

Blood flows from woman's womb

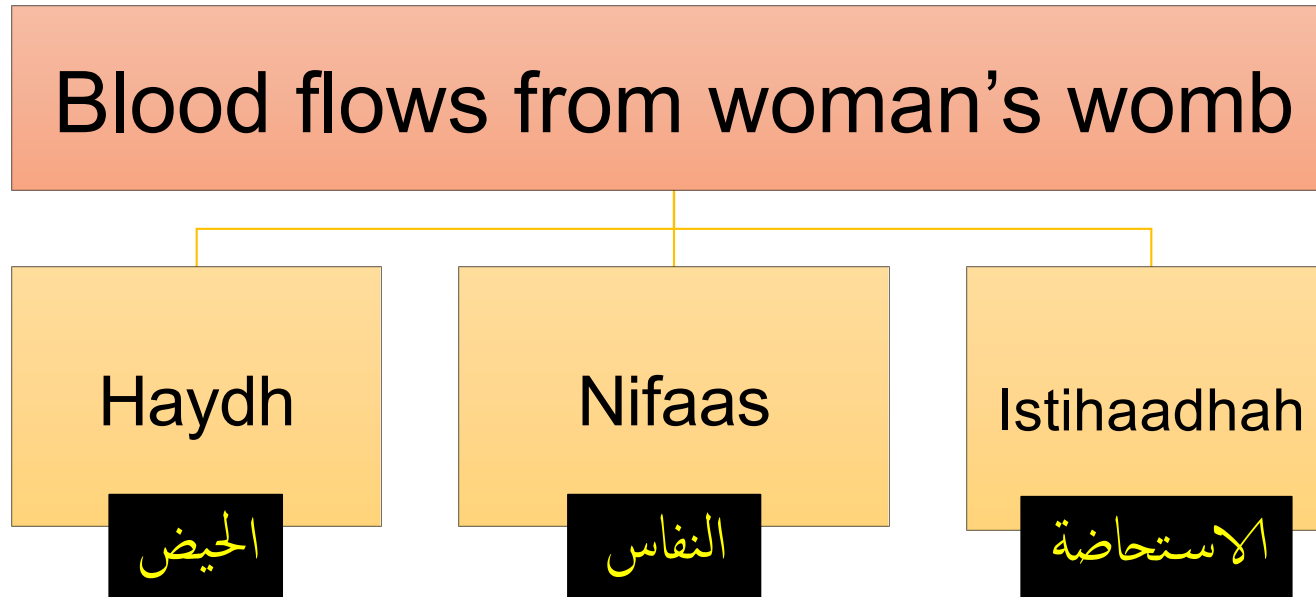
Dr. Amro Ibrahim

Agenda

- Haydh (Menstrual Period)
- Nifaas (Postnatal Bleeding)
- Istihaadah (Chronic vaginal discharges)
- Ruling for Istihaadah
- Differentiating Haydh from Istihaadah
- Forbidden Actions for Haydh and Nifaas



Haydh and Nifaas



Haydh (Menstrual period)

