



Clay as a Potential Parasite Cleanse in the Light of Islamic Perspective

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Abstract

Clay minerals are used for therapeutic purposes, with a beneficial effect on health especially in pharmaceutical formulations in the form of administered topically such as for dermatological protectors and cosmetics due to its high specific area and absorption capacity. It is commonly used for aesthetic medicine due to its cation exchange capacity, cooling index and useful for treating dermatological diseases, pain alleviation of chronic rheumatic inflammations, clean, moisturise skin, combat compact lipodystrophies, acne and cellulite. Currently, many scholars tried to achieve an understanding of the *hadith* scriptures on the subject in the advent of modern science, but normally misleading interpretation happened due to some researchers did not follow the flow of *hadith* science (*ulum al-hadith*) methodology by which to correlate *ahadith* with recent scientific findings. Some of the *hadith* texts are still beyond explanation, awaiting further scientific advancements in order to avoid misinterpretation of *hadith* text. An authentic *hadith* narrated by Imam Muslim in his Sahih Muslim book (*Sahih Muslim, vol 5, hadith no. 522*) as Prophet said; "...the whole world has been made a place of prayer for us, and its soil has been made a purification for us when we do not find water". This *hadith* can be a sign of revealed proof in our Deen that clay can be used as a tool to clean either physically or spiritually, whereby can be potentially used as a parasite cleanse as explained further in this article. Here, in this article, search of *ahadith* correspond to clay is generally used as a methodological framework along with other supportive explanation from Islamic jurisprudence so that these revealed facts can be an additional value for strengthening the Islamic tradition of scientific knowledge in this modern time pertaining to application of *hadith* to uncover the importance of clay as a potential for a parasite-cleanse for human use.

Keyword: clay; *hadith*; health; parasite; pharmaceutical

Abstrak

Minyak tanah liat digunakan untuk tujuan terapeutik, dengan kesan yang baik terhadap kesihatan terutamanya dalam formulasi farmaseutikal dalam bentuk pengambilan secara topikal seperti untuk pelindung dermatologi, kosmetik pada bahagian khusus yang tinggi dan kapasiti penyerapan. Ia biasanya digunakan untuk perubahan estetik kerana kapasiti pertukaran kation, indeks penyejukan dan berguna untuk merawat penyakit dermatologi, pengurangan kesakitan keradangan rumatik kronik, pembersihan, melembapkan kulit, memerangi lipodistropi mampat, jerawat dan selulit. Pada masa ini, banyak ulama cuba mencapai pemahaman tentang kitab-kitab hadis mengenai subjek dalam kedatangan sains moden, tetapi biasanya penyesatan tafsiran berlaku kerana sesetengah penyelidik tidak mengikut aliran ilmu sains *hadith* (*ulum al-hadith*) untuk menghubungkan *ahadith* dengan penemuan saintifik terkini. Beberapa teks Hadis masih belum diperjelaskan, menunggu kemajuan sains yang lebih jauh untuk mengelakkan salah tafsiran teks hadis. *hadith* sahih yang diriwayatkan oleh Imam Muslim dalam bukunya Sahih Muslim (*Sahih Muslim, vol 5, hadith no. 522*) sebagaimana yang dikatakan oleh Nabi; "... seluruh dunia telah dijadikan tempat berdoa untuk kita, dan tanahnya telah digunakan jika kita ketika kita tidak mendapat air". *Hadith* ini boleh menjadi bukti yang telah dinyatakan dalam Deen bahawa tanah liat boleh digunakan sebagai alat pengetahuan Islamisasi untuk penyucian diri secara fizikal atau rohani, di mana dapat ia menjadi potensi sebagai pembersih parasit seperti dijelaskan dengan lebih lanjut dalam artikel ini. Pencarian *ahadith* sesuai dengan tanah liat secara amnya digunakan sebagai kerangka metodologi

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bersama dengan penjelasan lain yang menyokong dari perundangan Islam sehingga fakta-fakta yang diwahyukan ini dapat menjadi nilai tambah bagi memperkuat tradisi pengetahuan sains Islam di zaman moden ini Untuk penerapan hadis bagi menghuraikan kepentingan tanah liat sebagai potensi pembersihan parasit untuk kegunaan manusia.

