



Blood Women in Perspective of Fiqh Syafi'iyyah and Medical Science

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Abstract :

Changes in the menstrual period (menstrual cycle) because of changes in the cycle have an impact on the legal status of blood that comes out. According to Syafi'iyyah Fiqh when blood comes out for a longer time due to excessive bleeding caused by contraception it will become khyiar between menstrual blood or istihadhah blood, whereas in medical science there is no term istihadhah for women, only menstrual blood and puerperal blood. Researchers try to raise this issue as material that deserves to be studied in depth, with the title "Blood Women in Perspective of Fiqh Syafi'iyyah and Medical Science". The results showed that in Syafi'iyyah Fiqh there were several types of blood that came out of one of the female reproductive organs (womb), menstrual blood, puerperal blood, and istihadhah blood. While in medical science there were only 2 known types of women's blood, namely: menstrual blood (menstruation) and puerperium blood (puerperal).

Keywords :

blood; fiqh; medical.

I. Introduction

Every normal woman in a certain period will experience menstruation. This blood is commonly called monthly blood, which is blood that comes out of a woman in good health, normal, not because of injury, illness or childbirth. And the release of this blood indicates that the person concerned has begun entering the puberty period.

At first the menstrual blood is black, some time later the color changes, that is be red, yellow, and pseudo between white and black. Usually women do not experience menstruation before entering the age of nine (9) years, but there is no any proposition from sharia that confirms, it's just seen from the experience. There are also those who say that the minimum age limit is ten (10) years and there are also those who say twelve (12) years, but what is famous among *fiqh* scholars is nine (9) years.¹

In medical science there is no term *istihadhah* for women,² only menstrual blood or puerperal blood. Menstruation is blood that comes out of the uterus (womb) of the most basic woman (endometrium). Menstrual blood cycle begins with ovulation (release of the ovum from the ovary) goes to the uterus through the Fallopian tube (ovum channel), when the ovum does not occur in the fallopian tube menstruation will occur menstruation, the blood comes out of the vagina and the blood is called menstrual blood.³

Irregular menstrual blood cycle is caused by the use of contraceptives in women to prevent or regulate pregnancy, as explained above it is a negative impact or known as side effects. A woman's menstrual habits change dramatically from those who have 4-7 days to switch to a longer

¹ Hasan Ayyub, *Fiqhal-'Ibadahbi Adillatiha fial-Islam*, (Jakarta: Pustakaal-Kautsar, 2005), p. 104.

² Muhammad, *Darah Kebiasaan Wanita*, (Jakarta: Darul Haq, 2002), p. 73.

³ Andi Judy Raharjo, *Kesehatan Reproduksi*. Print. III, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 1999), p. 72.

menstrual period up to 15 days of the maximum period of madzhab Syafi'i, even more than the standardization that is continuous bleeding.

Changes in the menstrual period (menstrual cycle) after using contraception is very important to be studied in depth, because the changes in the cycle have an impact on the legal status of blood that comes out. When the blood comes out for a longer time due to excessive bleeding caused by the contraception what can still be said menstrual blood or *istihadhab* blood?

II. Review of Literatures

2.1 Women's Blood According to *Syafi'iyyah Fiqh* and Medical Sciences

In Islam, specifically the *Shafi'iyyah fiqh* is known that there are several types of blood that come out of the female reproductive organs, in this case there are three types of blood there are menstrual blood, postnatal blood, and *istihadhab* blood.⁴

Menstrual blood has become something that is clear and easy to be recognized by all women, because each of them can feel the flow of menstrual blood directly from his own genitals. This situation cannot be denied because it has become the nature of every woman to bear blood out of one of her limbs. But to decipher scientifically and convey to others rationally is only able to be done by some people, not by everyone, especially if it examines the problems and laws that arise along with the emergence of problems surrounding the blood of women. For more details, the author will outline below a few definitions of menstrual blood.

