



Journal Description

International Journal Islamic Medicine (IJIM) is peer-review scientific journal that focused exploration of medical aspect of Islam. IJIM has been established since 2020, managed by the International Islamic Medicine Forum and published twice a year. IJIM published original articles, article reviews, and case reports. IJIM is focused as a peer-review scientific journal for dissemination of information and scientific knowledge to develop medicine based on al-Tibb an-Nabawi from Quran and Sunnah. International Journal of Islamic Medicine is a peer-reviewed journal in the field of Islamic medical and health sciences. Muslims often explore the Prophet's Medicine as an alternative to modern therapies or as a supplement to modern medical treatment. Medical science and technology combined and conforming with the Divine teachings of Islam. IJIM has eISSN : [2746-3893](#)



Journal Policy

[Aims & Scope](#)

[Editorial Board](#)

[Publication Ethics](#)

[Copyright Notice](#)

[Plagiarism Policy](#)

[Peer-Reviewers](#)

[Author Guideline](#)

[Peer-Review Process](#)

[Publication Fee](#)

Editorial Team

Editor in Chief :

Indri Seta Septadina, Universitas Sriwijaya, SCOPUS AUTHOR ID :
<https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57210232380>

Member of Editor :

Wahyudi Widada, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember, Google Scholar :
<https://scholar.google.co.id/citations?user=ktPYekQAAAAJ&hl=en&oi=sra>

Dito Anurogo, Fakultas Kedokteran dan Ilmu Kesehatan (FKIK) Universitas Muhammadiyah (Unismuh) Makassar dan International PhD Program for Cell Therapy and Regeneration Medicine (IPCTRM), Taipei Medical University (TMU), Taiwan, Indonesia

Hendra Sutysna, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Google Scholar :
<https://scholar.google.co.id/citations?user=zGTbKEsAAAAJ&hl=en&oi=ao>

Santi Wulan Purnami, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh November, Google Scholar :
https://scholar.google.co.id/citations?user=Z_gAQqIAAAAJ&hl=en&oi=ao

Krisna Murti, Universitas Sriwijaya, SCOPUS AUTHOR ID : <https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=55232295600>

Articles


The Effect of Shalat Movement on the Down Back Flexibility in Boarding School Students

 10.37275/ijim.v1i1.1

 1-8

 Fitria Febriana, Eka Febri Zulissetiana

 Read Statistic: 121

 PDF

THE EFFECT OF ACUPRESSURE ON LOW BACK PAIN CASES

 10.37275/ijim.v1i1.2

 9-20

 Lilik Herawati, Rifka Kurniati, Ario Imandiri

 Read Statistic: 102

 PDF


THE EFFECT OF CUPPING THERAPY ON THE SCALE OF PAIN IN ADVANCED AGE WHO EXPERIENCED JOINT PAIN IN JEMBER

 10.37275/ijim.v1i1.3

 21-29

 Istiadhatul Magfiroh, Wahyudi Widada, Sofia Rhosma Dewi

 Read Statistic: 109

 PDF

HOLY QUR'AN RECITATION TO OVERCOME ANXIETY

 10.37275/ijim.v1i1.4

 31-36

 Indri Seta Septadina, Hendra Sutysna, Dalilah Dalilah

 PDF

 Read Statistic: 102

THE EFFECT OF MEDIUM INTENSITY PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ON BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS IN DIABETES MELLITUS

 10.37275/ijim.v1i1.5

 37-41

 R.A. Tanzila, Ni Made Elva Mayasari, Dita Azzahra Maso

 PDF

 Read Statistic: 65

INTEGRATIVE MEDICINE THROUGH ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE IN RESPECTING PANDEMIC COVID-19

 10.37275/ijim.v1i1.6

 43-53

 Meity Elvina

 PDF

 Read Statistic: 233

THE EFFECT OF CUPPING THERAPY ON THE SCALE OF PAIN IN ADVANCED AGE WHO EXPERIENCED JOINT PAIN IN JEMBER

Istiadhatul Magfiroh^{1*}, Wahyudi Widada¹, Sofia Rhosma Dewi¹

¹Nursing Science Programme, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember, East Java, Indonesia