Kata kunci: Tanah Liat, hadis; kesihatan; parasit; farmaseutikal

Introduction

Hadith is the second source of Islamic teachings after the *Qur'an* (Dakir & Shah, 2012). *Hadith* is essential for the knowledge of the *Muslim Ummah* in order to prevent misconceptions or deviations from the intended meanings when it comes to scientific explanation. Application of *hadith* to define and explain the scientific findings literally must be avoided without the verified commentary and views from Muslim scholars, specifically *hadith* scholars (*Muhaddithin*) (Dakir & Shah, 2012).

To prevent it from being misunderstood and misleading statements, Muslims must a model and practice proper cleaning procedures and in all daily activities. This is strictly required to avoid any harmful contamination that can affect individual health. In fact, The *hadith* stresses the importance of cleanliness. In Islamic law, any religiously-prohibited and filthy dirt (*najis*) exposed to any things is regarded as unclean and bring into a state of ritual impurity, which requires further purification before performing religious activities or prayers (Mustafa, 2013).

In cleansing an extreme *najis*, Islamic law requires proper cleaning through seven washing steps, one of which must be with water which contains sand, clay or soil as mentioned in the following *hadith*, narrated by *Abu Hurairah*: Allah's Messenger (Peace be upon Him) said: "The cleansing of the utensil belonging to one of you, after it has been licked by a dog, is to wash it seven times, and using soil (sand or clay) for cleaning at the first time" (Table 2, *hadith* no. 2). Another miracle is represented in the *hadith* of the prophet peace be upon him as he says: "When the dog licks the utensil, wash it seven times, and rub it with earth the eighth time" (Table 2, *hadith* no. 3). The two *ahadith* refer to the importance of cleaning and purging the vessel that is licked by a dog by washing it seven times of which the first time is by dust.

Science says that dust contains antiseptic substances, while the dog's saliva contains pathogens and the vessel couldn't be cleaned except by washing it with dust and water (Angkatavanich, Dahlan, Nimmannit, Sriprasert, & Sulongkood, 2009). Interestingly, this *hadith* conveys a scientific knowledge that has a significant explanation for scientific discovery in this present time. In fact, this *hadith* is authentic and becomes a proof for Islamic

jurisprudence in practice of Islamic purification to religiously-prohibited dirt like dog's saliva or feces (Kassim, Hashim, Hashim, & Jol, 2014). Here, we can justify a clay to clean a prohibited dirt or *najis* that commonly found to be parasitic contamination such as intestinal worms. For instance, hookworms, tapeworms and roundworms can be transmitted in dog's saliva or feces, thereby can increase the potential risk of zoonotic transmission from dog to human ("Diseases that can be Transmitted from Dogs to Humans," n.d.). Particularly, dog tapeworm like *Dipylidium caninum* and *Echinococcus* spp. are parasites that can spread to dogs via the ingestion of infected fleas and infected animal tissues, respectively, while dog hookworms such as *Ancylostoma caninum* and *Uncinaria stenocephala* normally are spread in contact with contaminated soil and potentially infect via zoonotic transmission to human with walking barefoot on contaminated ground (CDC, 2015). In addition to potential dog parasite, roundworm named as *Toxocara* can infect dogs that accidentally contact with roundworm eggs from the external environment as commonly also affected by children due to this parasitic disease known as toxocariasis (CDC, 2016). Dogs can also get transmitted between animals via close contact caused by a tiny mite-like *Sarcoptes scabiei* whereby causing severe itching due to this parasitic skin disease. In contrast, people is less prone to get infected with this parasitic itch mite even if directly contact with infested dog with mites (CDC, 2015). Thus, the application of this *hadith* can be a scientific proof for a method of purification of parasite using clay. Furthermore, this *hadith* is regarded as authentic based on the science of *hadith* method as evaluated by *hadith* specialists or *hadith* scholars in order to be accepted as a basis for Islamic jurisprudence (Othman et al., 2012). Therefore, it is evident that Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) received revelation besides the Holy *Qur'an* as mentioned in Chapter An-Najm, verse 3 to 4: "Nor does he speak from [his own] inclination. It is not but a revelation revealed." (*The Qur'an* 53:3-4).

