



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson 28

### *Istihadah*

#### Three types of *Istihadah*:

The blood may stain the cotton without soaking, or soaks it without flowing, or soaks with flowing.

- ✚ In the first, her duty is to perform ablution for every *salah* while changing the cotton. Thus, she may not perform two *salahs* with a single *wudu'*.
- ✚ When the blood soaks the cotton without flowing from it, her duty is to perform one *ghusl* for midday and afternoon *salahs*, and change the cotton.
- ✚ When the blood flows after soaking the cotton, her duty is to perform two *ghusls* daily: the first for the midday and afternoon prayers together, and the second for the sunset and night prayers together. By following the rules, she becomes as a pure woman.

#### Section Four: *Nifas*

The *nifas* blood is a uterine discharge that occurs **during or after childbirth**. There is no limit to its little amount, as it may be one moment. If a woman gives birth, but seeing no blood discharge, she will have no *nifas*. **The maximum period of *nifas* is ten days**, as per the preponderant view of legists.



✚ If she gives birth, but sees no blood until in the tenth day (after parturition), this will be considered *nifas*. And if she sees blood after childbirth, becoming pure then, and seeing the blood discharge then in the tenth day or before it, both the bloods and the one in between will be

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✚ All that is forbidden for the menstruating woman is *haram* also for the *nufasa'* and the same rule concerning the *makruh* things. It is not permissible to divorce her. The manner and conditions for *ghusl* of *nifas* are exactly like those of *ghusl al-hayd*.

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