



Investigate the Importance of the Promotion factor in the Marketing of Therapeutic Tourism Services

**Fatemeh Najafipour Moghadam^{1*}, Irvan Masoudi Asl², Somayeh Hessam¹,
Mahmoud Mahmoudi Majdabadi Farahani³**

¹ Department of health services administration, South Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

² Department of Health Services Management, School of Health Management and Information Sciences, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

³ Department of Biostatistics, Research Center, Tehran University of Technology, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received: 3 Jul 2018

Revised: 4 Oct 2018

Accepted: 20 Dec 2018

***Corresponding Author:**

Department of Health Services Management, School of Health Management and Information Sciences, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

Email:

masoudi_1352@yahoo.com

Tel:

+98-9125060486

ABSTRACT

Background: Medical tourism represents the travel of individuals to receive health care and treatment to another country. One of the important factors in the marketing of medical tourism is promotion. The purpose of this study is to investigate the importance of promoting factor in the proposed marketing pattern of medical tourism services.

Methods: This study is a Descriptive-Correlational research method and an applied research in terms of purpose conducted in 2017. The statistical population of the study consisted of all staff of medical centers and active units in the medical tourism area of the medical Science Universities in Iran and 630 of them were selected as a statistical sample by using simple sampling method. The data collection tool was a questionnaire with 63 questions related to tourism marketing components with scoring based on Likert scale. The validity of the questionnaire was evaluated by experts' judgment and reliability was measured by using Cronbach's alpha coefficient (0.82) and Test re Test (0.92) in SPSS₂₂.

Results: According to the standard estimates of path coefficients, the promotion factor with score of 0.98 consisted of 8 components ranked first among others was determined.

Conclusion: Considering the importance of the promotion component, Policy makers in the field of medical tourism services should pay special attention to promotion and related issues in order to properly identify the Capacities and capabilities of active centers globally.

Key words: Medical Tourism, Marketing, Pattern

Citation

This paper should be cited as: Najafipour Moghadam F, Masoudi Asl I, Hessam S, Mahmoudi Majdabadi Farahani. M. **Investigate the Importance of the Promotion factor in the Marketing of Therapeutic Tourism Services.** Evidence Based Health Policy, Management & Economics. 2018; 2(4): 268-74.

Copyright: ©2017 The Author(s); Published by Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



Introduction

The principles of the health tourism industry are medical and recreational tourism. Medical tourism include surgical procedures and medical treatment, as well as outpatient services (surgery, ophthalmology and some cosmetic surgeries), and recovery tourism mainly involves relaxation-related activities, lifestyle changes, mineral springs, spiritual treatments, nursing homes and retirement homes (1). Therapeutic tourism is one of the most important indicators of the tourism industry, which has high socio-economic benefits for countries. According to the definition of therapeutic tourism, patients are entitled to other countries to use cheaper and better quality health care than the homeland (2). Medical tourism has grown for several reasons. Various studies have suggested that the main reasons for the growth of medical tourism include: increasing the waiting list in advanced countries, increasing international exchange rates, the Internet (with the development of the communication network, new companies, the interface between international patients and the hospital network, which provides patients with basic information), low cost of services in developing countries, modern technology and equipment that are in line with new health services (3). In fact, there are six factors affecting people's demand for health trips such as: price, quality, availability, timeliness, out-of-range treatment and differentiation, taking into account the benefits of medical tourism in this regard. The low cost of services, the proper equipment, and qualified physicians with rich historical attractions and high-quality therapeutic capabilities can take advantage of opportunities in the health services market (4). Although the nature of health tourism marketing is different with the marketing of other services such as banking or transportation, all of the P10 cases referred to by McCarthy (1975) Includes: Product, Price, Location. Distribution and Promotion, Individuals, Physical evidence and Procedures, Partnership, Personalization, and Signs Mixed with Marketing for Services Separated from Each Other (5). Patient education, privacy, and medical sensitivities and patient culture, have also been

added to the above mentioned cases due to the nature of medical tourism(6).Iran has many capacities for attracting health tourism. Mineral springs can be found in most of the country, the desert areas of Qom, the infertility wards of Shahid Sadoughi Yazd, dentistry, dialysis centers, and all kinds of cardiac surgery, plastic and orthopedy ,eye in Mashhad and Tehran hospitals, bone marrow transplantation and kidney transplantation in Shahid Nemazi hospital in Shiraz. Herbal medicine services in Hamadan (7).The cheaper price of medical services in Iran than other countries in the world, its quality and its best-known methods of medical science in the world are one of the most important reasons that can boost medical tourism in Iran (8). According to the World Economic Forum (9), Iran ranked 69th among the 137 countries surveyed and ranked 8th among the 13 Middle East and North African countries (10).According to 2017 tourism business assessment, Iran in 2016, Iran ranked 41th among 41 countries(10).

