

Methods of Wet Cupping Therapy (Al-Hijamah): In Light of Modern Medicine and Prophetic Medicine

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Abstract

Cupping therapy is a simple, effective and economic treatment. Cupping therapy is a formal treatment in Chinese hospitals and in some European countries. Here, we review history of wet cupping therapy and its two distinct methodologies. First method is puncturing and cupping (PC) method that includes five steps: skin demarcation, sterilization, puncturing, cupping and sterilization. Second method is cupping, puncturing and cupping (CPC) method that includes six steps: skin demarcation, sterilization, first cupping, puncturing, second cupping and sterilization. CPC method predominates in the Arabic world, while PC method has a worldwide distribution. We report here that our detailed evidence-based analysis of both methods reveals many novel advantages in the CPC method over the PC method. CPC method has a better analgesic effect and benefits more from the viscoelastic nature of the skin. During the first cupping step in the CPC method (not present in the PC method), a fluid mixture containing causative pathological substances (CPS) is collected inside skin uplifting due to the effect of negative pressure of sucking cups. CPS differs from disease to disease according to disease etiology and pathogenesis. That fluid mixture contains collected interstitial fluids with CPS, filtered fluids (from blood capillaries) with CPS, hemolyzed blood cells (hemolysed RBCs, WBCs and platelets). That fluid mixture does not contain intact blood cells as their sizes are much bigger than sizes of pores of skin capillaries and cannot be filtered. The fluid mixture is totally excreted in next steps. We review here that wet cupping therapy is a highly recommended treatment in prophetic medicine, medicine related to Prophet Mohammad peace be upon him who said: "The best among what you use in therapy is Al-hijamah (CPC method of wet cupping therapy)".

In conclusion, CPC method is better than PC method in clearing blood and interstitial spaces from CPS. Standardization of methodologies of cupping therapy seems essential to gain optimal outcomes.

Keywords: Cupping therapy; Prophetic medicine; CPC method; PC method; Boyle's law; CPS

Abbreviations: PC Method: Puncturing and Cupping Method; CPC Method: Cupping, puncturing And Cupping Method; CPS: Causative Pathological Substances; GIT: Gastrointestinal Tract; ITP: Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura; RBCs: Red Blood Cells; TCM: Traditional Chinese Medicine; WBCs: White Blood Cells

Introduction

Cupping therapy is a simple procedure in which negative pressure is applied to the skin through sucking cups (dry cupping therapy) [1]. Many types of cupping therapy are described in the literature including dry cupping therapy, wet cupping therapy, medicinal cupping therapy, moving cupping therapy and others [2]. The most important type of wet cupping therapy seems to be Al-hijamah (method of wet cupping therapy practiced in prophetic medicine). Unlike most conventional treatment modalities, wet cupping therapy is an excretory form of therapy not an introductory one i.e. wet cupping therapy uses negative pressure suctioning and skin pricking to open the skin barrier and excrete a bloody mixture of fluids with soluble wastes and causative pathological substances (CPS). Second negative pressure suctioning completes the process of waste excretion. Unfortunately, medical research related to cupping therapy does not cover its importance. Cupping therapy is practiced officially in hospitals in China [3] and is considered very familiar in some European countries [4,5]. Current methodologies used for cupping therapy differ according to the type of cupping therapy e.g. dry cupping method differs from medicinal cupping method [6]. In this review article, we shed light on the two

methods of wet cupping therapy reported in the literature to discuss which is more beneficial to be standardized in practicing cupping therapy in treating so many diseases as we will mention later in this article.

History of cupping therapy

Cupping therapy is being practiced nowadays in many countries all over the world including Germany, Norway, Denmark, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, India, China and other countries. German people are familiar with cupping therapy [4] and so are Danish and Norwegian peoples where those European societies already have a shift in attitude to include complementary medicine within the conventional health care system [5].

The exact origin of cupping therapy is a matter of controversy. Chinese scientists report in their literature that cupping therapy is a

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part of the traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) dating back to at least 2,000 years [2].

In the middle east, Arabic writers report that cupping therapy dates back to 3500 B.C. (5500 years ago), where Assyrians were the first Arab population to use primitive tools as animal horns and bamboo wood for cupping therapy then the Chinese physician, Jee Hong (381-281 B.C.) was among the leaders in that art. Arabic civilization termed cupping therapy, Al-hijamah therapy (which means in Arabic: to restore to the original size), where it was used in treating hypertension, polycythemia, headache, migraine and drug intoxication. They diagnosed polycythemia whenever there was an exaggeration of the pink color of the skin [7]. Interestingly, venesection (phlebotomy) is still being used currently in hospitals for treating polycythemia, where blood is drawn out and is replaced by saline infusion [8].

Ancient Egyptians were reported to practice cupping therapy earlier than many old civilizations, where cupping therapy was one of the oldest known medical therapies in ancient Egypt. The first report of using cupping therapy in ancient Egypt dates back to 1550 B.C. (more than 3500 years ago) where drawings on the famous Egyptian papyrus paper (Ebers paper) and ancient Egyptian temples showed that Egyptians were advanced in treatment using cupping therapy. Cupping therapy was also used in ancient Greek medicine [9,10].

In 400 B.C., Herodotus (a Greek historian) recorded that the ancient Egyptian physicians who recommended the application of sucking cups to the body already used both wet cupping therapy and dry cupping therapy. Diseases treated by cupping therapy included headache, lack of appetite, maldigestion, fainting, abscess evacuation, narcolepsy (repeated sleepy desires) and others [11].

In 3300 BC, in Ancient Macedonia, cupping therapy had been used since prehistoric times to treat diseases and health disorders [12,13].

In the United States, there is a progressive increase in the use of cupping therapy and other types of complementary medicine [14]. In a recent report from Harvard medical school about pediatric patients suffering from chronic severe pain, authors reported that cupping and acupuncture treatment were pleasant and helpful for pain treatment [15].

Currently, most widely used practice for cupping therapy is in China. Cupping therapy is considered by Chinese to be part of the traditional Chinese medicine (TCM). Chinese hospitals recognized cupping therapy as a formal modality of treatment since 1950 [3]. Currently, medical practitioners in China and Mongolia are practicing cupping therapy for treating hypertension, neck pain, headache, chronic hepatitis, ophthalmic diseases, skin diseases and infectious diseases [16].

Loukas et al. recently reported that knowledge gained from religious texts (Qur'an and Hadeeth) may guide attention of researchers to start research and get some benefits when comparing such knowledge with modern medical knowledge. Prophetic medicine is the medical knowledge gained from sayings, advices and teachings of Prophet Mohammad peace be upon him, [17,18] which recommended many lines of treatment as cupping therapy: (If there is a benefit in any of your treatment modalities, benefit will be in the blade puncture in cupping therapy, a gulp of honey and cauterizing, but I do not like cauterization) [17,18].

Cupping therapy is effective in treatment of incurable medical conditions

Cupping therapy was reported to treat medical conditions as herpes zoster [19], vitiligo [20], hypertension [1,21,22], rheumatoid arthritis [23,24], headache and migraine [13,25]. Cupping therapy was reported to relieve pain of dysmenorrhoea [26], acute trigeminal neuralgia [27], chronic osteoarthritis [10], carpal tunnel syndrome [4], fibrositis [28], firomyalgia [6,29-31], cervical spondylosis, lumbar disc herniation [3], brachialgia paraesthetica nocturna [32], chronic non-specific neck pain [33-35], persistent non-specific low back pain [36] and pain of acute gouty arthritis [37].

Wet cupping therapy (Al-hijamah) has solid scientific and medical bases according to Taibah theory suggested by Salah M. El Sayed. Wet cupping therapy is as an artificial surgical excretory procedure that clears blood and interstitial fluids from CPS. It opens skin barrier, enhances natural excretory functions of the skin, enhances immunity and increases filtration at both capillary ends to clear blood from CPS to restore physiology and homeostasis. Moreover, it was reported that compression pressure exerted on the skin for more than few seconds (as that exerted by the outline of sucking cups during Al-hijamah) may benefit patients through the occurrence of reactive hyperemia phenomenon. In this phenomenon, vascular compression causes a decrease in blood supply to the skin for few minutes resulting in accumulation of vasodilator chemicals. As soon as vascular compression is removed, blood flow to skin dramatically increases, which is called hyperemia [38]. This may bring more blood to the skin circulation to be filtered and cleared during next steps of Al-hijamah.

Interestingly, Hany Salah was the first to report the best anatomical sites in human body for doing cupping therapy in treating different diseases [39].

As there are several methodologies to practice cupping therapy, proper choice and selection of best methods of cupping therapy for treating diseases seems mandatory.

Dry cupping therapy may be less beneficial than wet cupping therapy due to lack of excretion of CPS in dry cupping therapy (Table 1). Wet cupping therapy needs proper discussion of its available methodologies to optimize its therapeutic outcomes.

Technical Methods Used for Performing Cupping Therapy

Before discussing the benefits or hazards of cupping therapy, it is strongly advisable to know types of cupping therapy and to revise the steps of wet cupping therapy to standardize the optimal protocol for cupping therapy. Taking Chinese cupping therapy as an example, many different types of cupping therapy are being practiced nowadays in official Chinese hospitals [3,6] as summarized in table 2.

