

## Lesson 23

### Topic: **Taharah** / *Istihadah* / *Nifas*

#### **Salah and fasting qada'**

Case: If she deems a specific number of days as hayd period and therefore does not perform her acts of worship, but afterwards she learns that it was not hayd, she is obliged to perform the qada' of the salah and the fasting she missed on those days.

The blood of istihadah is often yellow, cold, and is emitted without pressure or burning sensation, and it is not thick.

#### **Categories of istihadah**

Case: The istihadah may be classified into three categories:

1. The *qalilah* or little (minor) blood, which is the case when blood remains only on the surface of the cotton wool or pad and does not penetrate in it when a woman places the pad on her vagina.

2. The *mutawasitah* or medium blood, which is the case when blood penetrates the pad or cotton wool but the blood does not soak it to reach across it to the band or cloth supporting the pad.

3. The *kathirah* or extensive (major) blood, which is the case when blood soaks the cotton wool or pad staining the band or cloth supporting the pad or cotton wool.

Case: In the case of the *qalilah* or slight istihadah, it is mandatory that for every salah a woman performs wudu', changes the pad or cotton wool, and renders tahir her vagina.

Case: In the case of the medium istihadah, it is mandatory for a woman to perform the istihadah ghusl prior to the morning prayer.

In the case of the extensive or major istihadah, it is mandatory for a woman, in addition to acting according to the duties of the medium mustahadah (which are namely the ghusl for the morning prayer, wudu', changing of the pad, and rinsing of the vagina for every salah), to perform another ghusl for the Duhr and 'Asr salah, and a third ghusl for the Maghrib and 'Esha' salah. She should not separate between the Duhr and 'Asr salah, nor between the Maghrib and 'Esha' salah; for if she separates, she must perform another ghusl.

Case: Every blood a woman observes from the moment a part of the foetus exits from uterus, and which ceases before or on the tenth day is *nifas* blood and in that state a woman is called *nufasa'*.

#### **Rulings of Nufasa'**

Case: It is prohibited for the nufasa' to stop in a mosque, touch the script of the Qur'an by any part of the body, and everything else that is prohibited for a Ha'id.

Case: It is mandatory for a woman to perform ghusl after she becomes tahir from the nifas blood, and to perform her acts of worship. If she observes blood a second time, and if the periods of the two bloods and the intervening tahir days are ten days or less, all is considered as nifas.

Case: In the case when the nifas blood exceeds the [maximum] ten days, if she is of a known hayd period, she should deem the blood she observes as nifas for the duration of her period and the rest [of the days] as istihadah.

If on the other hand she is not of a known hayd period, she should treat the blood she observes as nifas for the duration of ten days and the rest [of the days] as istihadah.