In addition, not only our Prophet Muhammad had been revealed, but other notable prophets also did as mentioned in the following verse of Chapter An-Nisa', "Indeed, We have revealed to you, [O Muhammad], as We revealed to Noah and the

prophets after him. And we revealed to Abraham, Ishmael, Isaac, Jacob, the Descendants, Jesus, Job, Jonah, Aaron, and Solomon, and to David, We gave the book of Psalms (*The Qur'an* 53:3-4). With respect to these important verses, no one can disprove the authenticity of *hadith* as a second source of revealed knowledge besides the Holy *Qur'an*, otherwise for those who deny this revealed evidence such as *hadith*, they will eventually go astray and on the path of falsehood (Dakir & Shah, 2012). It is shown from the *hadith* that the Prophet peace be upon him has referred to a scientific fact that was not yet discovered except in the 21st century and this indicates that Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) did not say anything from himself but our Prophet always says what Allah Almighty taught him as he lived in the seventh century when no one was aware of this medical fact.

Allah Almighty and the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) told us fourteen hundred years ago that clay is a sterilized matter. So, Allah Almighty orders us to make the "*Tayammum*" instead of wet ablution in case of there is no water available by saying: "O you who have believed, do not approach prayer while you are intoxicated until you know what you are saying or in a state of *janabah*, except those passing through [a place of prayer], until you have washed [your whole body]. And if you are ill or on a journey or one of you comes from the place of relieving himself or you have contacted women and find no water, then seek clean earth and wipe your faces and your hands [with it]. Indeed, Allah is ever Pardoning and Forgiving." (*The Qur'an* 4:43). Also, Prophet Muhammad says in the prophetic *hadith* that "the earth was made for me for praying and purification" (Table 2, *hadith* no. 1). In fact, *Tayammum* is the Islamic act of dry ablution using a purified clay or sandy soil at which no available readily water or in a case of someone gets suffered from moisture-induced skin inflammation and scaling or whatever skin diseases that are essentially sensitive to watery moisture exposure from the outer environment (Yousofi, 2011).

On the other hand, in the *Qur'an*, Allah reveals that the creation of the human is a miracle by which Allah creates human using clay and shapes it into human form, thereby breathing a soul into it: This statement is clearly mentioned in the following verse, "Your Lord said to the angels, "I am going to create a human being out of clay. When I have formed him and breathed My Spirit into him, fall down in prostration to him!" (*The Qur'an* 38:71-72). Another verse quoted from the Holy *Qur'an* also stated the clarification of human creation is primarily based on clay in this following verse, "Then inquire of them: Is

it they who are stronger in structure or other things We have created? We created them from sticky clay." (*The Qur'an* 37:11). Interestingly, scientific discovery in this modern time acknowledged these *Qur'anic* verses that stated the primary source of human creation is based on clay that generally composed of many earthy elements that are normally found on our earth based on geological research (Aksoy, 2007). As recent medical research progress so far, many scientists and medical doctors approved the living tissues belong to human beings are primarily consisted of 95% carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus and sulphur, with a total of 26 different elements (Shoukfeh, 2006). In addition, another verse of the *Qur'an* also clearly clarified the same fact that, "We created man from an extract of clay." (*The Qur'an* 23:12). Based on the Arabic dictionary ("sulala," n.d.), the Arabic word "*sulala*" that contained in that verse 12 from Chapter al-Mukminun clearly translated as "extract", which means "essence." This extract or essence of clay that contains other elements for establishing the biomatter of human being creation is very well supported by *Qur'anic* verses and directly corresponds to scientific knowledge on human anatomy in this modern ground breaking era of science and technology (Shoukfeh, 2006). Thus, as we have seen, the information revealed in the *Qur'an* fourteen hundred years ago confirms what modern science approved the fact, same earth elements are employed in human creation as those found in the soil and clay.

In this article, the main theme that reflects the title of an article is about the cleanliness. Islam gives great importance to cleanliness and has made it the indispensable condition and way of ritual purification prior to any ritual duties such as regular prayers (Sanjotis, 2012). In addition, cleanliness is regarded as a precondition of some sorts of worshipping with a healthy hygiene. The cleanliness of the thing is essential in Islam. As a matter of fact, the Prophet pointed to this issue with the following *hadith*; "Cleanliness is half of faith (Table 2, *hadith* no. 4)".

Thus, clay is also regarded as a matter of purification and can be used to fulfil the Islamic theme which is generally taught by our Islamic tradition to preserve ourselves and the Deen with the principle of cleanliness. Therefore, in the light of *hadith* as the main foundation for clarification of clay function in parasite cleanse, particularly mentioned later in this article, we hopefully can find the scientific justification for using clay as parasite cleanse.

