health workers to traditional health services in Pekalongan Regency based on the characteristics of the respondents

No	Characteristics Respondents	Parameter	Acceptance			
			Good		Enough	
			n	%	n	%
1	Gender	Male	14	15,2	8	8,7
		Female	36	39,1	34	37
2	Age	20-30	9	9,8	8	8,7
		31-40	12	13	18	19,6
		41-50	22	23,9	12	13
		> 50	7	7,6	4	4,3
3	Graduated	D3	35	38	21	22,8
		S1/D4	15	16,3	21	22,8
4	Health Personnel	Dokter	2	2,2	3	3,3
		Nurse	20	21,7	13	14,1
		Midwife	19	20,7	15	16,3
		Pharmacy	2	2,2	3	3,3
		Nutrition	2	2,2	1	1,1
		Laboratory	2	2,2	1	1,1
		Environmental Health	2	2,2	3	3,3
		Public Health	0	0	2	2,2
5	Working Period	< 10	15	16,3	15	16,3
		10-20	18	19,6	19	20,7
		> 20	17	18,5	8	8,7

From the results of the study, respondents had an acceptance of good traditional health services due to the existence of a traditional health service program at the puskesmas which became the respondent's place of work where the puskesmas carried out self-care of traditional health ingredients and skills and carried out traditional health coaching activities.

According to the researchers, the respondent's profession as a health worker at the health center will affect the respondent's acceptance of traditional health services because by having the respondent work in a health agency, the respondent automatically knows and understands traditional medicine so that it influences his acceptance of traditional health services. According to Supardi's

research results, a person's type of profession will affect different mindsets. Different types of professions will produce different attitudes/receptions. However, a person's attitude/acceptance is not always obtained from the type of profession because the formation of a person's attitude towards something can be obtained in everyday life as well ([Susilawaty et al, 2021](#)).

The results showed that the majority of respondents' acceptance in the good category was acceptance of the use of traditional medicines, policies regarding traditional health services, socialization of green open spaces in the puskesmas for the surrounding community, as well as playgrounds and the need to consult a doctor/pharmacist/herbal expert before consuming herbal medicine. As for the acceptance of respondents with quite the majority category is acceptance of traditional medicine compared to medical/modern medicine, consumption of traditional medicines during pregnancy and consumption of herbal medicines for all ages.

The proportion of respondents' acceptance based on female gender in the category of good acceptance was 39.1% (36 people) and sufficient acceptance was 37% (34 people) ([Table 5](#)). The proportion of respondents' acceptance based on male sex with the good acceptance category was 15.2% (14 people) and sufficient acceptance was 8.7% (8 people). Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that based on gender, the majority of respondents in the good acceptance category are women.

The results of this study where the acceptance rate of respondents in Mlati District, Sleman Regency with a good acceptance category based on female gender was 39.1%, the sufficient acceptance category was 15%, and the acceptance rate with a good acceptance category based on male gender -30% for men, 13.3% for the sufficient acceptance category. Women tend to understand more about traditional health than men, this is because women have more interest in understanding a treatment in depth than men thereby influencing attitudes towards traditional medicine. The results of this study are also in line with the research conducted by Kristina where the results showed that gender is important in self-medication behavior ([Dharmika & Pradana, 2021](#)). According to the researchers, based on the results of the acceptance study, female respondents tended to be better at traditional health services than men, which meant showing their positive attitude towards approaching, utilizing, and receiving more traditional health services.

The proportion of acceptance of respondents in the age range of 20-30 years with a good acceptance category was 9.8% (9 people) and sufficient acceptance was 8.7% (8 people), the

proportion of acceptance of respondents in the age range of 31-40 years with a good acceptance category as much as 13% (12 people) and sufficient acceptance as much as 19.6% (18 people), the proportion of acceptance of respondents in the age range 41-50 years with good acceptance category as much as 23.9% (22 people) and enough acceptance as much as 13% (12 people) and the proportion of acceptance of respondents in the age range >50 years with good acceptance category was 7.6% (7 people) and sufficient acceptance was 4.3% (4 people).