Concentrating on methods of wet cupping therapy is the aim of this article. Although this issue is vital, it did not receive enough attention when discussing the results of wet cupping treatment. Interestingly, when we reviewed the cupping methodologies reported in the literature, we found minor but important differences among the methodologies used for wet cupping therapy. Two distinct wet cupping methodologies were reported in the literature. Both methods are in agreement with each other as regard the starting steps, which include demarcation of skin points to which cupping therapy should be applied, followed by sterilization at these sites and as regard the last step, which is sterilization. They differ in the order and number of the steps of

	Dry cupping therapy	Wet cupping therapy
Distribution	Most commonly practiced type of cupping therapy in China. Used in many parts of the world.	Most commonly practiced type of cupping therapy in the Arabic and Islamic world e.g. CPC method prevails in Saudi Arabia, while PC method prevails in China and in many parts of the world.
Types	One type	2 types: CPC method and PC method.
Dry cupping therapy	Can be done as a single treatment	Included as the first part of wet cupping therapy in the CPC method but not included in the methodology of the PC method of wet cupping therapy.
Skin puncturing	Not done	Done
Number of technical steps	One step (only cupping)	2 steps in PC (puncturing and cupping) method and 3 steps in CPC (cupping, puncturing and cupping) method
Excretion of excess fluids and wastes	Not done i.e. retention of fluids and wastes. Only dilution and redistribution of noxious soluble substances may occur away from pain receptors and pain-sensitive structures.	Done i.e. excretion of fluids and excretion of wastes after being diluted and redistributed in collected fluids inside skin upliftings (better in the CPC than in the PC method)
As a prophetic medicine recommendation	. Dry cupping therapy was not done as a single treatment in prophetic era. . Done as first part of the recommended wet cupping therapy in prophetic medicine (CPC method=Al-hijamah)	CPC method (Al-hijamah) was recommended and done in prophetic era and continues to be done until now in Saudi Arabia and other Islamic countries.
Treating pathological causes	Palliative (as causative excess fluids with soluble CPS are not excreted).	Curative when done properly (CPC method better than PC method)
Other names	Retained cupping therapy	Bleeding cupping therapy, Al-Hijamah.

Table 1: Differences between Dry Cupping Therapy and Wet Cupping Therapy.

Type of cupping therapy	Description
1.Retained cupping (dry cupping therapy)	The most commonly used type of cupping therapy in Chinese clinics in which no blood comes out and hence no excretion of excess vascular fluids containing soluble CPS
2. Bleeding cupping (wet cupping) therapy	Composed of two steps: performing small skin incisions then suction of blood using the cups. Practitioners need tapping the bleeding points firmly for a short time to induce bleeding
3. Moving cupping	Practitioner gently move cups in one direction
4. Empty cupping therapy	Cups are removed immediately after suctioning
5. Needle cupping	A combination of both acupuncture needles and cupping
6. Medicinal (herbal) cupping	Herbal medicine is boiled in water inside bamboo cups for 30 minutes followed by the application of cup suctioning on specific points using emitted steam instead of fire
7. Water cupping therapy	Warm water inside bamboo cups is dispersed over skin surface immediately

Table 2: Different Types of Chinese Cupping Therapy.

cupping treatment itself i.e. what comes first: cupping step (negative pressure suctioning) or puncturing skin step. The difference in the two methods may reflect different historical origins in both methods of cupping therapy based on the known standard protocols in their countries of origin.

In a Korean review of literature for databases of cupping therapy and also in a Korean study, wet cupping therapy was effective in treating many disease conditions of variable etiologies and pathogenesises [37,41]. Authors mentioned steps of wet cupping therapy exactly as it is done in Chinese clinics in which the five steps of wet cupping therapy are: demarcation (marking cupping points by pen), sterilization, puncturing (lanceting skin in 2 mm-depth), cupping (with manual pump suction for few minutes) and sterilization [19]. This method is better to be abbreviated to PC (puncturing and cupping) method. In another Chinese report for treating 140 cases of fibrositis [28] and another Chinese study for treating gouty arthritis using wet cupping therapy, the authors reported the same steps of the PC method [39].

In a German study for treating carpal tunnel syndrome with wet cupping therapy, authors mentioned same steps reported by the previous Chinese studies [4], which give the impression that German physicians got their cupping method from Chinese medicine. Other European peoples use mainly the PC method of wet cupping therapy [2,5].

In the Arab literature, a different six-step method of wet cupping therapy is reported in prophetic medicine which includes an extra step (cupping step before skin puncturing) i.e. steps of

the Arabic methodology for wet cupping therapy (Al-hijamah) are skin demarcation, sterilization, cupping, puncturing, cupping and sterilization [41]. This method is better to be abbreviated to CPC (cupping, puncturing and cupping) method. Interestingly, a Chinese report described steps of the currently practiced wet cupping therapy method in Saudi Arabia [42], which is exactly the CPC method as reviewed early in prophetic medicine [41]. Same CPC method was reported by a research group from Iran in a recent article describing cardio protective effects of cupping therapy in experimental animals [43].

Recently, the same CPC method was reported in an Iraqi report, where CPC method of cupping therapy was quite a safe procedure in treating a variety of diseases e.g. back pain, sciatica, joint pain, hypertension, polycythemia and other diseases with reversible skin changes with no side effects [44]. CPC method was also reported also by an Egyptian research group who reported a high beneficial effect of wet cupping therapy in treatment of rheumatoid arthritis [23]. CPC method was reported to treat hypertension by another Iraqi research group [1]. Same CPC method was reported in a study to treat headache and migraine by a research group from Iran [13]. In a study about cupping therapy done recently in Pakistan, authors investigated the differences between venous blood and blood that comes out during wet cupping therapy. Authors practiced CPC method of wet cupping therapy [45]. This may give the impression that the historical root of CPC method in wet cupping therapy may be of an Arabic origin.

The most important question that arises soon is which methodology

	CPC (cupping, puncturing and cupping) method =Prophetic wet cupping therapy =Al-hijamah	PC (puncturing and cupping) method =Chinese wet cupping therapy
Distribution	Only method of wet cupping therapy practiced in Saudi Arabia, middle east and some Islamic countries.	Mainly in China and in other parts of the world
Vacuum pressure (cupping)	Applied twice	Once
Cupping method	Equals dry cupping+PC cupping (2 cupping processes)	Equals one cupping process (PC cupping only)
After 1st step (Cupping step)	Only fluids collect containing fragmented blood cells and causative pathological substances (due to pressure suctioning) and become trapped under increased pressure and may bulge through skin surface but cannot escape due to skin barrier Benefits from the phenomenon of skin reactive hyperemia	Does not occur Does not
After 2nd step (skin puncturing step)	Beginning of escape of trapped fluids mixed with blood at puncture sites	Escape of fresh blood due to puncture trauma (as occurs in wounds) mixed with little tissue fluids.
After 3rd step (Cupping step)	Pressure suctioning causes all collected fluids+some blood to come out through traumatic punctures	Pressure suctioning helps bleeding to continue and blood to come out+some tissue fluids to be excreted.
Hindering effect (difficulties that may face excretion of tissue fluids through skin punctures)	No. (As collected tissue fluids are nearer to skin surface than blood capillaries and accumulate under effect of suction pressure applied to skin. Continuous accumulation of fluids increases pressure inside skin upliftings leading to immediate escape of fluids upon skin puncturing and 2 nd cupping step.	Yes (as tissue fluids are collected after skin puncturing and are coming out to skin surface with blood from punctured capillaries. Blood may hinder fluid accumulation inside skin upliftings leading to incomplete escape of fluids upon skin puncturing.
Total time of vacuum application	Long (1 st and 2 nd cupping steps)	Short (1 cupping step)
Pain sensation during puncturing	Mild (analgesic effect of 1 st cupping step)	Moderate to severe (as in wounds)
Fluid extracted in cups	Larger fluid content and less blood	Higher blood content
Tapping puncture site to bleed	Not needed	Usually done
Fluid collection in skin upliftings	Skin upliftings form before skin puncturing step and contain only fluids with fragmented blood cells and causative pathological substances (intact blood cells do not diffuse through capillary fenestrae due to size barrier).	Skin upliftings form after skin puncturing step and contain mainly fresh blood with little fluid (intact blood comes from punctured capillaries)
Sequence of events	1 st cupping creates skin uplifting. puncturing skin causes simultaneous excretion of tissue fluid mixed with some blood, 2 nd cupping causes more extrusion of both.	Puncturing causes blood excretion and suctioning creates skin uplifting with excretion of more blood and some tissue fluids.
Expected blood clearance effect	More due to high fluid content (filtered fluids from capillaries+excreted tissue fluids). CPC method clears interstitial spaces, capillary blood and lymphatics properly during the whole 2 nd cupping step until closure of skin barrier by blood thrombus.	Less. PC method partially clears interstitial spaces, capillary blood and lymphatics until closure of skin barrier by blood thrombus due to lack of prior fluid collection and incomplete transmission of sucking pressure due to antagonizing effect of bleeding, adhesions and intervening fluids
Expected therapeutic effect	Better	Less
Intervening fluid between tissue layers	More (more breaking of tissue adhesions)	Less
Resolving tissue swelling and breaking adhesion	More	Less
Removes blood congestion	More	Less

Table 3: Differences between CPC (Al-hijamah) and PC Methods of Wet Cupping Therapy.

may carry better therapeutic outcomes for wet cupping therapy: PC method or CPC method.

