
Patients with low back pain in Malawi: Their attitudes and beliefs on their low back pain

Tarimo Nesto¹, Ina Diener²

¹Rehabilitation Technicians School, Malawi Against Physical Disabilities P.O. Box 256, Blantyre, Malawi

²University of the Western Cape, Private Bag X17, Cape Town, South Africa

Email address:

tarimonesto@gmail.com (N.S. Tarimo)

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Abstract: Low back pain (LBP) is a musculoskeletal disorder, affecting humans from adolescent to adult age. It is a health and socio-economic problem worldwide. The cause and contributing factors to LBP are multifactorial resulting in different approaches for its management. The attitudes and beliefs of patient with LBP, play an important role in the whole process of pain management. Negative attitudes and beliefs may lead to fear -avoidance behaviour, resulting into pain chronicity and disability. Thus, this study aimed to identify the attitudes and beliefs among patients with LBP, attending physiotherapy treatment in Malawi. Queen Elizabeth and Kamuzu Central hospitals were selected as study settings. A quantitative cross-sectional survey was done, using a self-administered questionnaire, employing a convenience sampling method. Twelve statements about attitudes and beliefs on LBP were adopted from the Back Beliefs Questionnaire (BBQ) and from the Survey of Pain Attitudes (SOPA). The SPSS (version 19.0) was used for data capturing and analysis. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to summarize data. The Chi-square test was used to determine any association between variables and the Alpha level of significance was set at 0.05. All ethical issues were sought and adhered to throughout the study period. The results showed that out of 205 participants, with mean age of 47.74 years, (SD=13.29), female constituted 53.2% of the sample. More than half (67%) of all participants portrayed negative attitudes and beliefs about their LBP. We concluded that, majority of patients with LBP in Malawi hold negative attitudes and beliefs about their pain. Therefore, patient health education is needed to change these attitudes and beliefs if recovery and treatment goal are to be achieved.

Keywords: Low Back Pain, Attitudes, Beliefs

1. Introduction

Low back pain (LBP) has both health and socioeconomic burden in one's life. It affects everybody regardless of age and gender [1, 2]. Its prevalence is on rise, both in developing and developed countries. About 8 out of 10 people will experience a disabling episode of LBP at one point during their life time [3]. In Africa alone, the life time prevalence is 28% to 74% [4] while globally is between 50% to 84% [5]. Although the prevalence is high, LBP etiology remains controversial, because its cause and contributing factors are diverse and multifactorial [6]. This has led the health personnel involved in the management of LBP to use different treatment approaches during management of LBP. These approaches include exercises, self-care and provision of patient education booklet regarding their pain [7].

During caring patients with LBP, Ng'urah and Frantz [8] emphasize the need to provide patients with sufficient information about the cause of their pain and how it will be managed. Notably, majority of patients with LBP do not understand the cause of their LBP and the main reason for them to visit health facilities is that they want to be educated, establish the cause of their pain and its management [9].

Henrotin et al. [10] argue that, when LBP patients are not provided with a satisfactory explanation for their pain, they tend to have some pre-occupied ideas, which may lead them to source the information about the cause of their pain elsewhere. This may result in patients ending up getting wrong information from unreliable sources which could lead to maladaptive behaviours, negative attitudes and beliefs on their LBP [10]. Therefore identifying patients' attitudes and beliefs on their pain is essential during

management of LBP, because their attitudes and beliefs have an impact on achieving the treatment goal [11]. For instance, Symond et al [12] argue that, patient's positive attitude and beliefs towards their pain, facilitates the achievement of the rehabilitation goal and plays a major role in the recovery process. Furthermore, it influences the patient in returning to functional activity and participation [13]. Consequently, May [14] stressed the importance of the therapist to first explore the patient's attitudes and beliefs regarding their back pain, followed by changing this negative attitudes and beliefs by providing the patients with health education about their LBP. The primary aim of this study was therefore, to identify the attitudes and beliefs among patients with LBP who attend physiotherapy treatment in selected hospitals in Malawi.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Subjects

The participants for this study were 205 patients with LBP. They were recruited as they came for treatment to the two selected hospitals (Queen Elizabeth and Kamuzu Central hospitals). These hospitals were selected because their locations were geographically convenient to the researcher, and they are the only central hospitals where the physiotherapy departments are headed by physiotherapists.

2.2. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

All patients with LBP and low back related pain, who were receiving physiotherapy treatment as outpatients, were included in the study. But those diagnosed with serious spinal pathologies for example, infections like TB spine, tumours, were excluded from the study.

2.3. Sampling Technique

A convenience time-constraint sampling method was used to draw participants from the population. Every patient with LBP receiving treatment at the outpatient departments of the selected hospitals within the time scope of data collection, and meeting the inclusion criteria for the study, was recruited.