*Corresponding author email: istiMGV@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Joint inflammation characterized by swelling of the joints, redness, heat, pain and movement disorders. Arthralgia causes the elderly to have difficulty in carrying out activities that are burdening the joints of the body. Wet cupping therapy is a complementary therapy that has a working principle of vacuum, injury and blood-sucking in certain areas so it can cure the disease. This study was to identify the effect of cupping therapy on pain intensity in elderly patients with arthralgia in Bangsalsari Jember. It was a quasi experiment research with pretest-posttest with control group approach. The sample in this study was 30 elderly then divided into two groups, i.e. 15 elderly in the wet cupping therapy group and 15 elderly in the warm compress group. It used purposive sampling. The average pain intensity before moist cupping therapy was 7.47, and after wet cupping therapy 5.53. While the moderate pain intensity before warm compress was 7.00 and after warm compress 5.73. Wilcoxon test results moist cupping therapy obtained P-value 0.001 means there are significant differences before and after the wet cupping therapy. While Wilcoxon test results, warm compress got P-value 0.001 means there are substantial differences before and after the warm compress. Mann Whitney test result obtained P-value 0.383 means there is no significant difference of effect between the treatment group and the control group. There is an effect of cupping therapy and warm compress on pain intensity. Elderly can use wet cupping therapy as an alternative treatment to decrease joint pain intensity arthralgia.

Keywords. cupping therapy, vacuum, hot temperature, pain, arthralgia.

1. Introduction

Joint pain is an inflammation of the joints characterized by joint swelling, redness, heat, pain and movement disorders.¹ The ageing process causes a decrease in muscle tone, stiffness and resistance of the musculoskeletal system. Joint stiffness decreases joint movement. Elderly with the degenerative joint disease will complain of experiencing joint stiffness in the morning with limited joint motion, and pain in muscles.²

Joint pain causes impaired physical capacity, namely the presence of pain in the knee, limited range of motion of the joint, decreased joint muscle strength, and difficulty in carrying out activities that are burdensome to the knee joint. If allowed to get worse and cause pain every time you make specific movements and inflammation of the joints.³

Based on Basic Health Research, the prevalence of elderly suffering from a joint disease in Indonesia is 24.7%. A higher majority occurred in women (13.4%) than men (10.3%). Based on data from the Bangsalsari Health Center (2016), there are 961 older adults with degenerative joint disease in Bangsalsari, consisting of men (430) and women (531) souls.

Joint pain requires treatment, both pharmacologically and non-pharmacologically. One of the pharmacological therapies is by giving anti-inflammatory drugs. However, the use of medications continuously can cause side effects for the elderly. Therefore, the

management of joint pain can be done with non-pharmacological treatment, one of which is by giving cupping therapy.

Cupping is a treatment model with the principle of cleaning blood from CPS (Causative Pathological Substances) which includes metabolic waste, toxins, particles that cause pain, cholesterol, uric acid, excess glucose, and inflammatory cells in the body that are secreted through the skin surface. Blood circulation in the joints, thereby preventing swelling of the synovial membrane which causes changes in joints.⁶ This study was conducted to determine the effect of cupping therapy on pain scales in older people experiencing joint pain.

2. Methods

This study used a quasi-experimental design with a Pretest-Posttest with Control Group Design involving 30 elderly at the Bangsalsari Jember Posyandu Elderly then divided into two groups, namely the treatment group (cupping therapy) and the control group (warm compress). Selection of research subjects using Non-Probability Sampling with purposive sampling. The inclusion criteria were older people aged more than 60 years who experienced joint pain. The study was conducted in June 2017. Standard operating procedures (SOP) for cupping were carried out at 7 points including 1 point Al-Kaahil area, 2 points hind thigh, 2 point folds of the knee and 2 points Assaquo' in (calf) by bleeding dirty blood. From inside the body through the surface of the skin with three cups in 1 intervention.⁷



Figure 1 . Several points are used

While the warm compress is applied to the front knee with a temperature of 46°C-51.5°C for 20 minutes.⁸ The demographic data sheet consisting of characteristics includes name, gender, age, education level, and occupation. The instrument is a numerical pain scale sheet.

