

Halal Brand Is an Effective Solution for the Development of Medical Tourism: A Case Study of Hospital Hotel

Received 18 Sep 2017; Accepted 31 Oct 2017

Amin Arefi¹, Davood Feiz^{1*}, Bahar Beishami², Azim Zarei¹

¹ Faculty of Economic, Management and Administrative Sciences, Semnan University, Semnan, Iran.

² Research Center of the Tourism and Cultural Heritage, Tehran, Iran.

Abstract

Background and Objectives: Halal branding covers a wide range of economic activities including pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, health, textiles, clothing, leather, financial services, banking and tourism. Among the various forms of tourism, medical tourism has grown rapidly due to its competitive advantages. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to investigate halal branding as a strategy to develop medical tourism.

Methods: A qualitative research method and a case study were used. Data were drawn from semi-structured interviews and analyzed by using thematic analysis. A total of 20 interviews with patients, accompanying persons and hotel hospital staff were conducted.

Results: A total of 110 main themes were drawn. These themes had two general orientations within themselves: The nature of the requirement that was either materialistic or spiritual and were simultaneously applicable to short-term and long-term affairs. Certain codes such as not serving haram foods and drinks, not performing abortion and the availability of prayer room in the facilities were specific to halal hotel hospitals.

Conclusion: From the combination of these two orientations, four organizing themes, i.e. spiritual and long-term purposes, short-term requirements, materialistic and long-term requirements and short-term purposes were drawn. The inclusive themes were determined by the nature of the requirement and the time orientation of the requirement.

Keywords: Brand, Halal, Medical tourism, Islam, Iran.

*Correspondence: Should be addressed to Mr. Davood Feiz. Email: feiz1353@gmail.com

Please Cite This Article As: Arefi A, Feiz D, Beishami B, Zarei A. Halal Brand Is an Effective Solution for the Development of Medical Tourism: A Case Study of Hospital Hotel. Health Spiritual Med Ethics. 2018;5(1):2-7.

Introduction

Hospital hotel is a relatively new topic. Hospital hotel can provide the opportunity for family and relatives to stay alongside the patient, which is a positive factor for the course of the disease and accelerates the patient's recovery. In many countries, tourism is the main driving force behind economic growth (1). The industry, with more than 1.5 trillion income, is currently an industry that accounts for 7% of the revenues from the export of goods and services, comprising a larger contribution than those of food and vehicle industries. This industry has created 120 million direct and indirect jobs worldwide. Experts predict that the tourism industry will become the most profitable industry worldwide up to 2020 (2,3). Among the various forms of tourism, health

tourism has drawn significantly more attention due to its competitive capacities and advantages, and continues to grow rapidly (4). Health is the product demanded for in health tourism and in turn causes demand for tourism-related components, such as transportation and accommodation. Therefore, its growth implies simultaneous demand for both the health- and tourism-related components (5).

According to the World Tourism Organization's definition of tourism, health tourism addresses three dimensions; time, place and purpose of travel. Therefore, the World Health Organization constitution defines health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Therefore, health tourism means travel to outside the

normal life environment for a maximum of one year, with the aim of maintaining, improving or recovering physical and mental health (6).

Health tourism can be divided into three forms:

Medical tourism: A journey to treat a physical disease or perform a doctor-supervised surgery in hospitals or other health facilities;

therapeutic tourism: A journey for the treatment of a specific disease while undergoing the recovery under the supervision of a doctor by using natural resources in health such as mineral and hot springs, salt lakes, the sun, radioactive sands, sludge and climate therapy (7);

Health or preventive tourism: Traveling to escape from the stressors of daily life and rehabilitate without medical intervention and supervision (the tourist does not have any kind of discomfort and physical illness) in health villages and spas (where mineral water or sea water is used for therapeutic bathing), and usually entails the health services using mountain plants, ponds and springs (8,9).

Halal is a Quranic word meaning authorized and legitimate. In the Quran, the Muslim celestial book, many verses describe this concept. Forty one of the verses of the Quran are related to halal food and drinks (10). Halal is a broad concept that encourages Muslims to adopt products that promote goodness in all aspects of life, are healthy for consumption and are produced in a healthy and clean environment (11).