Materials and Methods

The research methodology used in this article is literature review with the identification of certain *ahadith* which are suitable for proving the application of clay as parasite cleanse. Materials used in this study is based on online database of *hadith* collection, namely Sunnah.com. Particularly, the book of medicine (*kitab al-tibb*) in *Sahih Bukhari* is used to primarily study the conditions of Muslims in the time of Prophet (Peace be upon him) for cleansing parasites by using a clay as a matter of purification (Deuraseh, 2006). However, other *ahadith* from different compiled *hadith* scripture books also were used such as *Sahih Muslim*, *Sunan Abu Daud*, *Jami al-Tirmidhi*, *Sunan Ibn Majah* and *Sunan Nasa'I* (Al-Khattab, 2007; Saloot et al., 2016). For the preliminary step of *hadith* database search in Sunnah.com, several terms were selected to search on this online website such as “clay”, “soil”, “earth”, “sand”, “water” and “purification”. After *hadith* of interest is found, Arabic text of *hadith* is copied and pasted on other Arabic *hadith* databases online for *hadith* extraction and authentication such as dorar.net (<http://www.dorar.net/hadith>), islamweb.net (<http://library.islamweb.net/hadith/index.php>) and hadith.al-islam.com (<http://hadith.al-islam.com/Load-er.aspx?&pageid=261>). Then, details given in the *hadith* search can be read to determine the *hadith* extraction (*takhrij al-hadith*) for specific *hadith*. More importantly, the primary source of *hadith* is preferable for *hadith* extraction as compared to other sources. In particular, primary source for *hadith* search and extraction for the determination of *hadith* status mainly refers to *Sahih Bukhari*, *Sahih Muslim*, *Sunan Abu Daud*, *Jami al-Tirmidhi*, *Sunan Ibn Majah* and *Sunan Nasa'I* even other sources can be used as long as they are related to authentic chain of narrations in a greater amount of *ahadith* compiled such as *Sahih Ibn Hibban*, *Sahih Ibn Khuzaimah*, *Musnad Imam Ahmad*, *Muwatta' Imam Malik* and *Sunan Ad-Darimi*. Later, *hadith* of interest from the online *hadith* database can be further reviewed in original copy of primary source that is freely downloadable from waqfeya.com in pdf form. Once the *hadith* is reviewed and no contradiction present in the original copy of primary sources, then *hadith* of interest can be cited in the article that is preferable to present authentic source as a goal of *hadith* extraction and authentication.

Clay functions to be a preventive material for cleansing parasites in order to avoid any parasitic infection to human or animal. Interestingly, some *ahadith* in the book of medicine in *Sahih Bukhari* can be used to shed light the use of a clay for cleansing parasites (Al-Khattab, 2007). In fact, *Sahih Bukhari* is well recognized to be one of the most authentic

collections of the *hadith* of *Sunnah* of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) (Akanni, 2013). Furthermore, acceptance of *hadiths* in this *Sahih Bukhari* was among the most accepted criteria of Muslim scholars of *hadith* (*Muhaddithin*) and has a vital role in developing the concept of *hadith* in health or medicine especially for preventive and therapeutic medicine as such function of clay for cleansing parasites externally.

To achieve proper understanding of the *hadith* terminology used in the *hadith* scriptures, each term was reviewed and studied regarding its possible meanings, wherever it appeared in the *hadith* literature, comments of the Prophet's companions or great Muslim *hadith* scholars (*Muhaddithin*) especially for those who have broad expertise of *hadith* commentaries and *tafsir* living in the *Salaf* period (first three centuries of Golden Islam age) (Al-Rumkhani, Al-Razgan, & Al-Faris, 2016). As Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) said, "The best people are those living in my generation, and then those who will follow them, and then those who will follow the latter" (Table 2, *hadith* no. 5). Data collected in this way were analysed in several related research and review articles pertaining to medicinal clay studies, thereby highlighting the miracles of the Glorious *hadith* in this field of modern science, particularly unravel the potential function of clay in a parasite cleanse.