Proper answering of this question needs prior understanding of the differences and expected sequences of events of both treatment methods of wet cupping therapy.

Evidence-based Analysis of Detailed Steps and Events of Wet Cupping Therapy (CPC Method Versus PC Method)

Differences between PC and CPC methods of wet cupping therapy can be of therapeutic importance and studying them may help in standardizing wet cupping therapy (Table 3). Based on our understanding to how wet cupping therapy works, evidence-based steps of wet cupping therapy (CPC method versus PC method) can be analyzed in the next points.

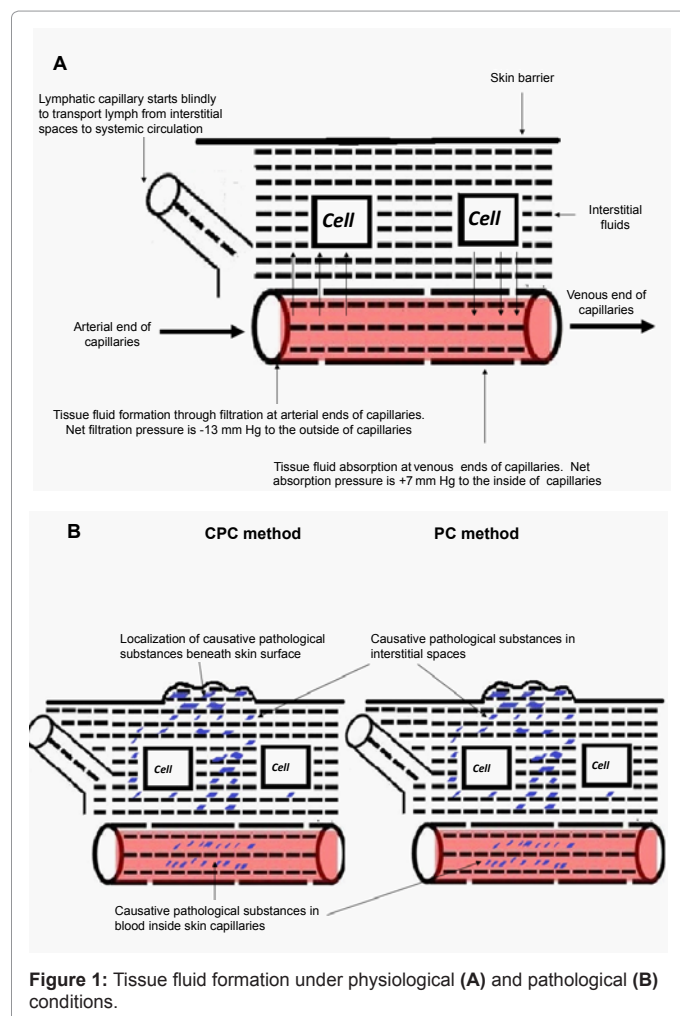
Before application of wet cupping therapy

1- Tissue fluids filtered from the capillary walls cross the interstitial spaces between parenchymal cells to gain access to the lymphatic

capillaries to return to the vascular system [46]. Metabolic byproducts [47] and endogenous free radicals [48] may be continuously formed inside cells and excreted into the interstitial fluids in interstitial spaces. Interstitial fluid is in continuous exchange with intravascular fluid compartment (Figure 1A). The exchange process mainly occurs downstream of arterioles in capillaries and postcapillary venules [49]. Based on that, in physiological conditions, cupping therapy may have a preventive benefit through clearing interstitial spaces from any metabolic waste products, free radicals or xenobiotics in interstitial fluids.

2- In pathological conditions, localization of pro-inflammatory substances [50], inflammatory cells [51], toxins, bacteria and harmful biological or chemical substances [52,53] tends to occur at specific sites that differ according to disease type and pathological stage (Figure 1B). At sites of localization, cupping therapy can be applied to facilitate drainage and removal of the CPS and to decrease the excess fluid volume and hence the pressure exerted by interstitial fluids in interstitial spaces.

3- Factors determining the composition of interstitial fluid and



subsequently the interstitial pressure include the plasma composition, the balance of Starling forces across the capillary wall (principally capillary hydrostatic pressure and plasma protein osmotic pressure), capillary permeability, surface area of capillary endothelium, lymph transport, and the physicochemical properties of the interstitial space matrix. Also, modification, addition or removal of components by peripheral cell metabolism can determine the composition of interstitial fluids [54]. Based on that, cupping therapy may be beneficial in clearing interstitial fluids and restoring normal physiology of interstitial spaces.

4- Pathogenesis of pain includes interstitial hypertension and increased amount of neurotransmitters, such as substance P and its receptor, calcitonin gene-related peptide and other neurotransmitters in afferent nerves [55]. Based on that, cupping therapy at these localized sites may remove localized fluids, clear interstitial spaces, decrease interstitial hypertension and excrete CPS.

5- Substance P is an 11-amino acid peptide that is widely distributed in the nervous system of human and animal species. Substance P is functionally linked to pain [56]. Substance P releases histamine [57] leading to increased cutaneous capillary permeability without any fluid leakage through intact skin barrier. Substance P induces release of antigen-evoked mediators [58], tumor necrosis factor-alpha [59] and leukotrienes [60], which act as inflammatory mediators to enhance pain and tissue swelling. The interstitium plays a role in the development of

edema in burns and in the induction of initial swelling in inflammation [61]. Based on that, pain conditions may benefit from cupping therapy through excretion of fluids containing the above-mentioned CPS (Figure 2).

6-Nerve endings (nociceptors that transmit pain signals) become sensitized during tissue damage or inflammation. Goodwin gave the term inflammatory soup to the mixture of inflammatory cells as macrophages and lymphocytes together with chemical mediators e.g. substance P histamine, serotonin, bradykinin, prostaglandins and cytokines (Figure 2) in the peripheral tissues, that increase in the responsiveness of A delta and C nerve fibres, which conduct pain signals at different rates [62].

7- Excretory functions of the skin depend on its histological structure and its large surface area. Skin excretes many drugs, heavy metals, chemicals and endogenous toxic compounds. Skin has a drug metabolizing function [63], drug biotransformation function [64], antioxidant function [65] in addition to the excretory functions exerted by skin appendages e.g. sweat glands [66-69]. Skin barrier retards excretion of accumulated toxins, while skin injury disturbs skin excretory functions [70] with retention of drugs and endogenous metabolites [71-73]. Based on that, cupping therapy is so beneficial as it opens skin barrier and enhances skin excretory role.

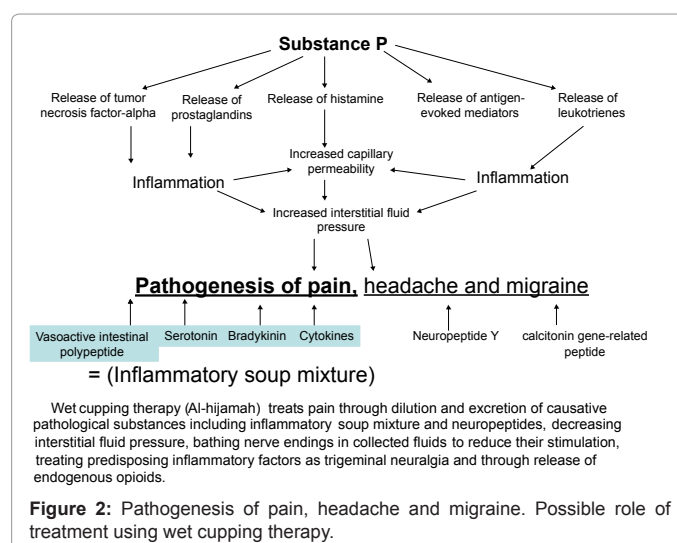


Figure 2: Pathogenesis of pain, headache and migraine. Possible role of treatment using wet cupping therapy.