Islamic or halal branding have been developed based on Islamic principles and lead customers toward using authorized services and affairs, not only in the food industry, but also in other industries such as pharmaceutical, cosmetic, clothing and banking and financial services industries. Companies and organizations that seek to target the Muslim market require different marketing strategies. Their strategies must be in line with Islamic values, standards and teachings, and they must consider various factors that can affect the success of their operations in the Islamic market (11, 12).

Wilson and Liu have considered the brand theory to be associated with religion or Islam, and have argued that brands are created because their owners seek to encourage

consumption, support and the formation of a relationship, and lead eventually to praise. Some of the brands, independently or collectively, will lead to a good like status (13). As a result, Halal branding in therapeutic tourism is a process by which a company or business seeks to distinguish its products and services using a name, symbol, design or some combination from other businesses and informs the consumers of this attempt (14,15).

Although Iran is an Islamic country and attention must be constantly paid to the provision of halal services and avoidance of haram (religiously illegitimate) services in the hospitals in this country, little effort has so far been made in the area of halal therapeutic tourism in both academic research and practice. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to help one of the new therapeutic tourism services, i.e. hospital hotel, to become an international brand with an emphasis on halal services in order to contribute to Iran economic prosperity and health tourism.

Methods

The purpose of this study is to identify the dimensions of the halal branding of hotel hospitals. Therefore, this research is basic or exploratory with respect to purpose, and qualitative with an inductive approach from methodological perspective. Data were analyzed by thematic analysis.

In this research, the main format of data collection was semi-structured and in-depth interviews. Considering that no study, to the best of our knowledge, has yet been conducted to investigate the dimensions of the halal hotel hospital in Iran, samples were selected from all patients, accompanying persons, and staff of the Gandhi and Crescent Hospitals in Tehran, Iran based on the researchers decision. A total of 20 interviews were conducted. First, four staff of the hotel hospitals (P1,P2,P3,P4), consisting of the chief executive officer, the director of the International Patient or Medical Tourists Department (IPD), the IPD physician and the hoteling manager and then four patients (P5, P6, P7 and P8) and four accompanying persons (P9,P10,P11,P12) were interviewed. Next, three staff of the hospital

hotels (P13,P14,P15), three patients (P16,P17,P18) and two accompanying persons (P19,P20) were interviewed. Although data saturation was achieved in the interview no. 14, we conducted 20 interviews.

All participants signed informed consent form without any coercion, threat and seduction. The procedure, purpose and duration of the study were explained to the participants. They were also assured that they could withdraw from the study whenever they wished.

Thematic analysis was used to draw themes from texts and resources. Thematic analysis is, in fact, a type of inductive approach to analyze qualitative data that is based on the units of the theorized theme. Sterling, in his categorization of the themes, identified three types of themes: Basic, organizing, and inclusive. He also argued that by analyzing the content, a network of themes is created and, by analyzing them, the main themes are drawn and the model is finally explained (16-18).

The data analysis process began with open coding (19). First, the basic themes in question were sought out. Open coding is an analytical process where identifiable concepts and features and dimensions of all concepts are discovered. In open coding, events or things observed in the data are coded, and the main focus is on understanding the characteristics that have led to the uniqueness of these events.

Result

After transcribing the interviews and refining the transcripts, over 110 themes were drawn (Table 1).

Next, the researchers discovered two general orientations within the themes (primary codes) (Table 2). One orientation was concerned with whether the codes were material or spiritual? Spiritual requirements mean those requirements that are compatible with Islamic culture and context and specific to halal hotel hospitals, including serving halal foods, observing Islamic dressing, facilitating worship during stay and treatment, not performing abortion and the availability of prayer room in the facilities. Overall, 47 codes were derived as to be related to spiritual requirements and 63 codes were found to be material requirements.

Material codes including the availability of sufficient protective staff, the availability of a swimming pool and the cleanliness of corridors are a prerequisite for the success of such organizations irrespective of being halal or otherwise.