2.4. Research Design

The study was a quantitative cross-sectional survey. This study design was considered appropriate because the data collection had to be carried out in one particular point in time [15]; it is the best design in describing the relationship of a phenomenon at one point in time, and easy to manage within a limited timeframe [15].

2.5. Instrumentation

A self-administered questionnaire was used. It contained the social demographic data of the participants and the twelve statements adopted from the BBQ and SOPA questionnaires to capture the attitudes and beliefs of the

participants. The pilot study was done to ascertain the reliability of the instrument. Experts in the field of low back pain were involved to ensure the content validity of the instrument. A five Likert scale ranging from 'strongly agree' to 'strongly disagree' on the 12 statements was used to explore the opinion of the participants about their LBP.

2.6. Procedure

The ethical clearance was obtained from the University of the Western Cape Research Grants and Study Leave Committee and from the Ethics Research Committee of College of Medicine in Malawi. Permission letters were also obtained from the hospital directors of the two selected hospitals. The participants were furnished with the information about the aim of the study, and upon agreeing to participate; they were requested to sign an informed consent form. To maintain privacy and confidentiality, no names were used and the questionnaires were filled by participants in a quiet and secluded room. The questionnaires were immediately collected by the researcher with assistance of two trained research assistants and were locked in the drawer, accessible only by the researcher.

2.7. Data Analysis

Table 1. Socio- demographic characteristics of the study sample (n=205)

Variable	Frequency	
	(n)	(%)
Gender		
Males	96	46.8
Females	109	53.2
Age group		
15- 24years	8	3.9
25- 34years	27	13.2
35- 44years	44	21.5
45- 54years	62	30.2
55- 64years	43	21.0
≥ 65 years	21	10.2
Level of education		
Never went to school	66	32.0
Primary level	98	47.8
Secondary level	34	16.6
Tertiary level	7	3.4
Marital status		
Single	48	23.4
Married	104	50.7
Divorced	19	9.3
Separated	3	1.5
Widow	25	12.2
Widower	6	2.9
Residential area		
Rural	47	22.9
Urban	158	77.1

Mean age 47.74 years (SD=13.29).

The SPSS version 19.0 was used for data capturing and analysis. The data was summarized by using descriptive statistics and is expressed in frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviations. Inferential statistics was also used to determine the association between the variables

such as gender, age, marital status and education. The Chi-Square tests was used to test for any significant association, and the Alpha level of significance was set at 0.05.

3. Results

A total number of 205 patients with LBP voluntarily consented to participate in the study. The results showed that female were majority in this study 53.2% (109). The participants ages ranged from 17 to 82 years with a mean age of 47.74 years (Standard deviation (SD) = 13.29).The majority of the participants 50.7% (104) were married, and

most of them with only primary education level. The demographic data of the participants is presented on Table 1.

Participants’ attitudes and beliefs regarding their LBP were tested with the series of twelve statements (Obtained from Back Beliefs Questionnaire and Survey of Pain Attitudes questionnaire). Table 2 presents the participants’ responses as per statement. Their responses on each statement ranged from “strongly agree” to “strongly disagree”. Their responses were further collated into “Agree” “Don’t know” and “Disagree” and were further analysed as shown in Table 3.

Table 2. Participants’ opinions on their own LBP in general (n= 205)

Statements	Responses (%)				
	SA *	A*	DN*	D*	SD*
1. People with LBP should avoid movement as may cause more injury	56.1%	36.6%	2.4%	3.4%	1.5%
2. Pain acceptance facilitates recovery from LBP	26.3%	27.8%	17.6%	24.9%	3.4%
3. Only health personnel can cure LBP	53.2%	32.2%	4.4%	7.3%	2.9%
4. Self -management on your LBP has no effect on recovery	14.1%	25.9%	23.9%	30.7%	5.4%
5. LBP will eventually stop you from working	30.7%	41.0%	10.7%	14.1%	3.4%
6. Your LBP will last with you for the rest of your life	4.4%	8.3%	40.5%	32.7%	14.1%
7. LBP will never stop you doing what you really want to do	10.2%	31.2%	13.7%	38.0%	6.8%
8. Because of your LBP, abstain your duties and avoid physical activity	23.4%	44.9%	6.8%	16.1%	8.8%
9. Having LBP, may mean you will end up with disability	8.3%	18.5%	25.9%	29.3%	18.0%
10. You can control the amount of pain you feel by changing your thoughts	10.2%	21.0%	32.2%	31.2%	5.4%
11. To know your pain, the best way is to go to the health care facility	62.9%	30.2%	2.9%	3.4%	0.5%
12. LBP gets progressively worse later in life	30.7%	39.0%	19.0%	10.2%	1.0%