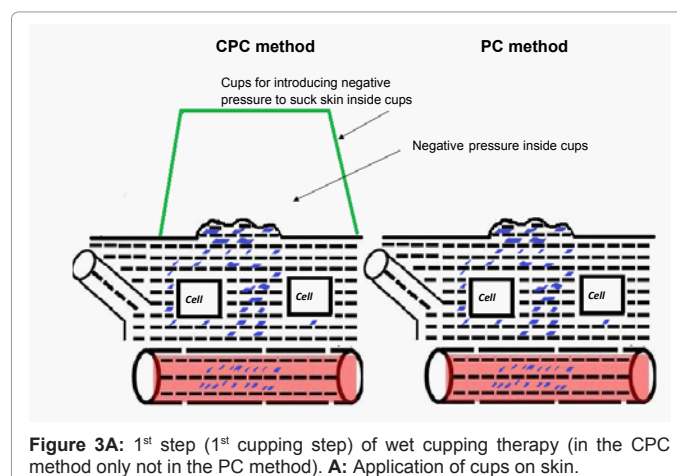


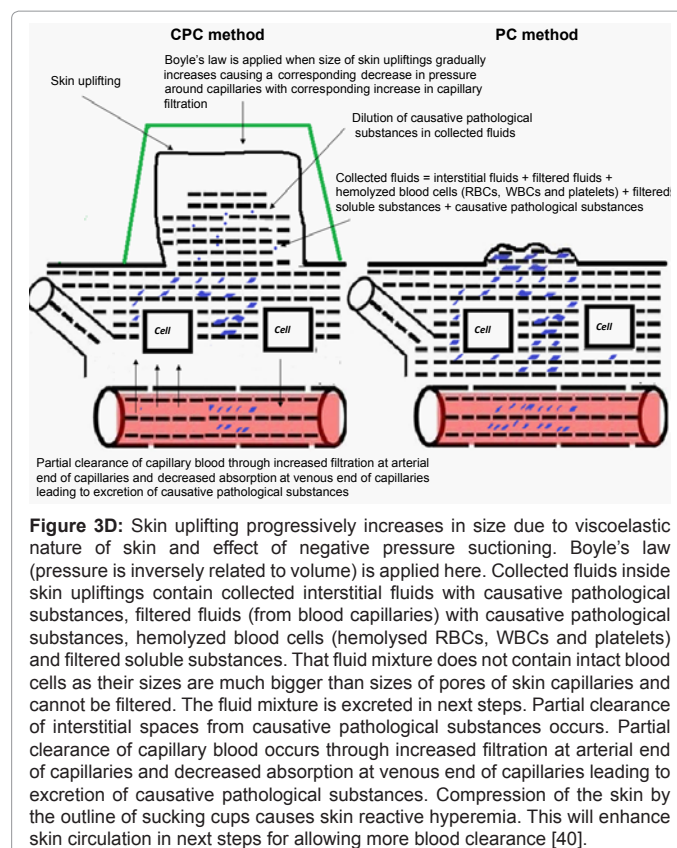
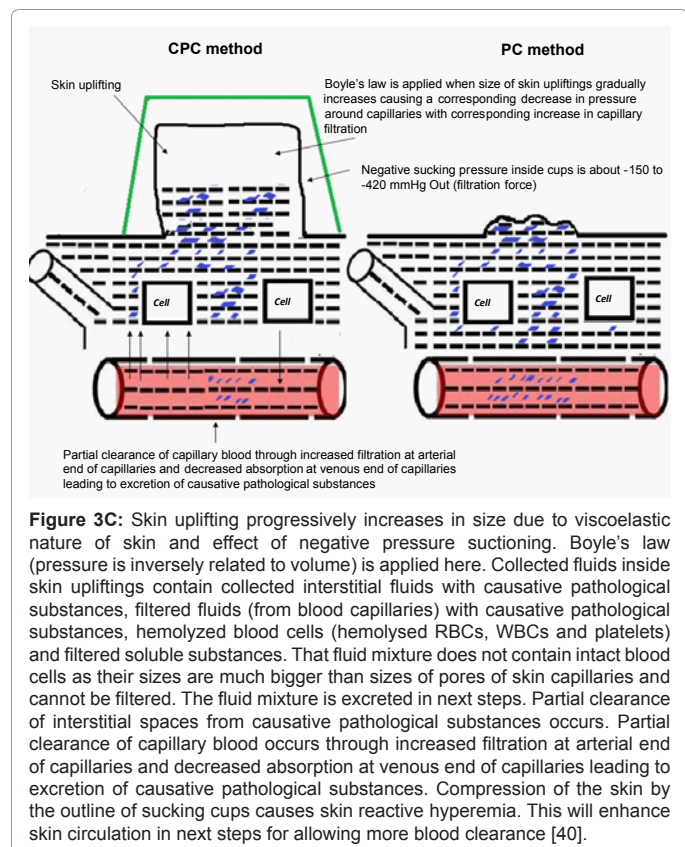
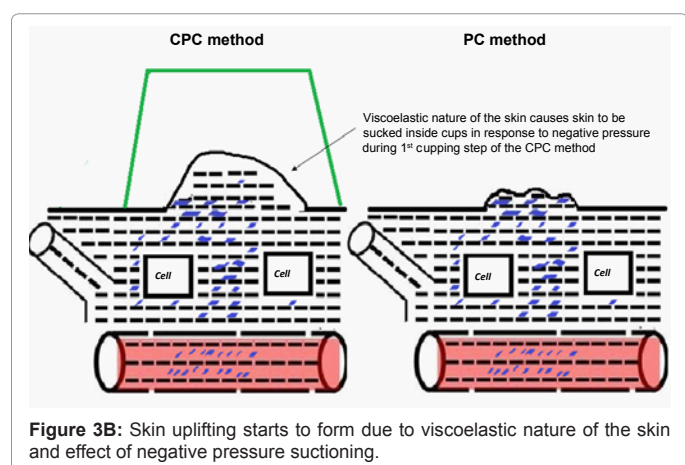
Figure 3A: 1st step (1st cupping step) of wet cupping therapy (in the CPC method only not in the PC method). A: Application of cups on skin.

8- Interstitial fluid is continuously filtered at arterial end of capillaries (net filtration pressure= -13 mm Hg that shifts tissue fluids to the outside of capillaries) [74] and is absorbed at venous end of capillaries (net absorption pressure= $+7$ mmHg (Figure 1A) that shifts tissue fluids to the inside of capillaries) [5]. Based on that, external suction pressure (as that occurring in cupping therapy) may enhance the excretion of tissue fluids filled with noxious substances.

1st step of wet cupping therapy (1st cupping)

(In the CPC method only not in the PC method)

1- Skin has a viscoelastic nature, which helps it to be sucked to the inside of cups [75]. When first vacuum pressure is applied during cupping therapy (Figure 3A); negative suction pressure collects



interstitial fluids in the cupped area causing uplifting of the skin inside cups without any fluid leakage through skin (skin barrier) as intact skin prevents extrusion of tissue fluids (Figure 3B) to outside due to high content of dermal matrix substances (dermatan sulfate, hyaluronic acid and chondroitin sulfate), which constitute the ground substance surrounding the dermal fibrous components that contribute to the viscoelastic nature of the skin. Dermis is strong and elastic due to its high content of elastin protein (makes skin soft and elastic and helps skin sucking inside cups) and collagen protein (gives strength to skin) [76,77]. Collected fluids intervene between skin and subcutaneous tissues. This may help breaking connective tissue adhesions. Based on that, skin surface is very suitable for practicing cupping therapy for clearing tissue fluids and capillary fluids.

2- Increase in size of skin uplifting inside cups may decrease local pressure inside skin upliftings around blood capillaries (Boyle's law) [78] leading to filtration of more fluids inside skin upliftings (Figure 3C). Based on that, 1st cupping step in CPC method is very helpful in clearing capillary blood from excess fluids with wastes (via filtration through capillary pores in the local cupped area) as a preparatory step for further capillary blood clearance.

3- With progressive increase in size of skin upliftings, corresponding decrease in pressure occurs inside skin uplifting (Boyle's law) [78] around capillaries leading to more fluid (may contain hemolyzed blood cells but not intact blood cells) filtration from blood capillaries causing more dilution of the inflammatory mediators (Figures 3C and 3D). This may help breaking more connective tissue adhesions with a possible relief of tension muscular spasm. Based on that, all those constitute the scientific rationale of dry cupping therapy.

4- At first, the high negative pressure of cupping therapy sucks more

skin inside cups causing a more increase in the size of skin upliftings with a corresponding decrease in the pressure inside skin upliftings (till values near that of the capillary venous hydrostatic pressure). This decreases progressively the absorption at the venous end of capillaries (Figures 3C-3E). Movement of filtered fluids towards skin upliftings away from capillaries adds a more decrease to absorption at the venous end of capillaries. Based on that, most of the tissue fluids containing CPS are not absorbed again to venous end of capillary circulation due to effect of cupping therapy.

5- Accumulation of fluids (tissue fluids+filtered fluids+hemolyzed

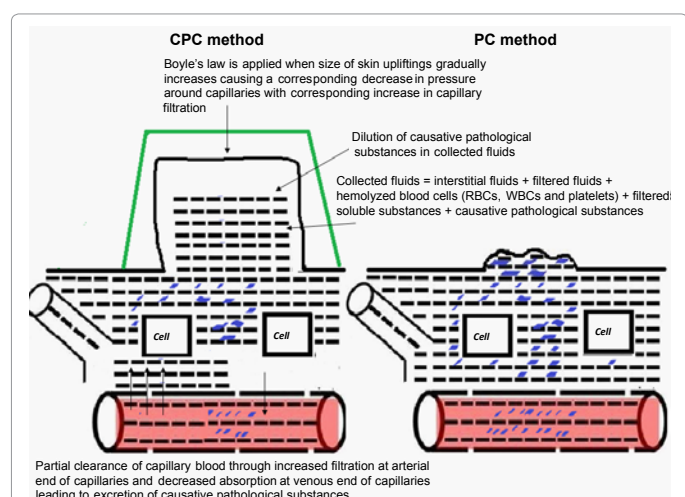


Figure 3E: Skin uplifting progressively increases in size due to viscoelastic nature of skin and effect of negative pressure suctioning. Boyle's law (pressure is inversely related to volume) is applied here. Collected fluids inside skin upliftings contain collected interstitial fluids with causative pathological substances, filtered fluids (from blood capillaries) with causative pathological substances, hemolyzed blood cells (hemolysed RBCs, WBCs and platelets) and filtered soluble substances. That fluid mixture does not contain intact blood cells as their sizes are much bigger than sizes of pores of skin capillaries and cannot be filtered. The fluid mixture is excreted in next steps. Partial clearance of interstitial spaces from causative pathological substances occurs. Partial clearance of capillary blood occurs through increased filtration at arterial end of capillaries and decreased absorption at venous end of capillaries leading to excretion of causative pathological substances. Compression of the skin by the outline of sucking cups causes skin reactive hyperemia. This will enhance skin circulation in next steps for allowing more blood clearance [40].