The stages in this study include a conceptual framework consisting of Input, which is by the inclusion criteria, the process in the form of the implementation of the cupping SOP, the output in the format of intervention results. Data collection procedures include administrative procedures, technical procedures and data collection instruments.

Data analysis was performed computerized using the Wilcoxon test and Mann Whitney test with a significance level of 5% (0.05), and Levene's test to determine the homogeneity of the variables.

3. Results

General data consists of respondent characteristics based on gender, age, education level and occupation. Specific data consist of pain scales before and after cupping therapy (treatment group) when compared with the results of pain scales before and after warm compresses (control group). Characteristics of elderly based on gender in Bangsalsari Jember showed that the majority of older women in the treatment group were ten elderly (66.7%) in the control group 11 elderly (73.3%).

Characteristics of elderly based on age in Bangsalsari Jember showed that most of the elderly aged 60-70 years in the treatment and control groups respectively were 13 elderly (86.7%). Characteristics of elderly based on education level in Bangsalsari Jember shows that most of the elderly with the latest education level are SD in the treatment group as many as seven elderly (46.7%) in the control group 6 elderly (40%). The characteristics of the elderly based on occupation indicate that the majority of the elderly work as traders in the treatment and control groups as many as five elderly (33.3%).

Table 1. Pain Scale in the Elderly Before Cupping Therapy and Warm Compresses

Pain scale	Treatment group (n)	Percentage (%)	Control group (n)	Percentage (%)
Scale 6	3	20%	4	40%
Scale 7	5	33,3%	7	46,7%
Scale 8	5	33,3%	4	26,7%
Scale 9	1	6,7%	0	0%
Scale 10	1	6,7%	0	0%
Total	15	100%	15	100%

Source: Primary data, 2017

The table above shows the results that most of the elderly before cupping therapy in the treatment group experienced a pain scale of 7 and 8 respectively as many as five elderly (33.3%) before doing warm compresses in the control group experienced a pain scale of 7 as many as seven elderly (46, 7%).

Joint pain is a joint inflammation characterized by joint swelling, redness, heat, pain and movement disorders.

The pain experienced by the elderly is generally not assessed and cannot be intervened because the elderly think that pain is part of the ageing process. The process of ageing causes a decrease in muscle tone, stiffness and resistance of the musculoskeletal system. Joint stiffness and erosion decrease joint movement. Elderly with the degenerative joint disease will complain of experiencing joint stiffness in the morning with limited motion, and muscle pain. ²

Table 2. Pain Scale in the Elderly After Cupping Therapy and Warm Compress

Pain scale	Treatment group (n)	Percentage (%)	Control group (n)	Percentage (%)
Scale 4	1	6,7%	3	6,7%
Scale 5	7	46,7%	2	46,7%
Scale 6	6	40%	6	40%
Scale 7	0	0%	4	46,7%
Scale 8	1	6,7%	0	0%
Total	15	100%	15	100%

Source: Primary data, 2017

Table 2 shows the results that most of the elderly after cupping therapy in the treatment group experienced pain scale five as many as seven elderly (46.7%) before doing warm compresses in the control group experienced pain scale six as many as six elderly (40%).

