

Blood eating is banned in islam

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God say: (Say : "I find not in the message received by me by inspiration any (meat) forbidden to be eaten by one who wishes to eat it, unless it be dead meat, or blood poured forth, or the flesh of swine,- for it is an abomination - or, what is impious, (meat) on which a name has been invoked, other than Allah's". But (even so), if a person is forced by necessity, without wilful disobedience, nor transgressing due limits,- thy Lord is Oft-forgiving, Most Merciful.) [6:145]

Al Qortubi said: "Scholars agreed on blood being Haram (Islamically prohibited), impure, non-edible and not beneficial."

Harms of taking blood on the health:

Blood carries different poisons, harmful wastes and compounds, as one of its important roles is the transport of food metabolism resulting wastes from the cells to be excreted; the most important ones being : Urea, Ureic acid, Keratin and carbon dioxide. Blood also carries some poisons from the intestines to the liver to be modified.

Once a big amount of blood is consumed, those carried harmful compounds and those resulting from the digestion of blood itself get absorbed and their levels increase in the body. This leads to an increase in Urea's levels, which may result in brain dysfunction leading to coma.

This is similaire to the diseased state in which bleeding of the upper digestion tract occurs and, normally, the accumulated blood is removed to prevent its harm to the body and the brain (eventually coma).

Thus, blood contains harmful compounds even if taken from a healthy animal in addition to its content of parasites and germs if taken from

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an originally ill animal.

Blood is a suitable environment for microbial growth:

It is medically known that blood is one of the best environments for the growth of different types of microbes and as it contains the best nutrition, it is used in laboratories to prepare microbial cultures.

Is blood suitable as a human food?

Blood content of digestible proteins such as albumins, globulins and fibrinogens is little (8g/100ml) and the same is true with fats, whereas it contains a big amount of haemoglobin, which is a complex protein and so very hard to be digested, and in most cases the stomach can not stand it.

Moreover, if blood is coagulated its digestion becomes harder as fibrinogen in this case is transformed into fibrin, forming a net that contains red blood cells and fibrin is known to be one of the worst and hardest proteins to be digested.

Consequently, health experts did not c