Abstract—Medical anthropology attempt to presenting a comprehensive intercultural study in health systems and diseases. Traditional medicine Orthopedics has a long history in Arak area geographic. The theoretical framework used in this study is functionalism. Research Methods is field and documentary approaches. Techniques used are observation, interview and library. Alexander has been a professional claim in traditional Orthopedics in this area. He had been adjusted according to type of injury treatment. Type of injury is: beating, cracking, fracture and dislocation. Each of these treatments and procedures has been identified during the field study.

This method is still used, especially in the areas around the city. People believe this folk orthopedics and they used it in daily life.

Keywords—Medical Anthropology, Traditional Bonesetters, Orthopedics school, Arak city.

I. INTRODUCTION

THE public health has been associated with indigenous pharmacology and botany it established a special system of social structure, cultural and religious beliefs and experience of the masses of the people. Iran has in the history of the "Bonesetter". Arak is the largest city and the capital of the central province. This area is the vast part of the central plateau. [12] They have treated fractures areas and related it from the earliest times to the present. Iran has the traditional Bonesetter school. Some of Iran's the Bonesetter treatment methods are included:

Dislocation Cord and treatment, the treatment of of spinal disc (as one of the most common skeletal diseases in Iran's orthopedic), venipuncture technique as a treatment and treatment of gastrointestinal diseases using therapeutic techniques in orthopedics schools such as Bowel obstruction and constipation. [11]

Orthopedics has a long history in Arak city. Alexander has been a professional claimant in Arak. He had been the self-treatment set based on the type of injury. "Maqak Moddattian has been known to Alexander bonesetter in 1902. He has been a Bonesetter treatment in city. It was a man fallen, insignificant and compelling.

Maqak spend their lives in a modest house and old. He has been a competent captivate the broken city. It was a man fallen, insignificant and compelling. Maqak spend their lives in a modest house and old. He had treatment to many patients free of charge [13] Maqak (Alexander) died at Arak in 1982. Many people took part in the funeral. Now Bastami is the famous bonesetter in the city. She is the bride of Alexander and the most bonesetter in Arak. She is teaching this profession to his son.

Research questions:

1. How to recognize the traditional Bonesetters the broken organs and what kind are those?
2. Which are tools and materials treatment use by the traditional Bonesetters?
3. What is therapeutic interventions use by the traditional Bonesetters?
4. How is treatment care after treat by the traditional Bonesetters?

II. RESEARCH METHODS

Research method is qualitative. Field Research is used in this study and the main techniques are observation and library. Statistical population is the famous traditional Bonesetters in Arak (5 people).

III. RESULTS

1- Recognition the traditional Bonesetters of the broken organs and kinds of them

They believe the types of injuries are to beat corrosion, cracking, fracture and dislocation. Each of these types has certain symptoms. Signs of corrosion beat are bruise in the affected area.

Sign of Bone fracture is swelling and bruising blackish on the area.

Signs of fracture are swelling associated with inflammation and reddish-violet area.

2- Tools and materials treatment use by the traditional Bonesetters

Natural and simple tool for the treatment of the following materials:

Licorice syrup or the Meiho.
Eggs, Murt(*Myrtus*), raw peas, turmeric, wood with thin sheets (such as ice cream stick as a splint), boiled clean cloth, rubber band, plastic impregnated with Murt and eggs(Zeft).

3- Therapeutic interventions use by the traditional Bonesetters

Partial fracture means bone breaking horizontally. The broken often are successful in this type of fracture. Such as breaks finger, snatch (ankle), forearm and leg and shoulder. The affected area is soaked with Licorice syrup with a bandage to reduce inflammation and progression of the fracture. Then after a few days done re-bandage the fracture site with raw egg yolk and peas with Murt to reduce Contusion.

4- Treatment cares after treat by the the traditional Bonesetters

Daily location massage with almond oil or animal fats or sesame oil for 10 to 15 minutes. Then kept warm.

Sesame oil

The water marshmallow and with hot water wash and daub almond oil to the opening of tendons and relieve dryness. Fracture treatment is between 22 to 28 days. Improvement of tendon rupture or stretch is between 3 to 4 months.

Marshmallow

IV. CONCLUSION

Indigenous knowledge is a part of the national wealth of any nation [14]. Indigenous knowledge is the result of century's experimentation in the natural and social environment.

Arak has native orthopedics school. This knowledge is transmitted orally from generation to generation.

Need to collect indigenous knowledge and its application in the field of biological anthropology studies.

Folk medicine orthopedics at school Arak tied with the name Alexander. Still used in folk medicine among the people. Although modern medicine has grown a lot in this city.

REFERENCES