Table 3. Pain Scale in the Elderly After Cupping Therapy and Warm Compress

	Amount (n)	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Before cupping therapy	15	10	6	7.47	1.125
Before warm compress	15	8	6	7.00	.756
After cupping therapy	15	8	4	5.53	.915
After warm compress	15	7	4	5.73	1.100
<i>P value</i> = 0.001					α = 0.05

Table 4. Differences in the Effect of Cupping Therapy and Warm Compress on Pain Scale in Elderly Experiencing Joint Pain

	Participants	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks	Sig (2-tailed)
Pain Scale	Cupping therapy	15	14.17	212.50	0.383
	Warm compress	15	16.83	252.50	
Total		30			

Source: Primary data, 2017

Table 6. Differences in the Effect of Cupping Therapy and Warm Compress on Pain Scale in Elderly Experiencing Joint Pain in Bangsalsari Jember in 2017

	Participants	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks	Sig (2-tailed)
Pain scale	Cupping therapy	15	14.17	212.50	0.383
	Warm compress	15	16.83	252.50	
Total		30			

Source: Primary data, 2017

4. Discussion

The first step of cupping, liquids and harmful substances begin to accumulate in the cupping area. These chemical substances, inflammatory mediators, and pain mediators that melt away will pool the sensory nerve endings in the cupping area and break the adhesions of the tissue, which will reduce pain.⁹ The insertion in the cupping area opens the skin barrier to remove fluid along with harmful substances. This stabbing will ultimately result in increased clearance of the blood plasma of disease-causing materials, such as toxins, pain-causing particles, and other harmful substances. After the negative pressure stabbing using cupping is done again in the area. This second negative pressure causes all the collected liquid (along with harmful substances) to come out until all the liquid that has collected in the cupping area runs out. Because there is a considerable pressure gradient on the addition of this second cupping at the ends of the arterioles and venules it will cause filtration at both ends of the capillaries.⁹ Puncture during cupping therapy will increase the release of nitric oxide. Blood flow to the subcutaneous area where the Puncture is carried out increases, this is in line with the production of nitric oxide, which will increase in areas of high circulation. Increased production of nitric oxide is also reported to increase when the skin is injured.

After cupping therapy, the elderly with joint pain will experience a decrease in the pain scale. This fact occurs because of the primary mechanism of cupping by doing clamping at the point: Al Kaahil, located at the intersection of the shoulder line with the midline of the body, namely the spine (Processus Spinosus Cervikalis VII) at the shoulder height, the point of the hamstrings four fingers above the knee crease, the point of the folded knee, and the three-finger Assaqo' in (calf) point below the knee crease.

Based on the results of the Wilcoxon test analysis, it was found that the sig (2-tailed) value of cupping therapy = 0.001, meaning that there was a difference before and after cupping therapy was carried out. The mean value after cupping therapy was 5.53, which was smaller than the average value before cupping therapy 7.47. While the sig (2-tailed) warm compress = 0.001 means that there is a difference before and after a warm compress. The average value after the warm compress was 5.73 smaller than the average value before the warm compress at 7.00.

Cupping therapy plays a role in removing prostaglandins that are formed due to cell inflammation. This substance serves to send pain signals to the brain. Through the process of cupping this substance is released so that the pain felt by the elderly is reduced. Cupping stimulates the release of endorphins and encephalins, which play a role in

reducing sensitivity to pain. Both of these substances are released due to mild pain due to suction and incision from the cupping device. Another substance released during the cupping process is the release of nitric oxide, this substance is responsible for most of the improvement in health conditions that occur after cupping, including vasodilation of blood vessels, increasing the supply of nutrients through capillaries and arteries throughout the body's tissues. ¹⁰

Biologically warm compresses can cause dilation of blood vessels resulting in increased blood circulation. Physiologically, the body's response to heat causes dilation of blood vessels, decreases blood viscosity, decreases muscle tension, increases tissue metabolism and capillary permeability. ¹¹

Factors that influence the intensity of a person's pain include age. Generally, the older, the more the tolerance to pain. This study showed that most of the elderly aged 60-70 years in the cupping therapy group were 13 (86.7%) aged 60-70 years, while in the warm compress group 13 (86.7%) were 60-70 years old.