Iran has several capacities to promote health tourism, but poor marketing efforts are being made to attract foreign patients in Iran. Inappropriate coordination between the organizations responsible for medical tourism, the lack of a comprehensive system for collecting information on the arrival of medical tourists to Iran, the ineffectiveness of information systems about the tourism capabilities of Iran and the lack of infrastructure necessary for the development of this industry is one of the main reasons that has led the Iranian tourism therapeutic industry No desirable position(11).

According to Momeni et al, Iran in order to obtain rivalry abilities with countries of the region in attracting medical tourists, need to perform long-term plans to strengthen infrastructures and cultural reforms. Further participation of the private sector is needed in strengthening the infrastructures and planning for more efficient use of mass media and local and province press in order to enhance awareness and cultural reform. Finally, systematic plans with broker phenomenon and enforcing hospitals from the perspective of



international accreditation should be included in the policy agenda of the province's medical tourism (12). Considering the role of various factors in the marketing pattern of medical tourism, this paper attempts to study the factors mentioned with emphasis on promotion component in the marketing about the provision of medical tourism services in Iran.

Materials and Methods

The present study Descriptive-Correlational in terms of its purpose conducted in 2017. All the staff of medical centers and active units in the medical tourism sector of the universities of medical Sciences, were the statistical community of this study. The sample size (for each variable question was calculated for ten people) 630 were estimated and were selected as a statistical sample with simple sampling method. Data collection tools, was questionnaire consist of 63 questions in the field of medical tourism based on the Likert scale in a completely opposite = 1, opposite = 2, neither agree nor disagree = 3, agree = 4, totally agree = 5 ranke. To assess the validity of the experts' judgment, the Cronbach's alpha coefficient (0.82) and Test re Test (0.92) were used to measure the reliability of the questionnaire. data was entered in SPSS²². For analyzing the validation factor and presenting the pattern, the Lisrel 8.8 software was used. Ethical issues (Including plagiarism, informed consent, misconduct, data fabrication, double publication and submission, redundancy, etc.) have been completely observed by the authors. Thesis code is 14121213962008. It is necessary to mention that this study tried to comply with Helsinki declaration principles. Also, informed consent was obtained before completing the questionnaires.

Result

Out of 630 research units, indicate that 52.2 % of the respondents are male (N = 329) and 47.8 % of them are female (N = 301). 31.6 % of

respondents were under 35 years old (N = 200) and 68.4 % of respondents were more than 35 years old (N = 430). 42.8 % of the respondents were experts (N = 270) and tourism activists and 57.2 % of the respondents were experts and health and treatment activists (N = 360) (Table 1).

According to the standard estimates of path coefficients, the promotion rate was 0.98, the dimension of the process and the method was 0.88, the participation dimension was 0.48, the dimension of the evidence and the symptoms was 0.83, the dimension of the medical package 0.77, the product dimension 0.91, the cultural and medical sensitivity was 0.55, cost was 0.75, and the people was 0.91.

As shown in Table 2, all factor loads are larger than 0.5 and are 95 % reliable in the confidence level, so all items remain in the pattern and there is no reason to remove them, the promotion factor is ranked first and the other factors are ranked 2 to 9, which indicates the importance of the promotion factor in the proposed project.

-According to Table 3, the variable use of slogans, logos, brochures by the active medical centers in the field of medical tourism at 80 % had the highest Standardized factor loading and the Variable creation of information sites for the introduction of facilities and new treatment methods and equipment by the active medical centers had the lowest Standardized factor loading at 0.63.

Table 4 shows that after corrections, all values above 0.9 estimated and are acceptable. Finally, the estimated values for pattern fitting indicators show that the data of the research pattern with the structure of the factor and the theoretical basis of the research is suitable fit.