Results

Based on the search of related *ahadith* from several *hadith* databases as mentioned earlier, there are several *ahadith* which can be correlated with the topic of discussion. The interpretation of meaning of *hadith* in scientific context can be directly understood and some need further clarification in order to avoid misinterpretation (Table 1 and Table 2). On the other hand, clay can be defined in terms of prophetic *hadith* to generally explain the condition of a clay in this following *hadith* narrated by one of Prophet's best companion, Abu Musa that mentioned the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) said, "The guidance and knowledge with which Allah has sent me are like abundant rain which fell on a land. A fertile part of it absorbed the water and brought forth profuse herbage and pasture; and solid ground patches which retained the water by which Allah has benefited people, who drank from it, irrigated their crops and sowed their seeds; and another sandy plane which could neither retain the water nor produce herbage (Table 2, *adith* no. 6, 7 and 8). Based on the literal understanding of that *hadith*, it clearly depicted that the meaning of solid ground patches which retained water is closely related to the common characteristics of a clay that is

predominantly present in the land which normally lies between 2-3 metres from the soil surface, depending on the geological layer of land in certain areas (Gomes & Silva, 2007). Thus, our Prophet generally mentioned about the definition of a clay that can hold water as a reservoirs even he correlated the types of land in the *hadith* with metaphorical comparison pertaining to different groups of people who react in different ways for knowledge and Allah's guidance either they can benefit themselves and others or not (Al-Khattab, 2007).

Table 1: Several *ahadith* correspond to important points regarding clay

| Text of <i>hadith</i> | Important point | <i>Hadith</i> Source (Primary Source or Secondary Source) |
|---|--|---|
| 'Aishah (May Allah be pleased with her) reported: The Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) said, "Angels were created from light, jinns were created from a smokeless flame of fire, and 'Adam was created from that which you have been told (i.e., sounding clay like the clay of pottery)" (Table 2, <i>hadith</i> no. 9). | Human creation is based on clay of pottery | <i>Sahih Muslim</i> |
| Anas narrated that the Messenger of Allah said: "While I was traveling through Paradise, a river appeared before me whose banks had tents of pearl. I said to the angel: 'What is this?' He said: 'This is Al-Kauthar, which Allah has granted you.'" He said: "Then he put his hand in the clay, and removed musk from it, then I was raised up to Sidrat Al-Muntaha so I saw a magnificent light at it" (Table 2, <i>hadith</i> no. 10). | Clay | <i>Jami' Tirmidhi</i> |
| Narrated by Abu Hurairah (rad): Allah's Messenger (peace be upon him) said: "The cleansing of the utensil belonging to one of you, after it has been licked by a dog, is to wash it seven times, and using soil for cleaning at the first time" (Table 2, <i>hadith</i> no. 11). | Clay, cleanse of dog's saliva that may contain parasites | <i>Sahih Ibn Hibban</i> |
| Narrated Abu Dzar al-Ghifari: Allah's Messenger (peace be upon him) said: "The soil is a purifier for a Muslim, even if he does not find water for ten years; but if he finds water, he must fear Allah and let it touch his skin" (Table 2, <i>hadith</i> no. 12). | Soil, purifier | <i>Sunan Tirmizi</i> |
| "Allah, the Exalted and Glorious, created the clay on Saturday and He created the mountains on Sunday and He created the trees on Monday and He created the things entailing labour on Tuesday and created light on Wednesday and He caused the animals to spread on Thursday and created Adam (peace be upon him) after 'Asr on Friday; the last creation at the last hour of the hours of Friday, i. e. between afternoon and night." | Creation of clay | <i>Sahih Muslim</i> |

In the perspective of clay as a parasite cleanse, it has been proved scientifically that clay minerals that are commonly used for medicinal purpose such as to cleanse parasite by adsorption capacity based on the topical administration or external use is generally low in toxicity and in some cases, clay is scientifically proven not harmful and regarded as null toxicity (M. Carretero, Gomes, & Tateo, 2006; M Isabel Carretero, 2002; Maria Isabel Carretero & Lagaly, 2007; M Isabel Carretero & Pozo, 2009, 2010). Despite having low toxicity, clay must be processed in a proper scientific method prior to be used for pharmaceutical or medicinal properties as such parasitic cleansing agent (M Isabel Carretero & Pozo, 2009, 2010). The composition of clay is also regarded as balance in terms of its chemical composition that primarily formed from chemical weathering process naturally (López-Galindo, Viseras, & Cerezo, 2007; Mattioli, Giardini, Roselli, & Desideri, 2016). As a result, clay can be useful for many applications including as pharmaceutical agent for topical administration of medicine as will be discussed later in this article, due to the balanced composition that eventually gives benefit particularly to humans (Limpitlaw, 2010). As

whatever things created by Allah including clay has its own unique balanced composition, this thing definitely correlates with what Allah said in this Holy *Qur'an*, "And the earth - We have spread it and cast therein firmly set mountains and caused to grow therein [something] of every well-balanced thing" (*The Qur'an* 38:71-72).