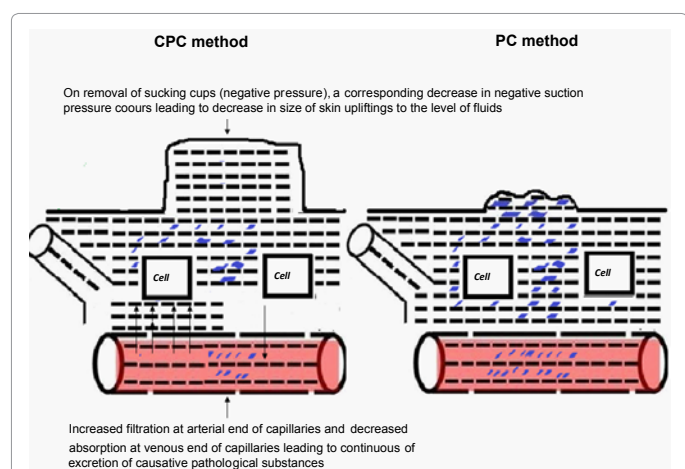


Figure 3F: Removal of sucking cups (negative pressure) causes a decrease in sucking pressure leading to a decrease in size of skin upliftings to the level of collected fluids.

blood cells+filtered soluble substances) containing wastes and hemolyzed blood cells in uplifted cupped skin area may cause dilution and local redistribution of nociceptive mediators (Figures 3C-3E). Nociceptive mediators e.g. substance P (neuropeptide released from nerve endings related to pain), inflammatory mediators and prostaglandins (present in interstitial fluids at local inflammatory sites or come with filtered fluids) are diluted in the locally accumulating tissue fluids in the uplifted area due to the effect of cupping-induced negative suction pressure. This may take substance P away from pain receptors and pain sensitive structures producing analgesic effect (Figures 2 and 3).

6- Dilution of the inflammatory mediators may occur with temporary accumulation of interstitial fluids and filtered fluids beneath skin surface and around nerve endings (Figures 3C-3E). This may bathe nerve endings in collected fluids and reduce their stimulation [79]. This may decrease neurotransmission of pain sensation producing an analgesic effect. Analgesic effect of cupping therapy helps in decreasing pain sensation during subsequent superficial skin laceration step. Based on that, 1st cupping step in CPC method (not in PC method) has a strong analgesic effect, which allows doing subsequent skin puncturing with no need for analgesic or anesthetic administration.

7- After removal of sucking cups, immediate decrease in size of skin upliftings occurs due to removal of negative pressure until reaching level of collected fluids (Figure 3F). If skin upliftings are left for some time without skin puncturing (dry cupping therapy), fluid collections inside upliftings will leak and redistribute to underlying tissues causing disappearance of skin upliftings. Improvement of pain instead of retention of inflammatory mediators and noxious substances may be due to dilution of those CPS and their redistribution to new sites away from pain receptors and pain sensitive structures after disappearance of skin upliftings. In addition, skin puncturing allows release of endogenous opioids e.g. endorphins, enkephalins and dynorphins that decrease pain sensation [80] and intensify cupping therapy-induced analgesic effect. Derivatives of proopiomelanocortin e.g. β -endorphin and melanocortin hormones can block inflammatory reactions [80]. Based on that, CPC method of wet cupping therapy is better than dry cupping therapy and PC method in treating pain as CPC method includes 2 advantages: advantage of dry cupping therapy (1st part of the CPC method) and release of endogenous opioids, while PC method has only one advantage through release of endogenous opioids. In the CPC method, better efficient excretion of CPS occurs.

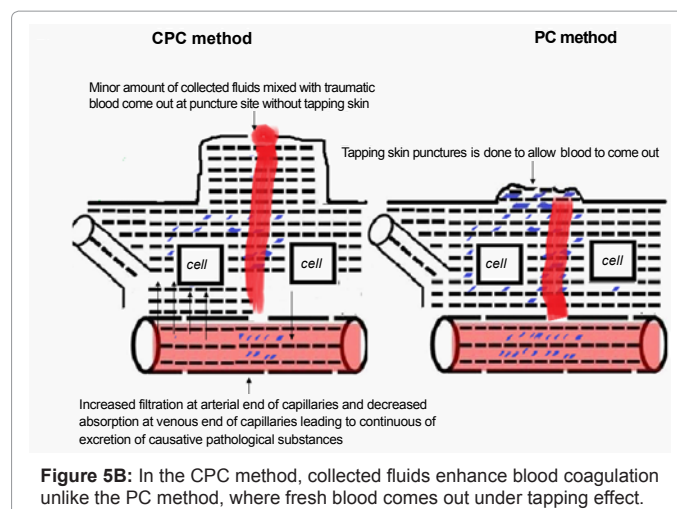
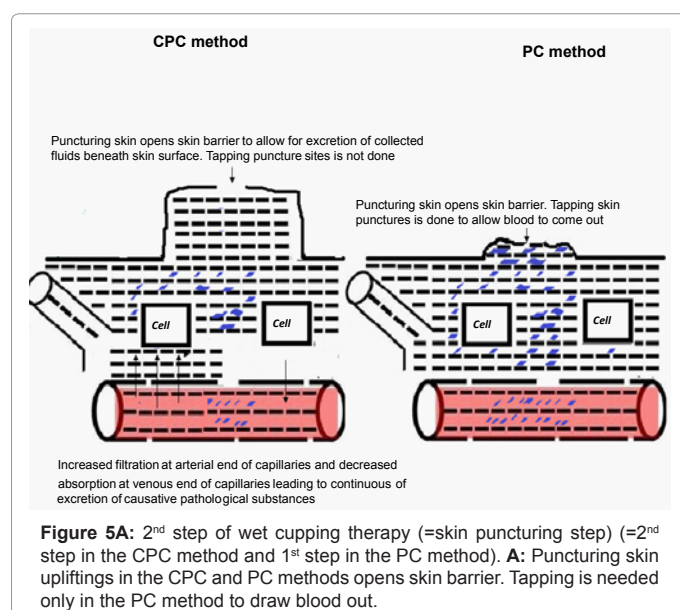
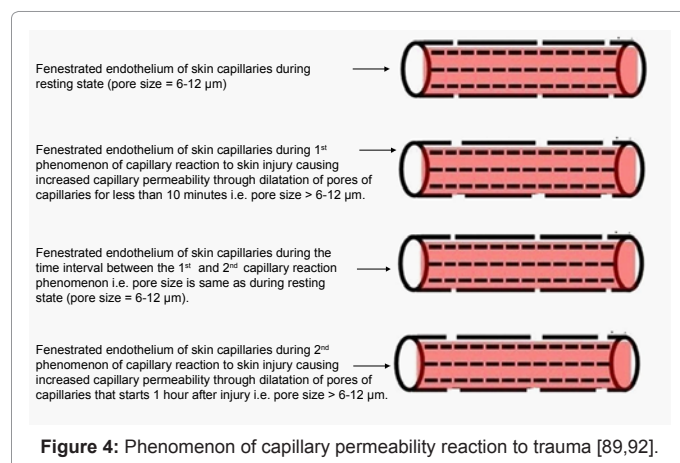
8- Blood capillaries in the cupped area may undergo compression due to pressure on their walls from outside by the accumulated collected fluids. This increases capillary hydrostatic pressure leading to more capillary filtration and consequently more blood clearance. The longer the duration of cupping (for few minutes), the more accumulation of tissue fluid in the skin layers inside the cups (around skin capillaries) until an equilibrium point is reached at which no further fluid will accumulate. Escape and redistribution of fluids from skin uplift back to nearby tissues is prevented by maintained negative pressure during first cupping (for few minutes). Removal of negative pressure of cupping (through removing cups) prevents more accumulation of tissue fluid and instead, allows for slow fluid redistribution. Immediate skin pricking for few millimeters depth is recommended to prevent fluid redistribution and to get better cupping results.

9- Compression pressure exerted on the skin by the outline of sucking cups during the CPC method for few minutes may capture capillary blood in the cupped area (for filtration) and may induce reactive hyperemia phenomenon at the sites of cups application. In

this phenomenon, compression causes a reduction in blood flow to the skin for few minutes resulting in accumulation of metabolites and vasodilator chemicals. At the end of this step, vascular compression is removed causing a dramatic increase in blood flow to the skin known as reactive hyperemia, which may bring more blood to the skin circulation to be filtered and cleared during next steps of Al-hijamah (CPC method).

C- 2nd step of wet cupping therapy (skin puncturing) (In both CPC and PC method)

1- Injury to skin (as in puncturing step in cupping therapy) causes a double phenomenon capillary reaction. In the first phenomenon, capillary permeability immediately increases for less than 10 minutes (Figure 4). In the second phenomenon, a delayed increase in permeability begins (Figure 4) about one hour after injury [81,82]. Antihistamines affect the first phenomenon but not the second one [81,82]. Increased capillary permeability in the first phenomenon is so helpful to enhance capillary filtration, blood clearance of intravascular fluids and fluid collection then movement of collected fluids towards skin puncture site to be excreted under effect of cupping therapy. Practically, this 10 minutes period is consumed in the second cupping step in the CPC method [7] and in creating skin upliftings then cupping



step in the PC method [36]. Based on that, CPC method of wet cupping therapy makes better benefit of increased capillary permeability during this 10 minutes period and filters capillary blood during the whole period, while PC method consumes this time to create skin upliftings then collect fluids. CPC method may be more beneficial in blood clearance than PC method.