Table 1. The demographic characteristics of the sample population

Character		Number	Percent (%)
Sex	Male	329	52.2
	Female	301	47.8
Age	under 35 years old	200	31.6
	more than 35 years old	430	68.4
Job	experts of tourism activists	270	42.8
	experts of medical activists	360	57.2

Table 2. The results of the confirmatory factor analysis of the pattern

Main variable	Factor	Second factor analysis	Rank in Pattern	Test Result
Marketing of Therapeutic tourism services for Iran	Promotion	0.98	1	Confimed
	Procedures	0.88	4	Confimed
	Partnership	0.48	9	Confimed
	Evidence	0.83	5	Confimed
	Medical Package	0.77	6	Confimed
	Product	0.91	2	Confimed
	Medical and Cultural Sensivity	0.55	8	Confimed
	Cost	0.75	7	Confimed
	People	0.91	3	Confimed

Table 3. Results of confirmatory factor analysis of promotion based on standardized coefficients

Factor	Apparent variable	λ	t-value	Test Result
promotion	Virtual marketing is carried out online	0.75	-	Confimed
	There is a possibility to hold virtual tours to public awareness via the Internet	0.68	17.07	Confimed
	Adequate advertising is taken about medical centers through communication and media channels (TV, radio, CDs, magazines, newspapers) related to medical tourism.	0.68	20.88	Confimed
	Conducting Seminars and Conferences Topics Related to Health Tourism	0.74	18.67	Confimed
	Using slogans, logos, brochures and special signs by active centers in the field of medical tourism	0.80	20.26	Confimed
	The existence of a specific site for the introduction of health promotion facilitators, active centers in the field of medical tourism	0.69	17.2	Confimed
	Creation of Informational sites, for the introduction of facilities and treatment methods and equipment for up-to-date active centers in the field of medical tourism	0.63	15.52	Confimed
	Arrangement of Providing touristic and pilgrimage tours for post-treatment recovery and rehab	0.77	19.56	Confimed

**Table 4.** Pattern fitting indicators

Index	Basic model	Modified model	Limit allowed
χ^2	5.568	2.758	< 3
GFI	0.78	0.85	> = 0.8
AGFI	0.73	0.81	> = 0.8
RMSEA	0.165	0.068	< 0.10
CFI	0.85	0.96	> = 0.9
NFI	0.84	0.90	> = 0.9
NNFI	0.84	0.92	> = 0.9
IFI	0.85	0.96	> = 0.9

Discussion

According to the results of the present study, the first-ranking promotion factor with 8 components was identified in 9 factors which indicates the importance of the component mentioned in the marketing process Along with other components. It seems Active medical centers in the field of medical tourism should focus on the planning and activities of virtual marketing based on the issues listed in Table 3, including: virtual online marketing, virtual tours, public relations through communication channels (TVs) , Radio, magazine, CD, newspapers and the dissemination of news related to health tourism, holding seminars in related areas, distributing brochures and pamphlets, and creating dedicated sites for providing information and management in educational films. This study was conducted with the results of Suba et al. (13), study on the need for smart managers to use marketing tools to increase the attractiveness of their centers for customers, Also, according to KUO-Ting which is needed for the globalization of the tourism industry, attention is required for marketing channels and international co-operation (14). According to Hopkins et al. (15), The Internet plays an important role in this industry, as it provides a key link between potential providers and potential consumers. In recent years, consumers have been searching the web for information on health and existing health interventions. For them, several studies have shown that email is a tool for the purchase of products and services. Even on some attractive websites, consumers can contact their specialists or surgeons, flying facilities and

collections tourism is also coordinated. According to Ching-Chi studies (16) on tourism , Internet communication is the best and most appropriate channel for information .Also, based on the study of Mehrjodi (17), a map was prepared in which medical tourism information was collected from electronic media, newspapers, magazines and academic materials. According to their map, the components of the medical tourism market include customer benefits, legal framework, infrastructure, products, consumer markets, communication channels, intermediaries, and social issues. Other Momeni et al. (18), research results show that marketing, international issues, culture, transfer, brokerage, management, and policy problems are the main barriers to the development of medical tourism.

Conclusion

This research and other studies show the importance of promotion factor of the proposed marketing strategy for medical tourism in order to identify the capabilities of centers including new therapies, equipment, and manpower in the field of medical tourism throughout the country, which can lead to more attention of non-Iranian patients for care services And treatments in Iran. As research constraints, the relative collaboration of some respondents in completing the questionnaire was a time constraint for presence in order to explain how the questionnaire was completed, which was resolved by following several occasions in order to receive the opinion.