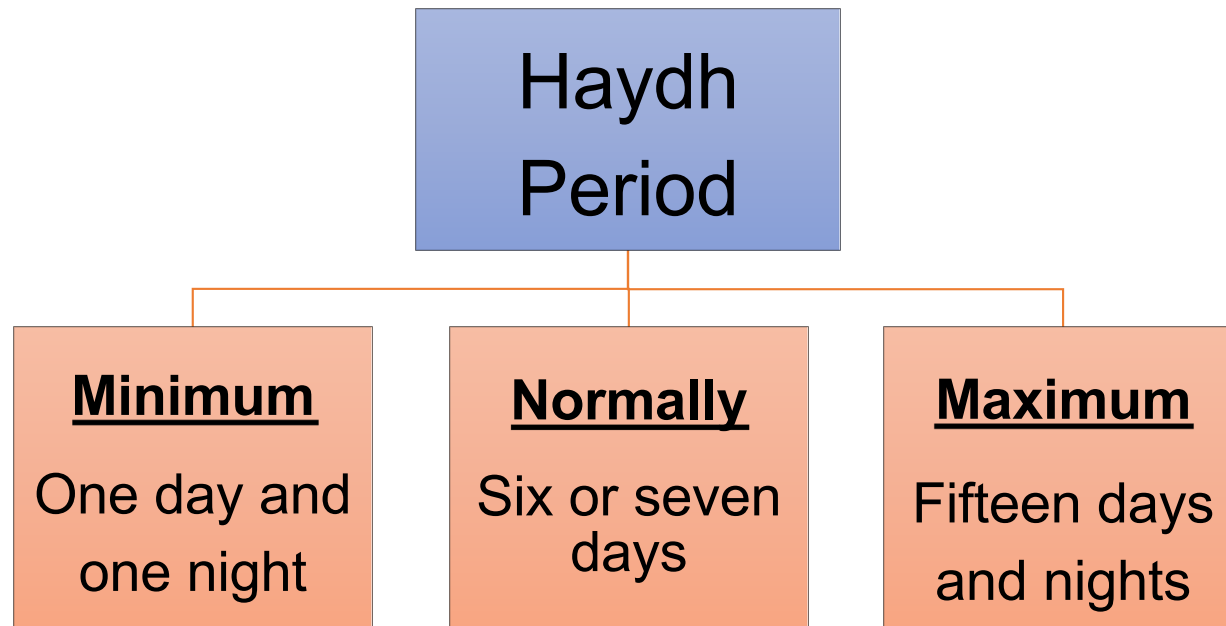
- **Ling.** flow

الحَيْضُ لُغَةً: هُوَ السَّيْلَان

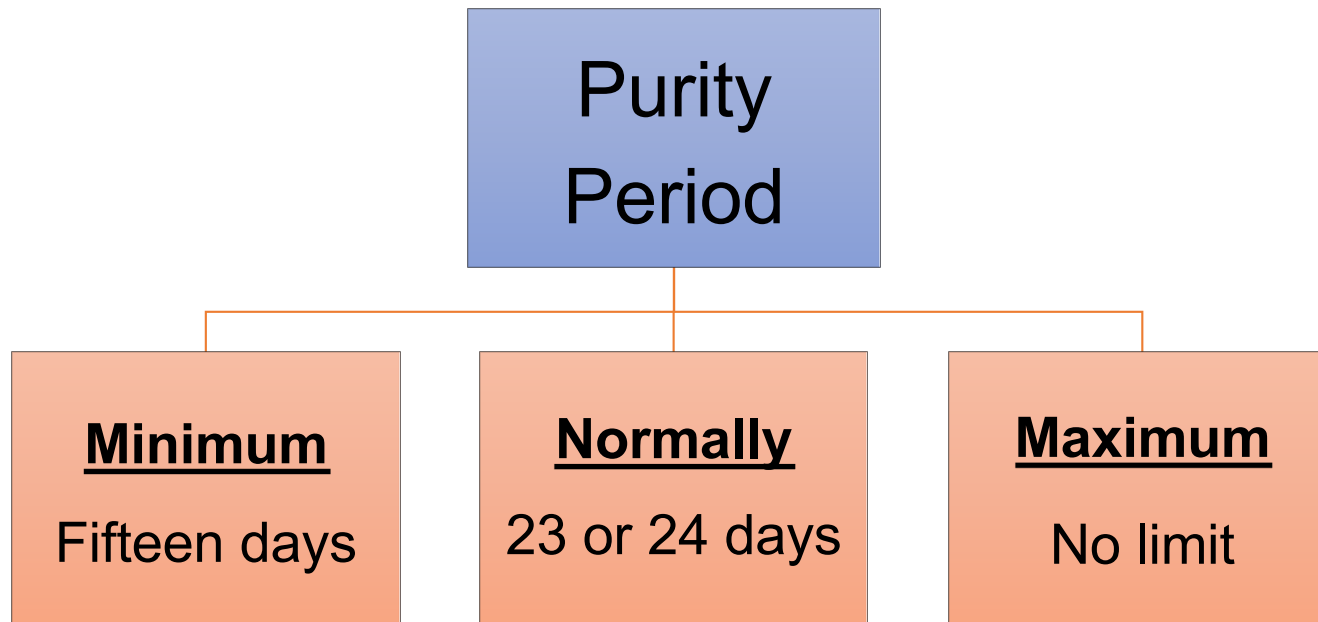
- **Technically:** it is the blood which normally flows from the uterus/womb of a healthy nine-year-old girl or older.

الحَيْضُ شَرْعاً: دَمٌ جِبِلَّةٌ يَخْرُجُ مِنْ أَقْصَى رَحِمِ الْمَرْأَةِ عَلَى سَبِيلِ الصِّحَّةِ

Haydh



Haydh



Nifaas (Postnatal Bleeding)