Muhammad bin Sulaiman stated that, what is said with menstruation is:

(فالحِضْ لغة السِّيَلَان تقول العرب حاضت الشجرة اذا سال صمعها وحاص الوادي اذا سال وشرعا دام جبلة اي تقضيه الطياع السليمة (و هو الدام (الخارج من فرج المرأة) اي من اقصى رحمها (على سبيل الصحة) احترازا عن الاستحاضة (من غير سبب الولادة (في اوقات معلومة احترازا عن النفاس .⁵

"Menstruation according to the language means flow, the Arabs say "the tree is menstrual when the sap flows and the valley is menstrual when it has flowed", while according to *syara'* menstruation is natural blood that flows out of *farji* (upper genital area of the uterus) a woman's body in a healthy state (not a disease) without the cause of childbirth at certain times (excluding puerperal)".

The condition of blood comes out that is normal (in accordance with a predetermined period) and some are not (*istihadhab*), there are intermittent and some are continuous. If *istihadhab*, it is necessary to look at the situation of women as people who experience it. And the situation of women who experience menstruation also has varying conditions, including; women who have just experienced menstruation (*mubtadiyah*) and women who have already experienced (*mu'taddah*), who can distinguish blood (*mumayyizah*) and those who do not (*ghairumumayyizah*), women who forget time and time, or remember one (*mutahayirah*). this writer will detail one by one.

The age of women who experience menstruation is greatly influenced by conditions, environment and climate. Usually the age of menstruating women between 12 to 50 years. And not a few also a woman has got her period before the age of 12 years, or still gets her period after the age of 50 years. To ensure the early age limit of women getting menstruation and the late age limit of women experiencing menstruation, we must refer to various sources. In the following, the

⁴ Syaikh Ibrahim al-Bajuri, *Al-Bajuri 'Ala Ibni Qasim*, Juz I, (Semarang: Toha Putra), p. 107.

⁵ Sulaiman Bin Muhammad, *Bujairimi`alal-Khathib* ..., pp. 499-451.

authors will attach several sources as a place to hold in studying this problem.

a. According to Sheikh Zainuddin bin Abdul Aziz al-Malibari in the book of fathal-Mu`in (أقل سنة تسع سنين قمرية) أي استكمالها نعم إن رأته قبل تمامها بدون ستة عشر يوماً فهو حيض وأقله يوم وليلة وأكثره خمسة عشر يوماً كأقل طهر بين الحيضتين ⁶

"The youngest age of women experiencing menstruation is a full nine years, which is calculated by the qamariah month. However, if a woman sees blood coming out of her farji while she is only aged nine years and under sixteen days, then the blood that comes out is also called menstrual blood. The shortest tempo of bleeding is one day one night and the longest is fifteen days as the shortest period to be holy between two periods".

b. According to Imam Jalaluddin al-Mahalli in *Kanz al-Raghibin `ala Syarah Minhaj al-Thalibin* book or famous people know as al-Mahalli

(أقل سنن تسع سنين) قمرية تقريبا ، فلو رأت الدم قبل تمام التسع بما لا يسع حيضاً وطهراً فهو حيض ، أو بما يسعهما فلا⁷.

"At least the age of the person who menstruated is 9 years in qamariah with taqrib. If someone sees blood coming out in less than 9 years, and the lack of time is not sufficient for menstruation and holy periods. Then the blood that comes out is called menstrual blood. If the lack of time is sufficient for menstruation and holiness, then the blood is not menstrual blood".

