



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson 26

Istihadah

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When blood discharge exceeds ten days, of a menstruating woman, her *hayd* will be mixed with her purity. She will be either a **beginner** (*mubtadi'ah*) or of a **periodic menses - stable or disturbed**.

1. One who is of fixed menses:

She can consider her menses as *hayd*, and every other blood as *istihadah*. If a *tamyiz* (distinction) accompanies her menses, it is said: she follows the rules of menses. Some legists said: she follows rules of *tamyiz*. Some others observed: she has the option to choose. The first saying is more preponderant.

Some Rules (regarding the woman of fixed menses):

First: If her menses be **regular in number and period**, when she notices that the number precedes or lingers that period, she has to follow the number for her *hayd* and cancel the time, because the menses may advance and linger, whether she saw it in the form of *hayd* blood or not.



Second: When her *'adah* be connected to a blood other than menses;

- a. When she sees the blood discharge occurring before and during the menses period, if its period is not exceeding ten days, it is considered hayd, but if it exceeds, the menses will be considered *hayd*, and that which preceded it will be *istihadah* blood.
- b. The same rule is applicable if she sees it during and after the menses. When she sees it before, during and after the menses: if it is not exceeding ten days then the *hayd* is time of menses; and both the sides are *istihadah*.