

## **Supplementary material**

### **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

This is a glossary of the terms used in this paper, which are likely unfamiliar to non-Muslim professionals.

**Allah:** the term Allah derives from the Arabic word “al-ilāh”, meaning the sole entity deserving worship, The One, The Unique, and Omnipotent Creator. The term is used by Muslims worldwide and emphasizes strict monotheism. The term Allah is also used by all Arabic-speaking Abrahamic believers, including Christians and Jews, to refer to God.

**Darurah:** the term darurah means necessity and derives from the root d-r-r, which means harm or distress. In Islam darurah acknowledges that in conditions of necessity or dire need strict adherence to certain prohibitions may be relaxed to prevent greater harm. Darurah introduces a degree of flexibility to avoid undue hardship. Darurah is an ethical principle in Islamic jurisprudence which is frequently invoked in medical and bioethical decision-making. Darurah aligns with the five higher objectives of Islamic law: Preservation of life, intellect, property, lineage, and religion.

**Fatwa:** fatwa is an Arabic word that means opinion. Fatwa (pl. fatāwā) is a non-binding opinion on a point of Islamic law (Shari’ah) issued by a qualified Islamic jurist or a recognized juridical body in response to a specific question posed by a private individual, or private or public institutions. In contemporary healthcare contexts, fatāwā may address emerging medical technologies and treatments.

**Fiqh:** linguistically, fiqh means "deep understanding" or "comprehension" particularly in matters of religion. It refers to the human understanding and interpretation of Shari'ah. Fiqh translates divine principles into practical legal rulings that govern daily life including worship, finance, and family law. As such,

fiqh denotes Islamic science of jurisprudence. It is developed through scholarly reasoning allowing adaptation to new and evolving ethical and legal contexts.

**Hadith:** literally, hadith (pl. aḥādīth) is an Arabic word, which means a talk, narration or communication. However, since the birth of a specific science, which has scrupulously analyzed the veracity of the sayings of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon Him, PBUH) technically hadith means the narration of recorded saying, action, or silent approval of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Each hadith comprises the main text (Matn) and the chain of transmitters (Isnad), which traces the chain of narrators of the Matn back to the Prophet. The science of hadith by verifying the authenticity of the hadith is fundamental to Islamic jurisprudence (Fiqh) as it provides context for Quranic verses, defines acts of worship and offers moral guidance for daily life.

**Halāl:** linguistically, halāl is an Arabic word which means all that is permitted by the Shari'ah, recommended or lawful, and has no restriction. A foundational principle in Islamic law is that the default ruling for all things is permissibility (halāl) unless there is evidence to the contrary. The halāl concept applies to all aspects of life. It encompasses both actions and substances, such as food, drink, and medications, that are permitted by Allah and His Messenger and are considered wholesome and pure. In healthcare context, halāl refers to medications, treatments, or procedures that are religiously acceptable.

**Harām:** linguistically, ḥarām is an Arabic term meaning sinful, forbidden action. According to the Islamic law ḥarām is one of the five obligatory rulings (ahkam) that classify human actions: Fard/ wājib (obligatory/compulsory), mustahabb (recommended), mubāḥ (neutral), makrūh (disliked) and ḥarām (forbidden).

**Islam:** in Arabic the word Islam literally means "submission". It refers to the submission to the will of Allah and adherence to the teachings of the Prophet

Muhammad (PBUH). Islam is a monotheistic religion and encompasses not only religious beliefs but also ethical, legal, and social frameworks.

**Istihalah:** istihalah is an Islamic jurisprudential concept that refers to the complete transformation (transmutation) of a substance from one state to another. This process alters the inherent nature of a substance either physically - through changes in its properties and characteristics such as odor, taste, and color - or chemically, through a change in its chemical composition. As a result of istihalah, the substance acquires new properties such that its original ruling in Shari'ah no longer applies. Through this transformation a substance may change from a ḥarām to a ḥalāl substance or vice versa.

**Istihlaak:** istihlaak is an Arabic term primarily meaning "consumption". In Islamic jurisprudence (Fiqh), it refers to the loss of properties and characteristics of the original material, typically an impure (ḥarām) one, by immersion into a larger quantity of pure (ḥalāl) material. Through this process the original impure (ḥarām) substance becomes imperceptible, as its characteristics and attributes completely vanish and are no longer identifiable.

**Muslim:** an individual who follows Islam. Since the term Islam means "submission", Muslim is the one who submits to the will of Allah and adheres to the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

**Prophet:** prophet is a person chosen by Allah to convey His guidance and instructions to humanity. Muslims believe that Allah sent many prophets to teach humanity how to worship Him, to communicate His message on earth and to serve as models of ideal human behaviour.

**Qur'an:** linguistically The Qur'an means "The Reading" or "Recitation". The Qur'an is the central religious text of Islam, believed by Muslims to be the direct word of Allah revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) in Arabic. It contains 114 chapters (suras) that cover themes of faith, morality, and social relations.

**Shari'ah:** linguistically Shari'ah refers to "the path towards the watering place", metaphorically understood as the divine path guiding Muslim's life. Shari'ah is not merely a religious set of laws, but a comprehensive moral and legal framework that governs ethical behavior and daily duties. It is derived from The Qur'an and Sunnah, and regulates all aspects of Muslim's life, aiming justice and obedience to Allah. Shari'ah covers *ibādāt* (rituals) and *mu'āmalāt* (social/financial dealings), including marriage, inheritance, commerce and healthcare.

**Shiites:** Shiites (Shia Muslims) are the second-largest branch of Islam. The term Shia originates from *Shi'atu Ali*, meaning party or followers of Ali ibn Abi Talib, the cousin and son-in-law of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Shiites believe that Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) designated Ali as his rightful successor, emphasizing the importance of Prophet's family in both religious and political leadership.

**Sunnah:** linguistically, Sunnah is an Arabic word meaning habit, usual practice, a way of life. In Islamic theology, Sunnah refers to the established practices, and normative behavior of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), which serve as a model to be followed by the Ummah (commonwealth of the Muslim believers). However, what constitutes the Sunnah depends on the specific Islamic school of thought. While Sunnis rely on six major canonical collection of hadith, Shias give greater emphasis to *aḥādīth* attributed to the Prophet's family and the Twelve Imams.

**Sunni:** Sunni Muslims are the largest branch of Islam. The term Sunni stems from the Arabic *ahl al-sunna wa-l-jama'a* (people belonging to the Sunnah and community), emphasizing adherence to the Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and his companions, rather than direct lineage from the Prophet for leadership as it is the case for Shiites. Sunni Islamic jurisprudence has four major

schools of thought (madhāhib): Ḥanafī, Mālikī, Shāfi‘ī, and Ḥanbalī. These four schools recognize each other's validity and have interacted in legal discourse and debate over the centuries.