2.2 Women's Blood According to Medical Science

a. Menstrual Blood

Menstruation is a decay of the uterine wall consisting of blood and body tissue. This event will take place every month and is a normal process for ordinary women. Menstrual blood is blood that comes out of a woman's uterus due to the absence of fertilization or the absence of ovum cells (female egg cells) and sperm cells. In other words, menstruation is a process of cleansing the uterus against blood vessels, glands and cells that are not used because there is no conception or pregnancy. Adolescence, the age between childhood and adulthood, which is biologically that is between the ages of 10 to 19 years. The most important event that occurs in teenage girls is menstruation for the first time, usually around the age of 10 to 16 years. When this first period comes called menarche. Menarchedias considered as a sign of maturity, and girls who experience menarche are considered to have done the time as a woman. The hallmark of human maturity is the existence of cycle changes in the uterine device as preparation for pregnancy. Which changes are influenced by the season, climate, stress, food and genetic factors. These factors also cause puberty to begin.⁸

In the female reproductive organs there is what is called the ovary, the place where the development of the egg in it. This ovary produces the hormone estrogen and the hormone progesterone. Since birth, the egg in the ovary is not developing.⁹

Once a month the hormonal command of the brain (hypothalamus) instructs the ovaries to produce follicles where the dominant follicle will release mature eggs for fertilization. Follicles are cells that surround the oocytes (ovum) and fertilize them.

⁶ Zainuddin bin Abdul Aziz Al-Malibary, *Fath al- Mu`in*, Juz I, (Semarang: Toha Putra,t.t.),pp. 71-73.

⁷ Jalaluddin al-Mahalli, *Kanz al-Raghibin `ala Syarah Minhaj al-Thalibin*, Juz I, (Semarang: Toha Putra, tt.), pp. 98-99.

⁸ Hanifa Wiknjosastro, *Ilmu Kebidanan ...*,pp. 45-47.

⁹ R. Hartono, *Buku Teks Histologi Veteriner*, (Jakarta: UIPRESS, 1992), p. 506.

The hypothalamus is the main controller for the changes that occur in a girl as they reach adulthood, in which the hypothalamus works closely with the pituitary gland. The hypothalamus secretes a substance called trigger factor, which moves through the blood vessels of the pituitary gland, and causes the gland to secrete certain hormones. One of them is the RH hormone which has a very large effect on the maturity of teenage sexuality. RH produces two hormones, one of which triggers the growth of follicles in the ovaries or ovaries, so it is named follicle stimulating hormone (FSH).¹⁰

Since the baby is born in the ovary contains about two million follicles, and starting at the age of 300 million shakes just shrink and will shrink again until the ovarian activity stops producing an shrinking ovum that is called artesilla (menopause). There are three types of follicles, primordial follicles (young follicles), growing follicles (primary follicles, secondary follicles and primary follicles) and mature follicles. Young follicles grow from the time a baby is born which will develop into follicles growing until puberty during puberty so that later these follicles develop into graph follicles (mature follicles), which later these graph follicles will hatch out the adult ovum (egg) to be captured by the fallopian tube layer (the channel where eggs and sperm meet, called ovulation). The fallopian tube is a pair of small tubes located right and left of the ovary. It is approximately 10 cm long, and extends from the top of the uterus and is connected to the ovaries on both sides.¹¹

The ovaries produce the hormones progesterone and estrogen, which have an effect on the endometrium, causing the endometrium to grow and twist. Estrogen has several benefits, it can stimulate the growth of milk ducts in the breast, so that the breasts enlarge. It can also stimulate the growth of the Fallopian tubes, uterine and vaginal cavities, so that they are enlarged. In the vagina, estrogen can also cause a build-up of fat in the female hip area. When estrogen levels peak, this hormone will give feedback to the hypothalamus. The number of FSH triggers released by the hypothalamus is reduced. But instead the hypothalamus secretes another substance called the LH trigger factor, which then affects the pituitary gland to secrete LH (Luteinizing Hormonal) hormone, so called because it stimulates one of the follicles to burst and release the egg which is stored in it.¹²

