بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَـٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

Lesson 21

Hayd

Section Two: *Hayd*

- *Hayd* (menstruation) is the **periodic blood**-discharge experienced by women **during specific days**, **related to termination of the period of *'iddah***, (It is a prescribed period which a woman has to pass after her divorce or her husband's demise (for her remarriage).)

- There is a minimum period for *hayd* (**three days, and the maximum is ten days**).

- It is **usually black or red, thick and warm, and comes out in spurts with ardor.**

- It (the hayd blood) may be confused (doubted) with blood of *'udhrah*, but can be recognized through the cotton, which if comes out stained, it means the blood of *'udhrah*.

- Any discharge that occurs before a girl reaches the age of nine years cannot possibly be menstrual. The same is observed in regard of the blood coming out from the right side.

- The minimum period of menstruation is three days and the maximum is ten, and so (ten days) is the minimum period of purity.

- Is it stipulated for the blood to be in three successive days, or is it sufficient for it to be within ten days? The first saying is preponderant.

- **The blood seen by the woman after reaching the age of menopause is not _hayd_.** It is said: The age of menopause for a _Qurayshi_ woman is 60 years, and for a non-_Qurayshi_ and a non-_Nabati_ woman is 50 years.

- Every (blood) discharge seen less than three days is not menstrual, whether she be a beginner or of a periodic menses (_'adah_).

- The blood discharge that occurs for a woman between three and ten days, which can most likely be menstrual, is definitely _hayd_, whether it be of the same nature or of a different one.

- The woman becomes of a periodic menses (_'adah_) when seeing the blood discharge occurring at once, ceasing then within the least period of purity and upwards. Then she sees it again with that same _'iddah_, with no heed to be paid to difference of blood color.