2- In the CPC method, collected fluids after first cupping step are retained just beneath skin surface and are ready to get out when skin is punctured (Figure 5A), while nothing is collected in PC method. Injuring skin causes opening of skin barrier and a traumatic injury to capillaries leading to bleeding in both cupping methods.

3- Increased interstitial fluid pressure may cause pain due to nerve compression [83]. Based on that, in the CPC method, puncturing skin is less painful due to collection of fluids (interstitial fluids and filtered fluids) beneath the skin surface leading to decreased interstitial fluid pressure, which decreases pain sensation. In addition, there is dilution and redistribution of the noxious agents, inflammatory mediators and CPS away from pain receptors and pain sensitive structures (Figure 2), while this is not the case in the PC method. In the PC method, pricking skin may be painful at the tender points beneath which pain-causing substances are existing. In addition, localization of inflammation at certain sites produces local erythema and tenderness at these sites, which makes direct skin puncturing painful as in the PC method.

4- In the CPC method, collected fluids are nearer to skin surface than blood in blood capillaries (Figures 5A and 5B). Blood from injured capillaries becomes mixed with collected fluids (interstitial fluids and filtered fluids) beneath skin surface and starts to come out mixed with the collected fluids i.e. altered blood that comes out through superficial skin lacerations induced during wet cupping therapy is a mixture of extruded collected fluids and bloodshed at traumatic capillaries. In the PC method, fresh blood comes out rapidly as there is no prior collection of fluids to slow down its flow. Little tissue fluids are mixed with blood, as there is no filtered fluid from capillaries or collected interstitial fluids until this step in the PC method i.e. there is no blood clearance effect until now in the PC method (Figures 5A and 5B). The noxious substances that are present in the interstitial fluids are still present and not excreted in the PC method (as noxious substances are not collected or diluted in fluids inside skin uplifting in the PC method).

5- Injury to vessel wall (as that in the puncturing step of cupping therapy) stimulates hemostatic mechanisms of blood coagulation

(both intrinsic and extrinsic pathways). This leads to vasoconstriction, platelet plug formation (to seal the bleeding site), formation of fibrin thrombus and activation of fibrinolytic system to prevent extension of the thrombus soon occurs. Damaged endothelial cells releases tissue thromboplastin, which activates the extrinsic pathway of coagulation. Exposure of subendothelial collagen stimulates platelet adhesion and aggregation, activates factor XII (intrinsic pathway of coagulation) and activates fibrinolysis. Platelets soon aggregate to form a platelet plug. In addition, platelets release ADP (increases platelet release reactions), thromboxane A₂ (vasoconstrictor), phospholipids (platelet factor 3 that is essential for coagulation) and platelet factor 4 that has a local anti-heparin effect and is essential for coagulation [84]. Based on that, it is essential to start 2nd cupping (suction) step immediately after skin skin puncturing in both CPC and PC methods. In addition, on proper practice of cupping therapy, collected fluids are excreted with minor blood loss.

6- The initiation of coagulation is caused by activation of factor VII through binding of tissue factor (a cell membrane protein). This activates formation of thrombin, which converts soluble fibrinogen to insoluble fibrin threads. Exposed sub-endothelial collagen together with thrombin stimulate platelet aggregation and coagulation cascade [85]. Based on that, proper practice of cupping therapy carries no risk of bleeding or serious hemorrhage.

7- In the CPC method, blood coming up from injured capillaries towards puncture site at the skin surface is facing some collected fluids (Figures 5A and 5B), which may hinder bleeding and enhance coagulation [86]. In PC method, the opposite occurs and blood comes out directly as it does not meet prior collected fluids.

8- Bloodshed during cupping therapy is of capillary origin (based on the superficial nature of skin lacerations during cupping therapy) (Figures 5A and 5B). Depth of skin puncturing in cupping therapy is few millimeters [36] unless a superficial vein is injured (cupping malpractice). Based on that, capillary bloodshed during cupping therapy may help in improving capillary microcirculation, draining metabolic byproducts and relieving degree of congestion in congested capillaries.

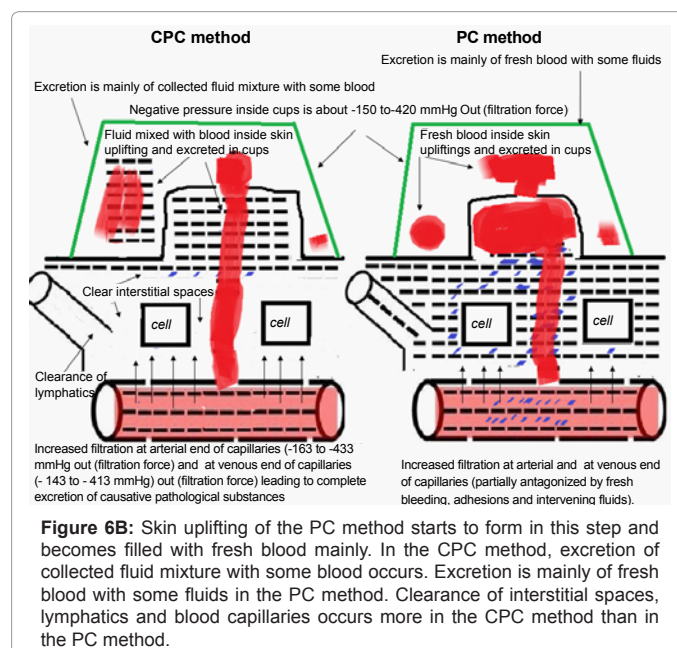
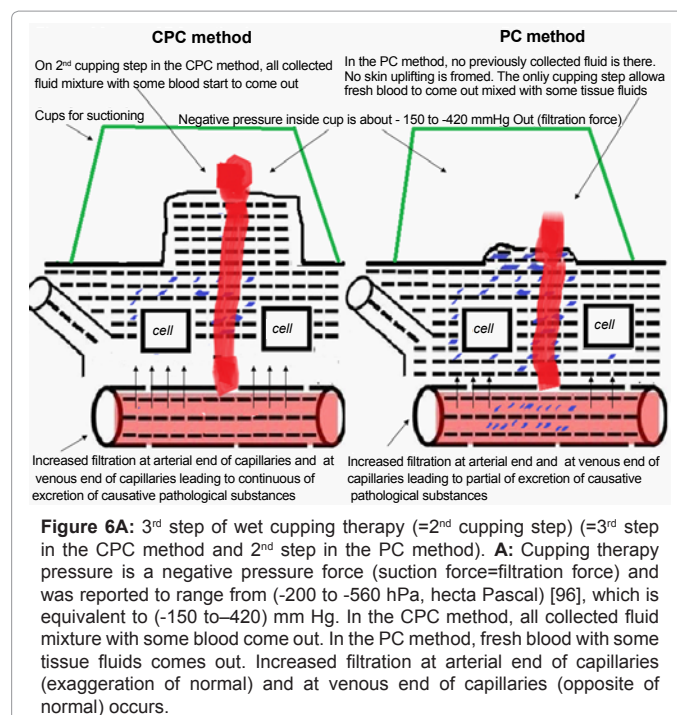
D- 3rd step of wet cupping therapy (2nd cupping)

1- In the CPC method, when second vacuum pressure is applied during cupping therapy (negative suction pressure=suction force), collected fluids are mixed with blood inside skin uplifting then the mixture is sucked to outside the skin. Contact of blood with collected tissue fluids (just beneath skin) surface may slow down the speed of blood flow and may stimulate the coagulation pathway (Figures 5A and 5B) and allow time for thrombin formation [86]. Filtered fluids then replace extruded fluids soon in the interstitial spaces then become excreted. In the PC method, application of second vacuum pressure sucks traumatic blood and enhances bleeding as vacuum pressure removes blood rapidly, removes formed clots and hinders thrombus formation. Lack of prior collection of tissue fluids and filtered fluids in the PC method does not slow down the speed of blood flow (Figures 6A-6D). Blood loss in this cupping step may be much more in the PC method than in the CPC method of wet cupping therapy (PC has a high blood letting effect).

2- In the PC method, puncture sites are usually tapped to draw blood out [6]. In the CPC method, 2nd cupping suctioning is enough to excrete collected fluids inside skin uplifting (no need for tapping puncture sites) (Figures 6A-6D).

3- When second vacuum pressure is applied during cupping therapy, traction forces lead to increased capillary permeability. Observations of Shirley et al. that intravenous infusion of albumin caused capillary distension and increases maximally the porosity of the capillaries led to the conclusion that capillary pores can be stretched i.e. capillary pores are not rigid structures [87]. Based on that, negative pressure suctioning in cupping therapy may stretch capillary pores and enhance fluid filtration and capillary blood clearance especially during the 1st capillary reaction to skin puncturing (about 10 minutes) [81,82].

