Practice of therapeutic splinting as a folk cultural heritage Dr. Eslam Ali Ezz EL-Arab

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Abstract:

The Egyptian society abounds with a large number of medical practices among its members. Practically, these practices includes all forms of practices which of them aesthetic and preventive recipes, therapeutic recipes and surgical practices.

The interest in studying folk medicine is worth stopping at, because it has become the focus of many societies and cultures. All societies and peoples have their own folk medicine which relies on therapeutic prescriptions which have been proven correct as practiced by parents and grand parents.

The Egyptian society has inherited many fields including medicine and treatment of diseases. This may be due to the success of folk medicine and its therapeutic benefit, or perhaps it is related to cultural aspects rooted in the popular memory that have been passed down through generations, which charted the continuity and success of the various forms.

Of the folk folk therapy until now.

Folk medicine represents part of study population in this research, in which patients resort to splinting to treat fractures, sprains and back pain as a result of their exposure to fracture.

However, splinting or orthopedic therapy is not as simple as some people imagine, but rather requires good experience and high shill that the folk therapist may inherit in his social environment through up ringing from family members through experience stemming from the depth of the socio cultural environment in which the folk therapist was raised who depends on simple therapeutic means available in the local community. Also, she or he depends largely on experience and the inheritance of the practice of splinting as a folk therapy.

The field study in this research was conducted on the practice of splinting as a folk therapy in the village of daqadous, mit Ghamr Center, Daqahlia Governorate.

Key words:

Eltajper, Traditional medicine, popular knowledge, therapeutic practices, popular beliefs

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