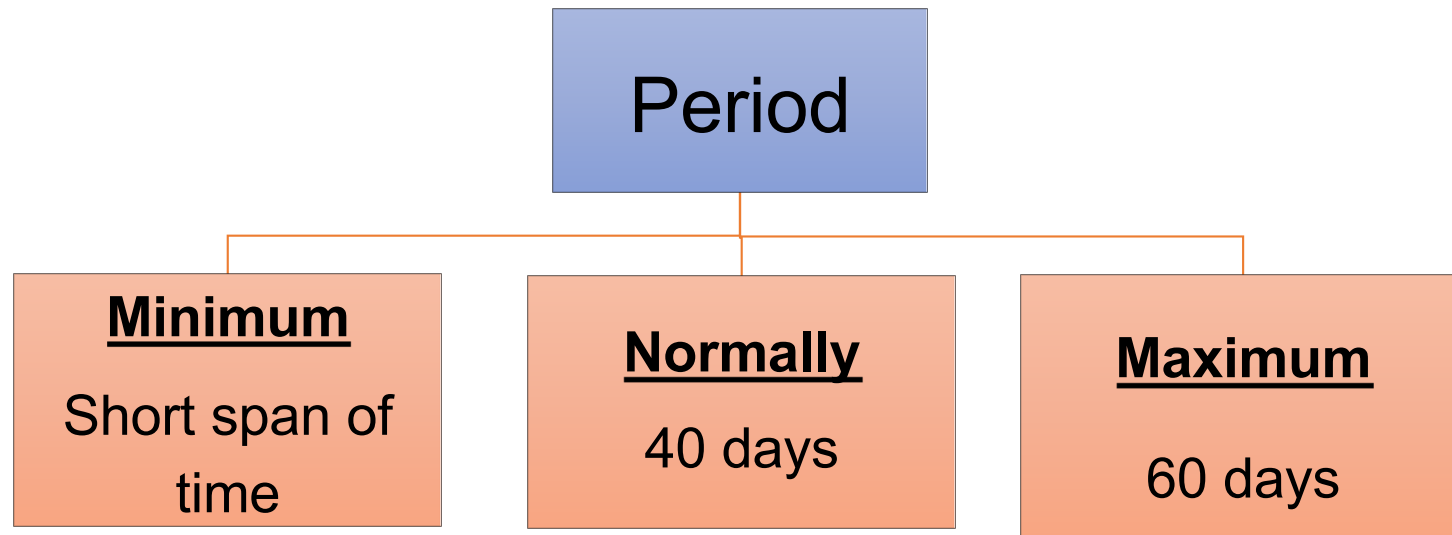
- **Ling.** Blood after a soul exits

النِّفَاسُ لُغَةً: هُوَ الدَّمُ الَّذِي يُخْرَجُ عَقِبَ نَفْسٍ

- **Technically:** it is the blood that flows from woman's womb after childbirth.

النِّفَاسُ شَرْعاً: هُوَ الدَّمُ الْخَارِجُ بَعْدَ فَرَاغِ الرَّجْمِ مِنَ الْحَمَلِ

Nifaas (Postnatal Bleeding)



Istihaadhah (chronic vaginal discharge)



- **Istihaadhah:** is the blood which discharges from woman's organ because of some illness – and cannot be identified as Haidh or Nifaas.

الاستِحَااضَةُ شَرْعاً: هُوَ الدَّمُ الزَّائِدُ عَلَى أَكْثَرِ الْحَيْضِ (١٥ يَوْماً) وَالزَّائِدُ عَلَى أَكْثَرِ النَّفَّاسِ (٦٠ يَوْماً) –
أَوْ هُوَ الدَّمُ الَّذِي يَخْرُجُ فِي غَيْرِ الْحَيْضِ وَالنَّفَّاسِ

Istihaadhah

Different Rulings

Pure

Must pray

Must fast

Can have
intercourse

Haydh Cases

Case 1

Blood continues after 15 days of Haydh

She must have Ghusl after 15 days, She is pure, and must pray.

Haydh Cases

Case 2

A woman had 10 days Haydh then 10 days Purity, then she had blood.

She is pure, this blood is Istihaadhah, she must continue 15 days (5 more days), and after that the blood is considered Haydh.

Haydh Cases

Case 3

A woman had 3 days haydh, then 2 days purity, then she saw blood again.

These 2 days are considered haydh

Nifaas Cases

Case 1

Blood continues after 60 days of Nifaas

She must have Ghusl after 60 days, She is pure, and must pray.

Nifaas Cases

Case 2

A woman had 60 days Nifaas, then the blood ceases for a short period (less than a day), then she had blood again.

The new blood is haydh.

Nifaas Cases

Case 3

A woman in Nifaas period, her blood ceased during the 60 days, and she sees a blood again!

If the blood ceased for 15 days, then the next blood is Haydh. If the blood ceased for less than 15 days, the the blood is Nifaas.

Istihaadhah – What to do!

Pure and remove impurity/blood.

Put a piece of cotton or something that prevents the spread of the blood.

Make a Wudu for each Fard Salah, after the Salah time enters.

Follow the Wudu by Salah without a delay.

If she got busy and delayed, repeat again.