4- In the CPC method, when second vacuum pressure is applied during cupping therapy; negative suction pressure (suction force and



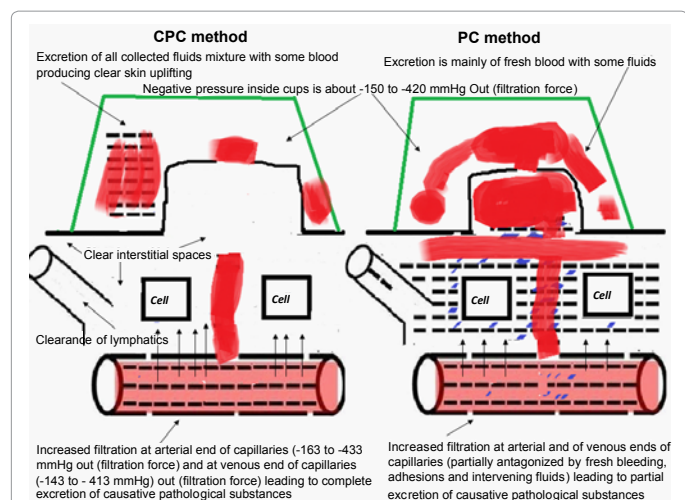


Figure 6C: Skin uplifting of the PC method starts to form in this step and becomes filled with fresh blood mainly. In the CPC method, excretion of collected fluid mixture with some blood occurs. Excretion is mainly of fresh blood with some fluids in the PC method. Clearance of interstitial spaces, lymphatics and blood capillaries occurs more in the CPC method than in the PC method.

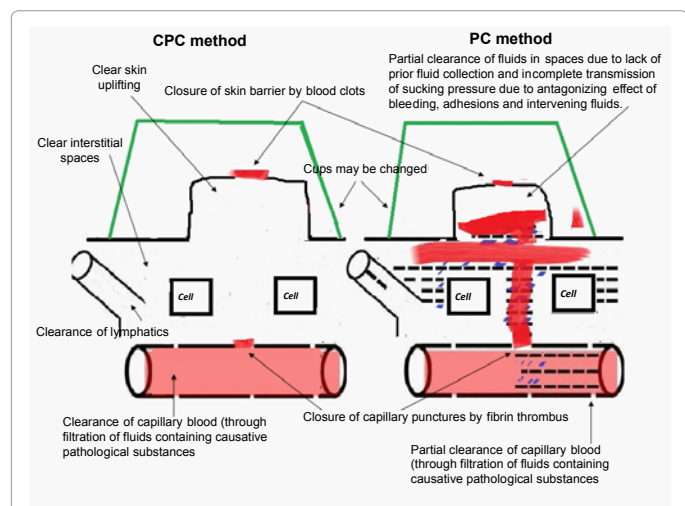


Figure 6D: Clearance is total or near total in the CPC method. In the PC method, partial clearance of interstitial fluids and blood capillaries occurs due to lack of prior fluid collection and incomplete transmission of sucking pressure through skin punctures due to antagonizing effect of bleeding, adhesions and intervening fluids.

filtration force) is transmitted through skin punctures to be added to the capillary hydrostatic pressure (filtration force) leading to increased fluid filtration from intravascular spaces at arterial end of capillaries to interstitial spaces and increased formation of tissue fluids (causing more clearance of blood inside capillaries) that causes more skin uplifting. In the PC method, tissue adhesions, bleeding and interstitial fluids may partially antagonize the transmission of negative pressure from inside cups to around capillaries (Figures 6A-6D). This may decrease filtration force at skin capillaries (decreased blood clearance).

5- In the CPC method, skin uplifting is already formed before puncture step. So, when second vacuum pressure is applied during cupping therapy (for 10 minutes) (Figure 4); continuously filtered fluids (mixed with some traumatic blood) inside skin uplifting is continuously removed (high blood clearance effect) during this whole

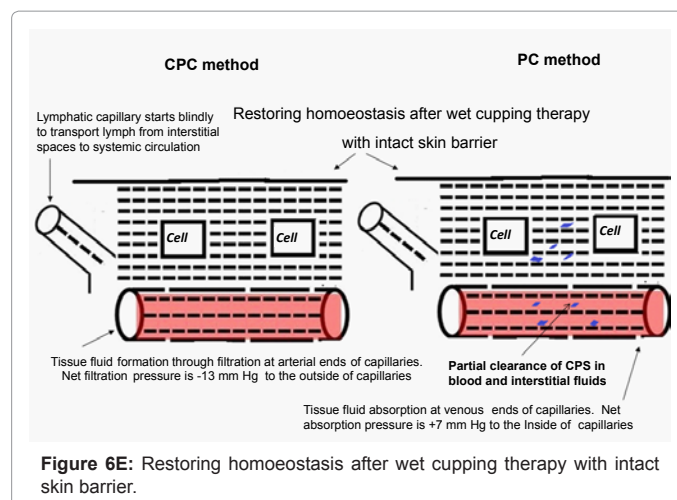


Figure 6E: Restoring homeostasis after wet cupping therapy with intact skin barrier.

time period (about 10 minutes). Continuous evacuation then filling of the skin upliftings using filtered capillary fluids makes better use of the 1st part of the capillary reaction phenomenon mentioned previously [83,84] in enhancing clearance of capillary fluids. In the PC method, skin upliftings are formed during this step (suction step) and need time to form. Skin upliftings formed in the PC method contain blood, tissue fluids and filtered fluids. Based on that, CPC method clears blood better than the PC method (Figures 6A-6D) as CPC method collects fluids (only fluids without blood) before skin puncturing step and collects fluids (mixed with blood) again after skin puncturing.

6- The last part of cupping step time in the PC method (less than 10 minutes) is consumed in the evacuation of the skin upliftings then filling of the skin upliftings using filtered capillary fluids. This decreases capillary blood clearance effect in the PC method (Figures 6B-6D).

7- In the CPC method, the contents of skin upliftings that are formed before skin puncture step are collected fluids (filtered fluids with soluble substances+interstitial fluids+hemozyzed RBCs+fragmented WBCs+fragmented platelets+CPS) (Figure 3). Intact blood cells (RBCs, WBCs and platelets) are unable to pass through capillary pores. Intact blood cells have sizes in micrometer range [88], which cannot cross pores of fenestrated capillaries of the skin (having sizes in nanometer range, 6-12 nm) [89]. This bathes interstitial spaces with filtered fluids, which take their way towards skin upliftings (Figures 6C and 6D). This helps dilution and redistribution of CPS in collected fluids. After skin puncturing step and sucking fluid inside skin upliftings during 2nd cupping step, new filtered fluids plus blood from traumatized capillaries are collected inside skin upliftings (Figures 6A-6D). In the PC method, fluid collection starts after skin puncture and cupping application to create skin upliftings. This bathes interstitial spaces with fresh traumatic blood, which take its way towards skin upliftings (Figures 6A-6D). Based on that, CPC method induces better clearance effect of tissue spaces and blood capillaries than the PC method.

8- Traction forces exerted on fenestrated capillaries (due to strong persistent negative suction pressure) applied at the skin may increase suction forcibly against their fenestral pore sizes allowing for more filtration of fluid with soluble crystalloid (small particle sizes) and colloid substances (large particle sizes as plasma proteins) e.g. β -lipoprotein (Molecular weight: 1,300,000) and large molecules can pass through skin capillaries into the tissue fluid [81,82,90-92] then cupping therapy opens skin barrier and enhances natural excretory role of skin. It is worth noting that a large molecule as β -lipoprotein and globulins

cannot be filtered through renal glomeruli, as their molecular weight is too large to be filtered. Under physiological conditions, plasma albumin and globulin (high molecular weight proteins) cannot pass through the filtration membrane as their molecular size and negative charge act as barriers that prevent their passage through the glomerular capillary filtration membrane. Opposite to that, low molecular weight proteins as β 2-microglobulin, α 1-microglobulin, and lysozyme can freely pass through the filtration membrane. Majority of these proteins (95%) are reabsorbed when entering the proximal convoluted tubule although the filtration amount is low [93]. Based on that, cupping therapy facilitates clearing of blood from CPS by increasing skin excretory functions (Figures 6A-6D). This clears blood from more metabolic byproducts, endogenous waste, exogenous toxic materials soluble in interstitial fluids and also clears materials deposited in the interstitial spaces.

9- Cupping therapy pressure is a negative pressure force (suction force=filtration force) and was reported to range from (-200 to -560 hPa, hecta Pascal) [94], which is equivalent to (-150 to -420) mmHg (Figures 6A-6D) and drives fluids to move from intravascular compartment to the outside of capillaries). Net filtration pressure at arterial end of capillaries=-13 mmHg that shifts tissue fluids to the outside of capillaries, while net absorption pressure at venous end of capillaries=+7 mm Hg (Figures 1A and 6E) that shifts tissue fluids to the inside of capillaries [74]. Based on that, when adding suction pressure of cupping therapy, calculated net filtration pressure at arterial end of capillaries is -163 to -433 mmHg to the outside of capillaries, while calculated net filtration pressure at venous end of capillaries is -143 to -413 mm Hg to the outside of capillaries (Figures 6B and 6C). Therefore, both capillary ends (arterial end and venous end) filter their fluids due to high-pressure gradient across blood capillaries i.e. (Negative suction pressure+capillary hydrostatic pressure inside blood capillaries)>(osmotic pressure of capillaries at either ends).