*SA=Strongly Agree, *A =Agree, *DN=Do not know, *D=Disagree, *SD= Strongly Disagree

Table 3. Summary of responses of participants on attitudes and beliefs about their own LBP (n= 205)

Statements	Responses (%)		
	A *	DN*	D*
1. People with LBP should avoid movement as may cause more injury	92.7%	2.4%	4.9%
2. Pain acceptance facilitates recovery from LBP	54.1%	17.6%	28.3%
3. Only health personnel can cure LBP	85.4%	4.4%	10.2%
4. Self -management on your LBP has no effect on recovery	40.0%	23.9%	36.1%
5. LBP will eventually stop you from working	69.8%	19.0%	11.2%
6. Your LBP will last with you for the rest of your life	12.7%	40.5%	46.8%
7. LBP will never stop you doing what you really want to do	31.2%	32.2%	36.6%
8. Because of your LBP, abstain your duties and avoid physical activity	41.5%	13.7%	44.8%
9. Having LBP, may mean you will end up with disability	68.3%	6.8%	24.9%
10. You can control the amount of pain you feel by changing your thoughts	26.8%	25.9%	47.3%
11. To know your pain, the best way is to go to the health care facility	93.2%	2.9%	3.9%
12. LBP gets progressively worse later in life	71.7%	10.7%	17.6%

A* = Agree, DN*= Don’t Know, D*= Disagree, For the clarity of the table, the responses “strongly agree” and “agree” were collapsed into “agree” and the responses “strongly disagree” and “disagree” were collapsed into “disagree”

Calculating the responses in only three categories as in Table 3, the results show that the majority of participants believe that, people with LBP should avoid movements that involve the spine as they may cause more injury to the back (92.7%), and that people with LBP should avoid physical activities and abstain from their regular duties for fear of causing more injury to their back (68.3%).The results also showed that, 69.8% believed that their LBP will eventually stop them from working and that, they might not be able to do what they really want to do (44.8%).Furthermore, 71.7% held a belief that their LBP will get progressively worse

later in life.

Based on the Table 3, further analysis was carried out, intending to identify the proportion of the participants who had positive attitudes/beliefs and for those with negative attitudes and beliefs based on the twelve given statements. Statements, 2, 7, 10 and 11 were positively directed statements, thus the positive opinion included the response “agree” and “strongly agree”, while “disagree” and “strongly disagree” responses indicate negative opinion on these statements. Statements 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 12 were negatively directed statements, therefore the positive

opinion on these statements was represented by response “disagree” and “strongly disagree”, while the negative opinions included the responses “agree” and “strongly agree”. Statistical calculation demonstrated that the total number of participants who demonstrated positive attitudes and beliefs in all given 12 statements were only (33.2%) and the majority (66.8%) demonstrated negative attitudes and beliefs about their LBP (mean score 31.89; SD= 4.87).

4. Associations between Attitudes and Beliefs and the Selected Variables

Table 4. Summary of association between attitudes/ beliefs and selected variables

Characteristic	Positive attitudes and beliefs (%)	Negative attitudes and beliefs (%)	Chi-square statistic(p-value)
Gender			
Male	36.5	63.5	$\chi^2 = 0.88 (1^*)=, p=0.35$
Female	30.3	69.7	
Age (years)			
15-24	50	50	$\chi^2 = 5.23 (5^*)=, p=0.39$
25-34	37	63	
35-44	36.4	63.6	
45-54	32.3	67.7	
55-64	20.9	79.1	
65 and above	42.9	57.1	
Level of education			
Never went to school	33.3	66.7	$\chi^2 = 5.09 (3^*)=, p=0.17$
Primary level	37.8	62.2	
Secondary level	26.5	73.5	
Tertiary level	0	100	
Marital status			
Single	45.8	54.2	$\chi^2 = 9.33 (5^*)=, p=0.09$
Married	34.6	65.4	
Divorced	15.8	84.2	
Separated	0	100	
Widow	24	76	
Widower	16.7	83.3	
Residential area			
Urban	36.1	63.9	$\chi^2 = 2.62 (1^*)=, p=0.11$
Rural	23.4	76.6	

p= p-value, at 5% level of significance, *degrees of freedom,

5. Discussion

Based on the results of this study, it shows that the majority of patients attending hospital physiotherapy outpatient departments in Malawi for LBP are females between the ages of 45 to 54 years, married, live in an urban area, and only have a primary level of education. The findings of this study are in conformity with several population based studies on LBP, conducted both in western and African countries which revealed that, women are more affected by LBP than men [16,17,18,19]. The female dominance over male gender in LBP could be due to the fact that, female have low pain threshold and are likely to report pain and seek health care than men [20, 21, 22]. The results further show that majority of the participants in this study had low level of education (primary level). These findings concur with the findings of Djavid et al and Tavafian et al, in their studies they both noted that the

We attempted to identify any associations between the attitudes and beliefs of the participants with the variables such as age, gender, education level, marital status and residential area of the participants.