Based on the present study, it seems that, policy makers and managers should be serious attention



in this regard while listing the proposed measures as follows:

- The requirement and establishment of facilities for all active medical centers in the field of medical tourism for the purpose of conducting virtual tours in order to provide medical facilities to attract the attention of health tourism applicants
- Improvement of facilities and effective information for the purpose of the participation of medical centers and companies active in the field of medical tourism in international exhibitions and conferences in the marketing of the provision of medical tourism services
- Need more attention managers and Policy makers of medical centers about marketing strategies and Policy for health tourism
- using of mass media and international television networks to introduce medical centers active in the field of medical tourism and cross-

border advertising.

Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments from professors, experts and practitioners in the field of therapeutic tourism and all the collaborators who have been involved in this research are grateful.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interests.

Authors' Contributions

Najafipour moghadam F, Masoudi I, Hessam S, and Mahmoudi farahani M, designed research; Masoudi I, Hessam S, and Najafipour moghadam F, conducted research; Mahmoudi farahani M, analyzed data; and Najafipour moghadam F, Masoudi I, Hessam S, wrote the paper. Masoudi I, had primary responsibility for final content. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

References

- 1) Ministry of Economy Health Tourism Industry In Mexico: Value 2008-2013.
- 2) Shalbfafian, Ali Asghar. An Introduction to Health in a Comprehensive Approach, Publisher, Ph.D., First Printing, 2015.
- 3) Unti JA. Medical and surgical tourism: the new world of health care globalization and what it means for the practicing surgeon. *Bull Am Coll Surg*. 2009; 94(4): 18-25.
- 4) Manhas. Parikashat et al. Role of Tourism destination development in building its brand image: a conceptual model. *Journal of Economic Finance and Administrative Science*. Documento descargado de [http://www.elsevier.com/locate/S0167-6245\(2017\)00017-1](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/S0167-6245(2017)00017-1)
- 5) Medhekar, A, Wong, H. Y. & Hall, J. Innovation in Medical Tourism Service Marketing: A case of India. *Strategies For Emerging Economic*. 2014.
- 6) Poolnews Issue. The role Of Hospitals In Advancement Of Medical Tourism. [online]. Poolnews Issue. 2008. Available at: <http://www.poolnews.ir/fa/pages/?cid=844>.
- 7) Sarmayeh Issue. The Expansion Of Investment In Medical Tourism Circuit. 2008. [online].
- 8) Health Tourism In Iran. *Health Tourism In Iran*. 2009. Available at: <http://tosea.iran.ir/?id=1695>.
- 9) World economic forum Global Competitiveness Index. Available at: <https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-competitiveness-report-2017-2018>.
- 10) Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index (2017) edition.
- 11) Jabbari A. Designing a model for Iran medical tourism [Thesis]. Tehran: School of Management and Medical Information, Iran University Medical Sciences. 2009. [In Persian]
- 12) Momeni Kh. et al. An analysis of competitive situation medical tourism industry: a case study in northwest Iran. *Bali Med J*. 2017; (2): 279-88.
- 13) Souba, Haluck CA, Menezes MA. Marketing Strategy: an essential component of business development for academic health centers. *Am J Surg*. 2001; 181(2): 105-14.
- 14) KUO-Ting Ho. Medical Tourism: New Strategies for the health care industry in Taiwan. *Journal of the Formosan Medical Association*. 2015; 114(2): 99-101.



- 15) Hopkins L, Labonte R, Runnels V, Packer C. Medical tourism today: what is the state of existing knowledge? *J Public Health Policy*. 2010; 31(2): 185-98.
- 16) Ching-Chi L, Hilary Du C, Tze Ngai V. Macao's potential for developing regional Chinese medical tourism. 2011; 66(1): 68-82.
- 17) Mehrjodi, Zare. Development of a Major Programming Plan for Multi-product Multi-product Supply Chain in Uncertainty, Yazd University, Faculty of Industrial Engineering. 2013.
- 18) Momeni Kh.etal .Barriers to the development of medical tourism in East Azerbaijan province, Iran: A qualitative study. *Tourism Management*. 2018; 69(1): 307-16.