Based on the results of the study, the majority of respondents with good acceptance of traditional health services were respondents who were in the productive age category. who are still in the productive age range. Age can affect a person in behaving where someone who is more mature will be more mature in thinking. In addition, a person will experience changes in physical and psychological (mental) aspects with age. According to the researchers, based on the results of the study, the acceptance of respondents with an age range of 41-50 tends to be better about traditional health services, which means showing a positive attitude about traditional health services.

Based on the education level of the respondents, the results showed that the proportion of respondent acceptance for the SPK education level with a good acceptance category was 1.1% (1 person), the proportion of respondents for the D3 education level with a good acceptance category was 37% (34 people), the acceptance category enough as much as 22.8% (21 people), and the proportion of respondents to the education level S1/D4 with a good acceptance category is 16.3% (15 people), the acceptance category is enough as much as 22.8% (21 people).

Previous research that people with higher education are easier to receive and absorb information. This will affect his attitude towards a treatment. A person's attitude towards a treatment is influenced by how well he understands the treatment he is undergoing. According to the researchers, the majority of respondents were health workers who were educated at tertiary institutions ([Lewis & Jarvis, 2019](#)). Different levels of education have different tendencies in understanding and reacting to their health, this can also affect respondents' acceptance of traditional health services. The higher the education level of a person, the better the attitude and pattern of thinking will likely be. In addition, based on the results of the study it was also found that the majority of respondents had a good category in terms of acceptance of traditional medicine services.

Based on the type of health personnel, the results of the study showed that the proportion of

respondents who accepted health workers as doctors was in the good acceptance category of 2.2% (2 people), the sufficient acceptance category was 3.3% (3 people), the proportion of respondents with the type of health workers as a nurse with a good acceptance category of 20.7% (19 people), a moderate acceptance category of 14.1% (13 people), the proportion of acceptance of respondents with the type of health worker as a midwife with a good acceptance category of 20.7% (19 people), the sufficient acceptance category was 16.3% (15 people), the proportion of respondents with the type of health worker in the pharmaceutical sector with good and sufficient acceptance categories was 3.3% (3 people respectively).

The proportion of acceptance of respondents with the type of health worker as a nutritionist and laboratory assistant with a good acceptance category was 2.2% each (2 people), the sufficient acceptance category was 1.1% each (1 person), the proportion of respondents with a type health workers in the field of environmental health with a good acceptance category of 2.2% (2 people), a sufficient acceptance category of 3.3% (3 people), the proportion of acceptance of respondents with the type of health workers in the field of public health with a sufficient acceptance category of 2.2% (2 people), and the proportion of acceptance of respondents with the type of health worker as a dental and oral therapist with good and sufficient acceptance categories was 1.1% (1 person).

Based on the results of the study, the majority of respondents with good acceptance were health workers with the profession of nurse and midwife by 20.7%, while the majority of acceptance in the moderate category were health workers with the profession of midwife by 16.3%. According to Supardi's research results, a person's type of profession will affect different mindsets. Different types of professions will produce different attitudes/receptions. However, a person's attitude/acceptance is not always obtained from the type of profession because the formation of a person's attitude towards something can be obtained in everyday life as well.

According to the researchers, the respondent's profession as a health worker at the health center will affect the respondent's acceptance of traditional health services because by working in a health agency, the respondent automatically knows and understands traditional medicine so that it influences their acceptance of traditional health services.

4. Conclusions and suggestions

Knowledge of health workers regarding traditional health services in Pekalongan Regency for the good category was 79.3% and the sufficient

category was 20.7%. Acceptance of health workers for traditional health services in Pekalongan Regency for the good category was 54.3%, and the sufficient category was 45.7%.

Suggestions that can be given to the community to know, understand, and utilize traditional health services at the Puskesmas, suggestions for other researchers are expected to make the results of this study a reference for other studies with different variables and methods, while suggestions for Puskesmas are expected to make the results of this study as input and material for consideration in health services, especially regarding traditional health.

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