Blood colours

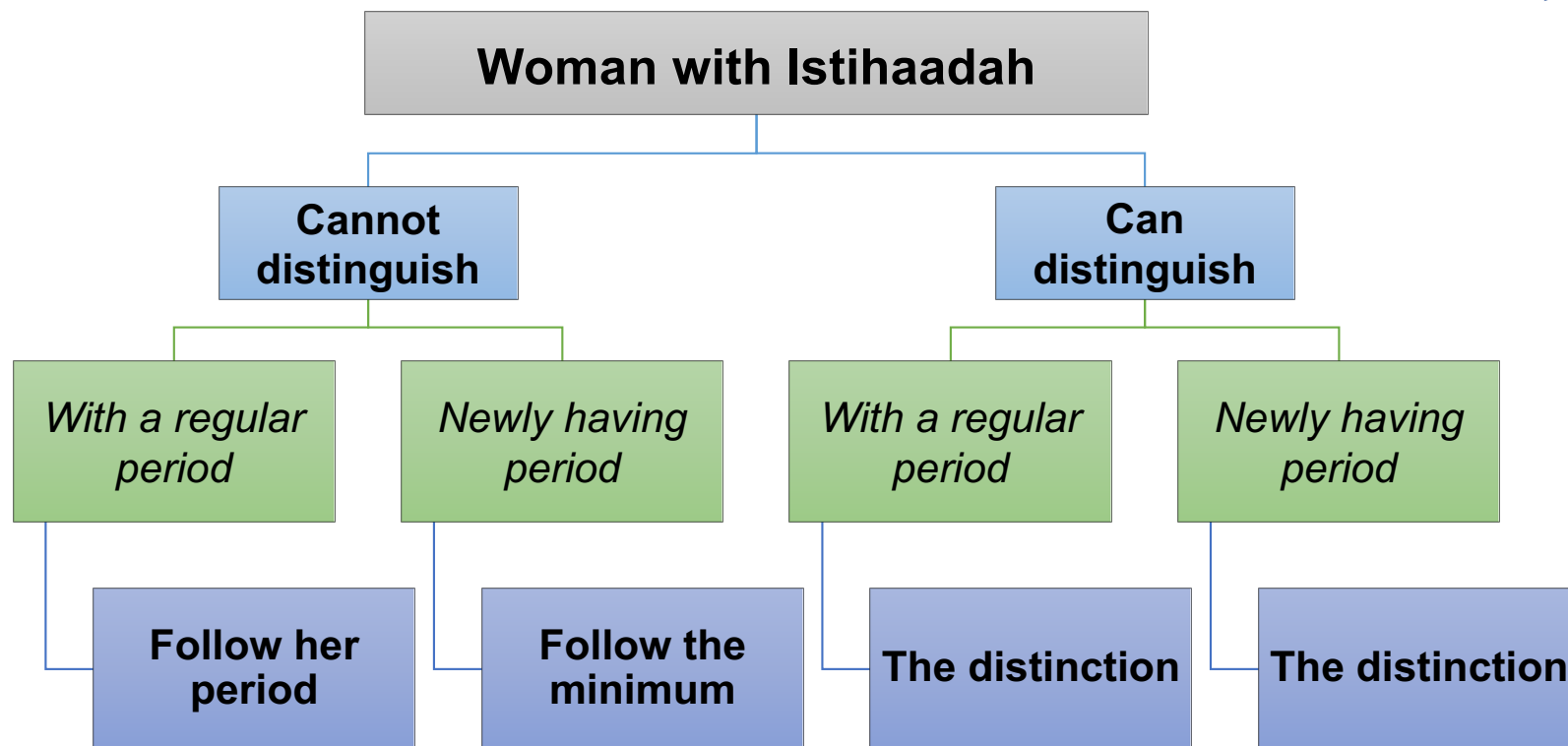
- Black
- Dark red
- Pure red
- Sufrah: Yellow
- Kudrah: Between yellow and white

Thick, bad smell, exit slowly not flowing,
May be hot or dark/black.

Blood colours

- Sufrah and Kudrah are Hayd.
- Types of blood or water (like pus).
- Disagreement if shown outside the usual period time.

Differentiating Istihaadah from Haydh



The Forbidden Actions for a Person in the State of Minor Impurity

Salah

Tawaf

**Touching the
Quran**

**Carrying the
Quran**

The Forbidden Actions for a Person in the State of Major Impurity

Salah

Tawaf

**Touching the
Quran**

**Carrying the
Quran**

**Reciting the
Quran**

**To remain in
the Masjid**

The Forbidden Actions for a Person in the State of Menstruation

Salah

Tawaf

Touching
the Quran

Carrying the
Quran

Reciting the
Quran

To remain in
the Masjid

Fasting

Divorce

Passing through
Masjid

Sexual pleasure
between navel and
knees

Questions?