The other drawn orientation was the time orientation of the codes. This means that some of the requirements are those that customers are dealt with on a daily basis, while others are comparatively longer-term requirements and senior executives should consider appropriate policymaking for them and meeting them in the long-term. For example, out of the spiritual dimensions, using the capacity of consulting religious organizations requires provision of a suitable context and extensive negotiations between the hospital hotels and the religious organizations, taking a long time to have an outcome. Similarly, constructing buildings with Islamic architecture is not realized in the short term; or obtaining a Halal Certificate Services is a specific requirement for a hotel hospital that has concern for halal services, requiring it to make necessary arrangements with the entities issuing these certificates and to provide sample services and products to be examined by these entities.

It is therefore a long-term requirement. But, although Putting the prayer veil in rooms is a spiritual requirement, this measure is simple and affordable and does not require long-term coordination; or certain measures such as the development of appropriate guidelines, the availability of Qibla locator and the installation of religious icons can be taken in the short term.

Discussion

Given that many countries have entered the competition in health tourism, the level of competition in this area is very high. Therefore, the need for differentiation from competitors has been intensified. From marketing perspective, differentiation is conducted by branding and identifying brand is one of the requirements distinguishing brand. Although Iran is an Islamic country and attention must be constantly paid to the provision of halal services and avoidance of

Table 1. Some examples of the codes drawn from interview transcripts

Basic themes	Interview transcript	Interviewee
Halal Food Suppliers	The foods should be demanded for from the suppliers whose production process has been verified as Halal.	P2,P3,P15
Using Islamic design	In my opinion, the way of painting and molding and overall the architecture of the facilities should be traditional and Islamic.	P1,P2,P19
Not being extravagant in prescribing medicine	Both doctors and pharmacists should be committed to prescribing drugs in sufficient amount and shouldn't be extravagant in [prescribing] drugs due to more sales or other issues.	P1,P15
Not exhibiting nude artworks	As far as I can tell, certain paintings and photographers should not exist, for example [those] that are nude.	P5,P6,P9,P16,
Preventing abortion without permission	There must definitely be rules in accordance with Islamic Sharia. For example, no abortion should be done without the permission of the respective institutions.	P1, P2, P15
Providing Islamic books	In my opinion, in both hospital setting and hoteling section, some shelves should be placed to place Islamic books such as the Quran and Mafatih[-ul-Jinan] and some of the books of religious elders that people could use and return.	P2,P3,P14,P20
Observing the privacy of the patient's companions	Because of family or friends accompanying patients, personal privacy policies should also be developed.	P5,P6,P11,P16
Not serving haram drinks	You need to be careful about things that may not be a problem in other countries, such as serving haram drinks.	P4,P14,P9,P17
Not serving haram meat	You need to be careful about things that may not be a problem in other countries, such as the discussion of the religious legitimacy of animals [meat] and their slaughter.	P3,P12, P13
Male staff for male patients	When I, myself, call the nurse and have something [to do], I prefer a male nurse to come, so it's easier to express wishes.	P6, P8, P11
Installing religious icons at accommodation	[When] I see these pictures of the shrine of Imam Reza (AS), I feel a special peace.	P6,P7,P10,P19
Observing Islamic dressing	Here, employees are well-dressed, especially the women, and all have perfect and appropriate hijab.	P3,P13,P14, P17
Providing prayer carpet and prostration (sajdah) counter	One should also consider equipping the room of the companions, some things such as prayer-carpet, etc. are necessary to provide.	P5,P6,P9,P18
Preparing the budget through the loan	To the credit of the halal name (brand), care must be taken in meeting the financial needs. Using any financial opportunity should be avoided. For example, we should not take loans with high profits that, according to some marāji' (references to follow), are doubtful. Instead, you can count on mortgage loans.	P1,P3,P4,P13
Funding by benefactors and charities	To the credit of the halal name (brand), care must be taken in meeting the financial needs. For example, a number of benefactors should be found to meet some amount of financial needs.	P1,P3,P4,P13
Developing regulations based on Islamic rules	In my opinion, for developing the rules clerics and religious advisers could be hired. For example, a group [could be] formed without its final endorsement none of the rules [could be] approved.	P3, P4, P14
Separate rooms for women	The availability of special spaces for every gender is also a good thing, for example separate waiting rooms for women and men.	P5,P6,P8,P16, P18