Discussion

Clay can be beneficial to human health by serving as active ingredients that may be administered topically on the skin or the whole of body's exterior (Khurana, Kaur, Kaur, & Khurana, 2015).

Table 2: Details on *hadith* which have been used in this article regarding the science of *hadith* extraction and authentication (*takhrij al-hadith*). *Hadith* texts in this article are denoted with numbering system accordingly as shown in this table below

| <i>Hadith</i> text (denoted as number) | Narrator | <i>Hadith</i> Scholar | Primary Source | Book/Chapter | Page or Number | Status of <i>hadith</i> |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------|--|
| 1 | Huzaifah bin Yaman | Imam Muslim | <i>Sahih Muslim</i> | The Book of Mosques and Places of Prayer | 522 | Authentic |
| 2 | Abu Hurairah | Imam Muslim | <i>Sahih Muslim</i> | The Book of Purification | 279 | Authentic |
| 3 | Abdullah bin Mughaffal | Imam Muslim | <i>Sahih Muslim</i> | The Book of Purification | 280 | Authentic |
| 4 | Abu Malik Al-Ash'ari | Imam Muslim | <i>Sahih Muslim</i> | The Book of Purification/ The virtue of wudu' (Ablution) | 223 | Authentic |
| 5 | Abdullah ibn Mas'ud | Imam al-Bukhari | <i>Sahih al-Bukhari</i> | The virtue of Companions of the Prophet | 3651 | Authentic |
| 6 | Abu Musa Al-Asy'ari | Imam Muslim | <i>Sahih Muslim</i> | The book of virtues | 2282 | Authentic |
| 7 | Abu Musa Al-Asy'ari | Imam al-Bukhari | <i>Sahih al-Bukhari</i> | The book of knowledge | 79 | Authentic |
| 8 | Abu Musa Al-Asy'ari | Ibn Hibban | <i>Sahih Ibn Hibban</i> | | 4 | Authentic |
| 9 | Aisyah | Imam Muslim | <i>Sahih Muslim</i> | The Book of Zuhd and Softening of Hearts/ Miscellaneous Ahadith | 2996 | Authentic |
| 10 | Anas bin Malik | Imam Tirmizi | <i>Jami' Tirmidhi</i> | The book of tafsir | 3360 | Authentic |
| 11 | Abu Hurairah | Ibn Hibban | <i>Sahih Ibn Hibban</i> | | 1297 | Authentic |
| 12 | Abu Dzar al-Ghifari | Imam Tirmizi | <i>Jami' Tirmidhi</i> | The book of purification | 124 | Authentic |
| 13 | Aisyah | Ibn Hibban | <i>Sahih Ibn Hibban</i> | | 2973 | Authentic |
| 14 | Aisyah | Imam al-Bukhari | <i>Sahih al-Bukhari</i> | The Book of Medicine/ The Ruqya of the Prophet | 5745 | Authentic |
| 15 | Aisyah | Imam Abu Daud | <i>Sunan Abi Daud</i> | The Book of Medicine/ How Ruqyah is to be used | 3895 | <i>Shalih.</i> Al-albani said: Authentic |
| 16 | Abu Hurairah | Imam Muslim | <i>Sahih Muslim</i> | The book of Characteristics of the Day of Judgment, Paradise, and Hell/ The Beginning Of Creation And The Creation Of Adam | 2789 | Authentic |

Topical administration of clay can be used as dermatological protectors, anti-inflammatories and local anaesthetics (Londono & Williams, 2016; Tateo & Summa, 2007; Viseras, Aguzzi, Cerezo, & Lopez-Galindo, 2007; Williams & Haydel, 2010).