Although amongst the majority of the participants who portrayed negative attitudes and beliefs towards their LBP were female (69.7%), Pearson Chi-square test did not reveal any association between the gender of the participants and their attitudes and beliefs (p= 0.35). Similarly, there was no any significant relationship between their age (p= 0.39) and the level of education of the participants (p= 0.17) as shown in Table 4.

majority (more than 80%) of the participants had a low level of education and lived on low income [23, 24]. Moreover, low level of education has been associated with greater chances for an individual to develop LBP [25, 25, 27, 28].

Identifying patients' attitudes and beliefs regarding their LBP is of paramount importance, because it facilitates the management of their pain and enhances recovery [11]. Negative attitudes and beliefs on pain have been confirmed to be a barrier to achieving the desired treatment outcomes [12]. Our study strived to establish the attitudes and beliefs among LBP patients attending physiotherapy treatment in Malawi. The results show that out of the 205 participants, more than half (67%) portrayed negative attitudes and beliefs regarding their LBP. These findings are consistent to many other previous studies [29, 30].

Although female participants portrayed more negative attitudes and beliefs regarding their pain, generally, there was no any significant association between gender and their

beliefs. Consequently, majority of the participants (48%) had primary level of education, married (51%) and live in urban areas (77%), but there was no statistical significance found between their level of education ($p=0.17$), marital status ($p=0.09$) and the area of residence ($p=0.11$) and their attitudes and beliefs.

The consequences of the patients holding negative attitudes and beliefs regarding their LBP have been widely reported [13, 31, 33]. In this study for instance, (nearly 93%) of the participants believed that, because of their LBP, any movement or physical activity, that will involve their back should be avoided as this may cause more harm to their already existing LBP. These findings are congruent with the findings of Keen et al [32] which found that, the majority of the participants with LBP in their study tended to avoid movements and physical activity; although some believed that keeping active could be the best way to ease their LBP. This is clear indications that, majority of patients with LBP tend to develop fear, leading to avoidance behavior [29], which increases the risk of developing chronic LBP and may be a significant indicator for development of disability and abstinence of physical activities [33]. Moreover, persistent pain has been associated strongly with higher levels of chronicity and disability, psychosocial distress and enormous cost to the society [34].

On a similar note, Linton et al [13] indicate that, fear-avoidance among LBP patients is usually linked with the beliefs that activity or movement is harmful and may aggravate the degree of pain. But the impact occurring as result of these negative attitudes and beliefs is quite substantial such that, the functional limitations imposed to an individual are more debilitating than the pain itself [38]. Therefore, educating patients on the possible negative impact of inactivity and positive influences of exercise may improve the likelihood of participating in a regular exercise program [39].

Of important to note however, is that, patients with LBP, anticipate to be disabled at one point in the course of their life due LBP. Nearly 70%, of the participants in this study believed that, they will not recovery from their LBP because their pain would progressively get worse later in life. This is consistent with the findings of May [14] and Urquhart et al [30], they noted that patients with LBP believe that their pain is irrecoverable and they will not be able to do the activities, which were able to do prior to their pain. Holding such negative beliefs among patients with LBP is retrogressive and problematic, as it escalates pain chronicity, hindering achievement of treatment goal, leading to disability [35, 36].

6. Implication of the Study

This study has identified the negative attitudes and beliefs about LBP among patients attending treatment at physiotherapy outpatient departments in Malawi. It is probably the first study in Malawi which explored attitudes

and beliefs among LBP patients attending physiotherapy in Malawi. The results highlighted the need for the health care providers who are involved in the management of patients with LBP, to identify patients' attitudes and beliefs regarding their pain, and to include patient health education in the management program. Patient health education changes patients' wrongful perceptions about their LBP, leading to the achievement of clinical outcomes and increased patient's satisfaction [40].

7. Conclusion

We concluded that, majority of patients with LBP in Malawi hold negative attitudes and beliefs about their LBP. Therefore, identification of patients' attitudes and beliefs regarding their pain, followed by provision of health education to patients about their LBP is necessary in the management of LBP. Health education may possibly change their negative attitudes and beliefs, contributing towards combating the development of chronic pain situations. This study did not differentiate between the attitudes and beliefs of acute versus chronic recurrent LBP patients. This may be a limitation of this study. It would therefore, be of importance if this will be addressed in further studies because patients with acute LBP and those with chronic recurrent LBP may not hold similar beliefs regarding their LBP.

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