haram (religiously illegitimate) services in the hospitals in this country, little effort has so far been made in the area of halal therapeutic tourism in both academic research and practice. Therefore, a distinct brand across countries can be achieved with the proper planning and emphasis on the legitimacy of the services, and our research was a step in this direction.

Since no similar research has yet been conducted to investigate this subject, it is not possible to interpret the results of this study

with reference to those of other studies. The studies of Scott & Jafari and Alserhan have only outlined a number of halal services and products related to medical tourism (11,20); and Medhekar and Haq only mentioned a number of cultural sensitivities of Muslim patients (15).

But in this study, we used a qualitative research method to investigate the viewpoints of the target population, without considering

Table 2. Final model of study

Long-term	Extensive cooperation with insurance companies	Funding by benefactors and charities
	Coherent management at the macro level of the organization	using the capacity of consulting religious organizations
Short-term	Strengthening scientific and medical capabilities	constructing buildings with Islamic architecture
	Proper transfer of hospital	obtaining a Halal Certificate Services
	Male staff for male patients	availability of prayer room
	Separate rooms for women	availability of Qibla locator
	Timely cleaning places	installation of religious icons
	Material	Putting the prayer veil in rooms
		Spiritual

the available evidence from western communities to be presumption. Finally, the research model was a two-dimensional model because the participants' statements were a combination of two orientations. Alserhan argues that Halal industry consists of three main categories: First, food, which is currently dominated by non-Muslim multinational corporations such as Kentucky and Nestlé; the second one is the lifestyle that is dominated by non-Muslim multinationals; and third, the services, including financial, accommodation and logistics (11).

Torabi conducted a study on the status of Halal branding, especially halal tourism in the world and Iran, to develop a conceptual model for its development. In that descriptive-correlational study, reviewing the verses and narrations regarding tourism, the researcher concluded that the main purposes of journey, according to religious principles, are travelling and credit, on which the primary research model was based, and then the final model consisting of the components of travel and credit, religious thought, religious background and religious mankind was developed (21).

Shahnazari in his study entitled *Designing a Model for Promoting Halal Branding Position in Global Markets*, identified 28 macrovariables divided into four categories, structural, behavioral, content and strategic (10).

Shirkhodai and Nooripoor conducted a research on the role of attitudes toward halal brand certificate in creating a special value,

showing that attitude toward halal certificate had a positive and significant effect on awareness and perceived quality of brand, but the effect of such attitude on the association between brand loyalty and halal food was not confirmed (22).

Fazil conducted a study to create and manage halal branding based on the personality dimension of halal brand in Malaysia. In that research, the experts were interviewed, and the results led to development of a theoretical framework for halal brand identity with five dimensions; purity, excitement, safety, complexity and justice (23).

Conclusion

In this research, we used a qualitative research method to investigate the viewpoints of the target population, without considering the available evidence from western communities to be presumption, Finally, the research model was a two-dimensional model because the participants' statements were a combination of two orientations.

The results of this research provide a new perspective for the Tourism and Handicrafts Organization, the World Halal Institute, the Chamber of Islamic Commerce, Industry and Agriculture and the Islamic Chamber Research and Information Center, because there are three main steps in branding, consisting of brand strategy, brand integrity and brand differentiation. At the step of determining the brand strategy, the brand name, logo, tagline, etc. are addressed, and at the level of brand integrity, the brand's relationship with sale, services and customer experiences is considered, and finally by means of certain tools such as media, website, brochure and video marketing, the brand will come to the step of informing and executing.

But before these steps, we have to choose an appropriate conceptual model to achieve, including the one our study presented. Therefore, the organizations involved in the policymaking of health tourism can use this model and finalize the next steps of branding and halal therapeutic tourism program.