The application of clay and soil is generally explained in several *ahadith* which shed light the medicinal potential of clay and soil for pharmaceutical and healing purpose (Al-Jauziya, 1999). For instance, there is one *hadith* narrated by Prophet's beloved wife, Aisha that said, "The Prophet (peace be upon him) used to say to the patient, "In the Name of Allah The earth of our land and the saliva of some of us cure our patient" (Table 2, *hadith* no. 13). Aisha also narrated from his beloved husband, our Prophet (peace be upon him) said that his husband used to read in his *ruqya* (prophetic supplication/Islamic incantation), "In the Name of Allah" The earth of our land and the saliva of some of us cure our patient with the permission of our Lord." with a slight shower of saliva) while treating with a *Ruqya* (Islamic incantation)" (Table 2, *hadith* no. 14). On the other day, there was a man who complained about his pain and the Prophet replied to use the man's saliva and mixed with dust (clay) as narrated by Aisha (Prophet's wife) in this following *hadith*, "(This is) the dust of our earth, mixed with saliva of us, so that our sick is remedied with the permission of our lord" (Table 2, *hadith* no. 15). The Prophet also mentioned that soil, clay or any things from earth can be beneficial for a matter of purification including pharmaceutical agents for topical administration in this following *hadith* narrated by Abu Hurairah, "And the soil of the earth had been made for us as a means with which to purify ourselves (for prayer), when we cannot find water" (Table 2, *hadith* no. 2) and another *hadith* narrated by the Abu Dzar al-Ghifari which stated that our Prophet said, "The soil is a purifier for a Muslim, even if he does not find water for ten years; but if he finds water, he must fear Allah and let it touch his skin" (Table 2, *hadith* no. 12).

The importance of applying a pure and free-contaminants clay can arise from the prohibited action to a permissible one since the use of clay as matter of purification is claimed to be naturally local customs and fulfil the criteria of "the rule is thus by the custom" which is included in *qawa'id fiqhiyya* in our Islamic jurisprudence teachings (Sabiq, 1992). On top of that, the use of clay as a parasite cleanse has been proven to be scientifically studied due to clay is capable of being a topical agent in alleviating potential risk of dermatological diseases such as parasitic skin diseases (Sheikh, 2010).

A wide variety of clay are used for medicinal purposes by which primarily for external applications

such as the clay baths (Karakaya, Karakaya, Sariođlan, & Koral, 2010). Medicinal clay is typically used for preventive medicine such as an anti-parasitic agent for proper cleansing and purification (Maria Isabel Carretero & Lagaly, 2007). In fact, Islamic teachings are familiar with the preventive measures and Muslims should not be ignorant to apply Islamic teachings properly (Akanni, 2013). It is noted that the presence of parasites usually relates to low hygiene standards in the community by which will pose a potential risk for direct transmission of any pathogenic parasites. Islam teaches us to practice proper sanitation like use left hand for defecation and urination while using the right hand for eating (Al-Jauziya, 1999). Consequently, this Islamic religiously practice will reduce the risk of faecal-oral transmission from parasites that can potentially cause disease to human. Indeed, almost parasites can survive in cool, moist and shady places due to less exposure to ultraviolet light from sunlight (CDC, 2016).

Thus, in this article, the use of clay can be applied as a potential for microorganisms removal including parasites. Even though the *hadith* did not highlight clearly about scientific explanations regarding parasitic cleanse for medically human use, the truth about clay is based on many studies published in research papers. Some review articles clearly proved the medicinal value of clay for human use. In fact, clay has been used for medicinal purpose by different race and tribes all over the world from the past until this present time (M Isabel Carretero, 2002). If all those *ahadith* applied by the Muslims, they can be healthier internally and externally as adhering to the Prophetic instructions, thereby can be free from feeling guilty as they practice Islamic health education which is essentially relevant to modern preventive medicine nowadays.

Conclusion

With respect to unique characteristics of clay, it can be useful to cleanse the parasitic infection topically as mentioned earlier in this article and can be more beneficial as compared to its minor drawbacks and adverse effects on human health. With the light of revealed Islamic heritable knowledge, *al-hadith*, we as Muslims can apply the teachings of our beloved Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) to enlighten our scientific knowledge with respect to religiously proofs based on the statements contained in the collection of very precious *ahadith* in this modern time of scientific era. Indeed, all creations in this world is not useless and always consistent in their own composition as depicted in several verses in the Holy *Qur'an*; "It is He who made the sun a shining

light and the moon a derived light and determined for it phases - that you may know the number of years and account [of time]. Allah has not created this except in truth. He details the signs for a people who know.” (*The Qur’an* 10:5). Therefore, clay is essentially potential to be applied for a parasite cleanse due to its unique properties and can be a matter of physical purification and even religiously ritual purification in the light of Islamic teachings. The application of *hadith* in defining the clay in a way of scientific explanation in this modern time has been said by the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) more than fourteen hundred years ago. What a miracle! Allah knows best.

Conflict of Interest

We declare that we have no conflict of interest.

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