Follicles release the hormone estrogen which makes the lining of the uterus can receive eggs from the ovary (ovulation). The presence of ovulation can be seen by assessing the presence of cervical sap (the fluid that is in the lowest part of the uterus that is silendris). When ovulation occurs a red corpusrubrum is formed which will turn into a yellow corpus luteum. The corpusluteum produces progesterone which affects the growth of the endometrium (lining of the uterus, where the baby) has proliferated (thickened by the lining of the blood) and causes the glands to bend. Progesterone is another main sex hormone of a woman, in addition to estrogen. The properties vary. The main effects of the hormone progesterone are relaxing the smooth muscles, increasing the production of fatty substances in the skin, and increasing body temperature. It is normal for a woman's body temperature to rise to 37.4° C in the second half of her menstrual cycle. The most important effect of progesterone is the uterus. Progesterone thickens the inner lining of the uterus, and stimulates the glands to release fertilizing fluid for the fertilized egg. Thus, the fertilized egg will be maintained while trying to strengthen its position in the uterine wall.¹³

¹⁰ Derek Liwelly, *Panduan Terlengkap Tentang Kesehatan dan Kandungan*, (Bandung: Publishing, 2009), p. 27.

¹¹ Wildan Yatim, *Reproduksi dan Embriologi*...,p. 68.

¹² Hanifa Wiknjosastro, *Ilmu Kebidanan* ...,p. 47.

¹³ Derek Liwelly, *Penduan Terlengkap Tentang Kesehatan* ...,pp. 29-30.

At the time of ovulation the egg is carried to the uterus through the fallopian tube where this is where implantation will occur (fertilization). There are two possibilities that will occur in the fallopian tube, fertilized and not fertilized. If fertilized the egg will be carried to the uterus and embedded in the lining of the uterus to fertilize itself. However, when it is not fertilized for 24 hours after exiting the ovary, the corpus luteum degrades (decreases) and causes estrogen and progesterone levels to decrease, this decrease will have an effect on the arteries (blood vessels) that winding in the endometrium, after which release of the endometrium called menstruation. Menstrual phase is also caused by the disappearance or decrease in progesterone levels and increased estrogen.

b. Puerperium Blood (Postpartum)

Puerperium or puerperal period is the period since a mother gave birth. This means the period in which blood comes out during childbirth until the 40th day. Puerperium or puerperium begins after parturition is complete and ends after about six (6) weeks. However, all genetic tools recovered just like before pregnancy in 3 months. In the puerperium, internal genitalia and external genitalia will gradually recover as they were before pregnancy. Changes in these genetic tools as a whole are called involution in addition to involution, there are other important changes, namely hemokonsentrasi and lactation, the latter due to the influence of lactogenichormone from the pituitary gland on the mammary glands.

After the fetus is born the fundus is approximately as high as the center; after the placenta comes out, the height of the fundus is less than 2 fingers below the center. The uterus resembles a flat advocate of approximately 15 cm long, 12 cm wide and 10 cm thick. The uterine wall itself is approximately 5 cm, whereas the mark on placental implantation is thinner than other parts. On the 35th day of the uterine postpartum approximately 7 cm above the symphysis or half the central symphysis, after 12 days the uterus can be more or less palpated above the symphysis. The former portion of the placental implantation is a rough and protruding wound into the cavity, immediately after delivery. The protrusion, with a diameter of approximately 7.5 cm, is often mistaken for a portion of the placenta that is left behind. After 2 weeks the diameter became 3.5 cm and at 6 weeks it reached 2.4 mm.¹⁴

The uterus weighs about 1000 grams. One week postpartum uterus will be approximately 500 grams, two weeks postpartum to 300 grams, and after 6 weeks postpartum uterus to 40-60 grams (normal uterine weight approximately 30 grams). These changes are closely related to changes in myometrium. In the myometrium there are changes that are proteolysis. The results of this process are channeled through lymph vessels.