10- At first, transmitted high negative pressure of cupping therapy in the CPC method (from inside cups through skin punctures to around skin capillaries) decreases absorption at venous end of capillaries then

stops it and finally fluid filtration occurs at venous end of capillaries (opposite of physiological state). More fluid filtration occurs at arterial end of capillaries (exaggeration of physiological state). This is expected to decrease capillary venous return, capillary venous pressure, pressure in larger veins and peripheral vascular resistance. This is also expected to remove blood congestion and enhance blood flow velocity. In the PC method, all that occurs to a lower extent as lower fluid filtration occurs (Figures 3 and 6).

11- Decreased intravascular volume inside blood capillaries in the cupped area (due to fluid filtration and traumatic capillary blood loss) together with the negative suction pressure (induced by cupping) collectively may cause a decrease in hydrostatic pressure inside blood capillaries in cupped area, which may mobilize more blood to local capillaries in the cupped area i.e. enhances capillary microcirculation and circulates more blood for clearance through cupping therapy.

12- Suction of interstitial tissue fluids induced by negative vacuum suction may mobilize interstitial tissue fluids in nearby areas to drain in and refill the interstitial spaces in the cupped area. The continuously applied negative pressure for few minutes in the cupped area may facilitate such mobilization. Drainage of that fluid through cupping lacerations allows continuation of the process and better clearance of stagnant interstitial fluids (Figures 6A-6D).

13- CPC method may be better than the PC method in resolving congested blood. Congested blood is altered in color and contains accumulated cellular waste products, inflammatory mediators and toxins. During the CPC method of wet cupping therapy, congested blood loses its fluids and wastes through filtration. This resolves major part of congestion (Figures 6A-6E). Then, blood comes out immediately after skin puncturing when second cupping step (negative suctioning) is applied to this local area. Its excretion becomes easier (less viscosity) when it is mixed with collected fluids (continuously filtered fluids and tissue fluids). In the PC method, no filtration step occurs before puncturing skin, which does not excrete extra fluids from congested blood. Suction effect stimulates more fresh blood to come from the

	Purpura	Ecchymosis due to cupping therapy
	Sign of hematological disease	Mark of doing wet cupping therapy (therapeutic excretory procedure)
Definition	Purple discoloration of skin due to cutaneous hemorrhage	Purple discoloration of skin due to traumatic cutaneous hemorrhage (cupping pressure-induced trauma)
Cause	Thrombocytopenia e.g. idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP), vasculitis, malignancy and others	Suction-induced trauma and passage of fragmented RBCs and platelets during 1 st cupping step. In addition, hemorrhage and passage of intact RBCs and platelets from puncture sites to skin surface in 2 nd cupping step.
Treatment	Treatment of the cause e.g. steroids and platelet transfusion in ITP.	No treatment needed. Purple color is reversible within days to few weeks
Blanching on pressure	No blanching	No blanching
Site	In hands, legs, back and others	At points of cupping therapy
Thrombocytopenia	May be present e.g. in ITP	absent
Onset	Acute or chronic	Acute
Skin upliftings	Absent	present
Course	Disappear after treatment	Disappear without treatment
Associated manifestations	Splenomegally or hematuria	None
Skin puncture marks	absent	Present
Skin level	At skin level	Margin depressed below skin level, while center is elevated above skin level and may show remnants of blood
Size	variable	Same size of cup outline
Shape	pleomorphic	Circular (taking shape of cups outline)
History of	thrombocytopenia	disease needing cupping therapy
Opening of skin barrier	Not done	Done
Effect of incising skin	bleeding increases (incising skin is contraindicated)	excretion of contents of skin upliftings
Progress	Do not fade with time (unless treated)	Fade with time until disappear

Table 4: Differences between purpura and ecchymosis due to Cupping Therapy.

site of trauma. Lack of previously collected fluids in the PC method allows traumatic blood to move rapidly to outside with little filtered fluids and tissue fluids, while viscosity of congested blood may delay its movement in interstitial spaces in its way to skin puncture site i.e. low blood clearance effect in the PC method.

14- Ecchymosis (large hemorrhagic areas about 2 cm in diameter causing purple discoloration which do not blanch on pressure) [95] occurs after cupping therapy and is traumatic in origin and not due to thrombocytopenia. It is different from ecchymosis occurring in thrombocytopenia (Table 4). Bathing the interstitial spaces and the inside of skin upliftings with blood, (more in the PC method than in the CPC method) is the main cause of this ecchymosis.

15- In the CPC method of wet cupping therapy, waste products to be drained in lymphatic capillaries (in addition to some amount of lymph) may be a constituent of the fluid that will be drained through skin incisions to outside under effect of suction pressure. This removes difficulties in lymphatic drainage and improves lymphatic circulation. In the PC method, collected fluids may be lower as skin upliftings form late in the CPC method (Figures 6A-6D).

16- Suction of interstitial tissue fluids induced by continuous negative vacuum suction may increase capillary permeability (due to traction forces induced by suction) and may filter more fluids (containing crystalloids and colloids at both arterial and venous ends of capillaries) from blood capillaries to the interstitial spaces. Emptying interstitial spaces due to negative pressure of cupping therapy stimulates more filtration of capillary blood leading to more blood clearance. Continuous excretion through skin lacerations in cupped area allows this process to continue leading to blood clearance (Figure 6D). In the CPC method, a mixture of blood and collected fluids are escaping at the same time at the incision points, which may have a squeezing effect upon traumatized capillaries at the points of traumatic punctures. In the PC method, tissue fluid accumulation occurs slowly, while opened capillaries are bleeding and the amount of bleeding increases by the effect of negative pressure.

17- Cupping-induced increase in capillary blood flow may stimulate more blood flow to cupped area causing more fluid filtration then excretion through skin incisions. This may help improving the systemic and local circulations, improving tissue perfusion, improving cellular oxygenation, improving venous drainage and improving blood clearance.

18- Haemostatic mechanisms (in intact blood vascular system) tend to stop bleeding at injured sites in the cupped area within about 4-8 minutes (normal bleeding time) that ends before session of cupping suction finishes (average 10 minutes). This may minimize blood loss and may allow better filtration and drainage of tissue fluids. Based on that, in the CPC method, blood coagulation may occur earlier than that in the PC method as contact of blood with tissue fluids facilitates coagulation [86]. This occurs in the CPC method. Also, closure of skin barrier due to formation of blood clots at skin puncture sites (at end of bleeding time) is a mechanical termination of wet cupping therapy at which no further excretion occurs and stopping 2nd cupping step should be done (Figure 6D).

E- After the end of cupping therapy

1- Removal of the CPS and blood congestion may immediately clear the underlying cause of local inflammation, tenderness and pain (similar to medical principle of abscess evacuation). This may improve the underlying muscle contraction without painful spasm. All that

may explain cupping-induced analgesia. Drainage of congested blood improves local blood circulation and lymphatic circulation in this area (Figure 6E).

2- Drainage of interstitial fluids and filtered fluids through skin lacerations removes them and decreases absorption of these fluid and their wastes through venous end of capillaries.

3- After finishing session of cupping therapy, new clear tissue fluid gradually forms by filtration of capillary fluids (Figure 6E).

4- Enhancement of lymphatic circulation occurs due to lymph drainage into larger lymph vessels and prevention of flow reversal due to the presence of lymphatic valves.

5- Excretion via wet cupping therapy is multifactorial in origin. It is selective for small particles having sizes less than or equal to capillary fenestral sizes taking into account also pressure factor, time factor and number of cups used for cupping therapy i.e. size-dependent, pressure-dependent and time-dependent.

6-Ecchymosis disappears within few days and all side effects of cupping are reversible [96,97].

7-Clearance efficiency of blood and interstitial fluids is better after practicing the CPC method than after practicing the PC method (Figure 6E).

Prophetic Medicine Recommends CPC Method of Wet Cupping Therapy (Al-Hijamah)

The pioneering review article by Loukas et al. recently reported that knowledge gained from religious texts (Qur'an and Hadeeth) is in line with modern medical knowledge. In Islam, Qur'an is the direct spoken words of God, while Hadeeth is the spoken words of Prophet Mohammad peace be upon him [17].

Prophetic medicine is a term given to all the sayings (hadeeth), advices, habits and teachings of Prophet Mohammad peace be upon him as regard health and dealing with diseases. It was reported that in prophetic medicine, cupping therapy is a highly recommended line of treatment in more than one hadeeth: "The best remedy is Al-hijamah (CPC method of wet cupping therapy)" [18,98,99] and: "If there is a benefit in any of your treatment modalities: benefit will be in the blade puncture in cupping therapy, a gulp of honey and cauterizing, but I do not like cauterization" [17,18].

Prophet Mohammad peace be upon him was not a medical practitioner but a great teacher and a guide to his companions and his nation. His advices and teachings were in all aspects of life including health and medical aspects [100]. It was reported that the steps of wet cupping therapy in prophetic era (more than 1400 years ago) were the same steps of the CPC method (not the PC method), where prophet Mohammad peace be upon him requested for wet cupping therapy (Al-hijamah) then the physician started by putting horns (equivalent to sucking cups) for 1st cupping step then he punctured the skin using a lancet then 2nd cupping step was done. A man asked the prophet peace be upon him about that procedure. The prophet peace be upon him replied "This is Al-hijamah (wet cupping therapy)". The man asked: "What is Al-hijamah?" The prophet answered: "It is one of the best remedies used by people" [101].

Interestingly, many examples support the conclusion that teachings and advices of Prophet Mohammad peace be upon him agree with the current modern concepts in medicine and health. Among the advices