The data variant of the two groups based on the pain scale after cupping therapy and warm compresses = 0.386 means that between the two groups has the same variant with the most pain scale six and an average of 5.6. While the data variant based on age = 0.879 means that between the two groups has the same variant with the most age 60 and an average of 66.

At the age of over 60 years, degenerative diseases of the knee begin to occur due to damage to joint cartilage. Patients in the early stages will complain of joint stiffness in the morning along with pain in the knees, especially when squatting, standing, or going up and downstairs and end with limited joint motion which sometimes forces the sufferer not to walk even though the body is still relatively healthy. ³

The results of the Mann Whitney test showed that the sig (2-tailed) value of cupping therapy and warm compresses = 0.383 means that there is no difference in the effect of cupping therapy and warm compresses on the pain scale.

Another factor that influences pain is a cultural value; the cultural background is a factor that affects the reaction to pain and the expression of pain. An unfamiliar environment and the high activity in that environment can aggravate pain. Support from family and loved ones is one of the critical factors influencing individual pain perception. Stress often accompanies a painful event. Threats of unknown origin and inability to control pain. ¹²

5. Conclusion

There is an effect of cupping therapy on the pain scale of the elderly who experience joint pain in Bangsalsari Jember. There is no difference in the effect of cupping therapy and warm compresses on the scale of pain in the elderly who experience joint pain in Bangsalsari Jember.

References

1. Handono S, Richard SD. Efforts to Reduce the Knee Joint Pain Complaints in Elderly Elderly Posyandu Prosper. *J Penelit STIKES Kediri*. 2013;6(1):63-73.
2. Dewi SR. Buku Ajar Keperawatan Gerontik. Yogyakarta. 2014.
3. Susilawati I, Tirtayasa K, Lesmana SI. Latihan Closed Kinetic Chain Lebih Baik Dari

- Pada Osteoarthritis Lutut Setelah Pemberian Micro Wave Diathermy (MWD) Dan Transcutaneous Electrical Nerves Stimulation (TENS). *Sport Fit J.* 2015;3(1):26-34.
4. Kemenkes RI. Riset kesehatan dasar 2013. *Jakarta Badan Penelit dan Pengemb Kesehatan.* 2013.
 5. El Sayed SM, Mahmoud HS, Nabo MMH. Methods of wet cupping therapy (Al-Hijamah): in light of modern medicine and prophetic medicine. *Altern Integr Med.* 2013:1-16.
 6. Kurniawan D, Uda M. EFFECT OF CHANGES CUPPING THERAPY IN THE ELDERLY WITH JOINT PAIN RHEUMATOID ATRTRITIS (STUDY IN UPT PSLU JOMBANG). *J Keperawatan.* 2013;5(1).
 7. Widada W. Terapi Bekam Solusi Cerdas Mengatasi Radikal Bebas Akibat Rokok. 2011.
 8. Kurniawati I. Efektifitas Terapi Bekam terhadap Penurunan Skala Nyeri Dismenore pada Mahasiswi Program Studi S1 Keperawatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember. 2016.
 9. Larasati TA, Wicaksono TD. Mekanisme Bekam sebagai Terapi Alternatif dalam Menurunkan Hipertensi. *J Major.* 2016;5(2):112-119.
 10. Ramadhani G. Efektifitas Terapi Bekam pada Area Pinggang terhadap Penurunan Nyeri Pinggang di Holistic Nursing Therapy Probolinggo. 2016.
 11. Anugraheni V, Wahyuningsih A. Efektifitas Kompres Hangat dalam Menurunkan Intensitas Nyeri Dyshmenorhea pada Mahasiswi STIKES RS Baptis Kediri. *J STIKes.* 2013;6(1):12-16.
 12. Mubarak WI, Chayatin N. Buku ajar kebutuhan dasar manusia: Teori dan aplikasi dalam praktik. *Jakarta: Media Aesculapius.* 2008.