



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson 27

Istihadah

Some Rules (regarding the woman of fixed menses) ...

Third: When her menses be fixed in number; if her menses occurs once a month, with a specific number, but it occurs in some month twice exactly within days of menses, this is considered *hayd*. But if it occurs for a period longer than that of the menses, this will be considered *hayd* if it does not exceed ten days. If it exceeds the ten, she can consider the blood discharge through period of her menses to be *hayd*, and the rest will be *istihadah*.

1. Woman of Disturbed Menses:

She has to follow the *tamyiz*, acting according to it, and cannot leave the *salah*, unless after elapse of three days, as per verdicts of legists.

When she loses the distinction, there are three issues:

First: If she remembers the number but forgets the time, it is said: she behaves the same as the *mustahadah*, and performs *ghusl* for any time in which termination of *hayd* blood is expected, with performing the *qada* of *sawm* she missed during the menses.



Second: When she remembers the time and forgets the number: If she remembers in the initial days of her menses, she has to complete it for three days, and if she remembers the end, puts it as the end of the three days, performing in the rest of the days what the *mustahadah* has to perform. She has to perform single *ghusl* on the assumed termination of *hayd*, and *qada*. of fasting for ten days on precaution basis (*ihtiyat*), unless the time she caught be less than ten days.

Third: When she forgets both of them: she considers the blood discharge occurring every seven or six days a month, or ten days of a month and three of another, to be *hayd* blood, as long as the suspicion remains.