The present study was carried out in a specific time and location that comprise one of its limitations. The medical tourists who were

interviewed in this study were all Muslims of the Persian Gulf states. It is therefore recommended to replicate this study with medical tourists from other neighboring countries, such as the Caspian Sea states, who select Iran as the destination, and to interpret their findings with reference to our observations.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements

No

References

1. Aminbeidokhti A, Zargar SM, Nazari M. Strategic marketing mix in tourism. *J Strateg Manag Stud*. 2010;1(3):49-68. [Persian]
2. Morovati A, Asadian F. A Model for Health Tourism Development Using Fuzzy TOPSIS and Interpretive Structural Modeling in Yazd Province. *J Health Admin*. 2014;7(55):73-88. [Persian]
3. Timothy D, Olsen D. *Tourism, Religion and Spiritual Journeys*. first ed. New York: Routledge; 2006. p.180-1.
4. Bhadu S. Opportunities & Challenges of Medical & Health Tourism: Creating a brand of Alternative Tourism in India. *Int J Manag Tour*. 2011;19(2):32-41.
5. Shalbafian A. Health tourism in a comprehensive approach. first ed. Tehran: Mehrkameh; 2015. p.19. [Persian]
6. Heung V, Kucukusta D, Song H. Medical tourism development in Hong Kong: An assessment of the barriers. *J Tour Manag*. 2011;32(5):995-1005.
7. Altes A. The Development of Health Tourism Services. *Ann Tour Res*. 2004;32(1):262-6.
8. Harahsheh SS. Curative tourism in Jordan and its potential development [Thesis]. United Kingdom: tourism management and Bournemouth university; 2002.
9. Todd MK. *Medical tourism facilitator's Handbook*. First ed. New York: Productivity Press Publishing; 2016. p.178.
10. Shahnazari A. Design of the Promote the Status of Halal Brand in the World markets [PhD Thesis]. Tehran: Management Faculty and Payamnoor University; 2013.
11. Alserhan B. A. On Islamic branding: brands as good deeds. *J Islam Mark*. 2010;1(2):101-6.
12. Fischer J. *On The Halal Frontier*. First ed. United Kingdom: Palgrave Macmillan; 2011. p. 153.
13. Wilson JA, Liu J. Shaping the Halal into a brand? *J Islam Mark*. 2010;1(2):107-23.
14. Medhekar A, Haq F. *Halal Branding for Medical Tourism: Case of Indian Hospitals*. First ed. USA: IGI Global Publishing; 2012. p.142.
15. Medhekar A, Haq F. Marketing Indian Medical Tourism to Muslim Patients in an Islamic Way. International Conference on Islamic Marketing and Branding University of Malaysia; 2010.
16. Poorbehrozan A. Identify Provincial Educational Needs. [Thesis]. Qom: Management Faculty and Pardis Farabi of Tehran University; 2016.
17. Mortazavi S, Rahimnia F, Rezaian A, Chitsazian A. Understanding the content of the psychological contract in the faculty members. *Strateg Manag Thought*. 2013;7(2):107.
18. Stirling J. Thematic networks: an analytic tool for qualitative research. *Qual Res*. 2001;1(3):385-405.
19. Irani H, Alvani SM, Jandaghi G, Zareimatin H. Designing a generous leadership pattern in government hospitals in Qom province. *Iran J Manag Sci*. 2015;10(38):1-33. [Persian]
20. Scott N, Jafari J. *Tourism in the Muslim world*. Emerald Group Publishing Limited; 2010.
21. Torabi A. Designing a Concept Model for Developing a Halal Brand A Case Study of Halal Tourism Industry in Iran [Thesis]. Non-governmental higher education nonprofit institutions - Imam Sadiq University; 2012. [Persian]
22. Shirkhodai M, Nooripoor A. Investigating the Attitude to Halal brand certification in creating brand equity. *J Islam Manag*. 2013;21(2):127-49. [Persian]
23. Fazil AM. Antecedents of halal brand personality. *J Islam Mark*. 2015;6(2):209-23.