The muscles of the uterus contract postpartum immediately. The blood vessels between the woven muscles of the uterus will be pinched. This process will stop bleeding after the placenta is born. The changes that occur in the cervix are immediately postpartum cervical shape rather open like a funnel. This form is caused by the corpusuteri which can contract, so as if at the border between the corpus and the cervix a ring is formed. The color of the cervix itself is blackish red because it is full of blood vessels. After the fetus is born, the examiner's hand can still be inserted into the cavity. After two hours, only 23 fingers can be inserted, and after one week, only one finger can be inserted into the cavity.¹⁵

The changes that occur in the endometrium are the emergence of thrombosis,

¹⁴ Hanifa, *Puerperium Normal dan Penanganannya*, (Jakarta: Yayasan Bina Pustaka, 2008), pp. 237-239.

¹⁵ Hanifa, *Puerperium Normal dan Penanganannya* ..., p. 239.

degeneration, and necrosis at the site of implantation of the placenta. On the first day the endometrium, which is about 2-3 mm thick, has a rough surface due to the release of the fetal membrane. After three days, the surface of the endometrium begins to flatten due to the release of cells from degenerated parts. However, there is no abdominal tissue formation at the former site of placental implantation.

III. Discussion

Menstrual boundaries between one woman and another woman have differences. This difference arises because their body conditions are different too, if healthy women with high levels of fertility, the habit of bleeding a bit longer compared to women who are sickly, but the reverse event also exists. It is feared that if the menstrual period is longer than the period that has become a standard shar'i because it will complicate women because they must fulfill the obligations that have been declared to them even in a bloody state. The situation requires that every woman knows the limits of menstruation before fulfilling their obligations so as to avoid mistakes and mistakes.

1) Sayid Al-Bakri bin Sayid Muhammad Syatha in his book *I`anatal-Thalibin* mentions that: (قوله وأقله) أي الحيض قوله يوم وليلة أي قدرها مع اتصال الحيض وهو أربع وعشرون ساعة والمراد بالاتصال أن يكون نحوقطنه بحيث لو أدخل تلوث وإن لم يخرج الدم إلى ما يجب غسله في الاستنجاء (قوله وأكثره) أي الحيض. قوله عشر يوماً أي بلياليها وإن لم يتصل لكن بشرط أن تكون أوقات الدماء مجموعها أربع وعشرون ساعة فإن لم يبلغ مجموعها ما ذكر كان دم فساد وهو مع نقاء تخلله حيض لأنه حيئد يشبه الفترة بين دفعات الدم فيسحب عليه حكم الحيض. وهذا القول يسمى قول السحب وهو المعتمد ومقابله النقاء طهر يسمى قول اللقط والتلتفيق على هذا القول تصلي وتصوم في وقت النقا¹⁶

"And at least the menstrual period is a day and night. Calculation of the day and night by looking at the blood that comes out ittishal (continued) for 24 hours. What is said with ittishal is that if a piece of cotton is inserted then some of the cotton will be dirty even if the blood does not come out to the place that must be washed when stepped on. During the menstrual period, which is 15 days and nights even though the blood does not come out in a ittishal (continued), but with the condition that the menstrual discharge time for 15 days if there is counted 24 hours. So if the blood does not come up to 24 hours as stipulated in the provisions, then the blood is blood of fasids. And the blood of the fasid and its clean period were interrupted by menstruation, because it was similar to the holy period between the blood coming out. Therefore the blood is connected to menstrual blood. This opinion is called the sahab opinion, here it is the mu`tamad opinion, contrary to this opinion which is connected to the holy period called this opinion with the opinion of Lagith and Talfiq. Adhering to this opinion, it is compulsory for women to pray and fast during this clean time".

Talking about menstrual bleeding is a problem that is difficult to understand and needs a detailed and comprehensive assessment, because the menstrual bleeding that the author knows is diverse, some are normal (according to a predetermined period) and some are not. Women who experience menstruation also have different conditions, including; women who have just experienced menstruation and women who have experienced it, who can distinguish the nature of blood and those who do not, women who remember the time and time, and vice versa.

If blood comes out normally, that means no less than a day and one night and does not exceed 15 days and 15 nights, then the conditions are as below.

a. According to Jalaluddin al-Mahalli in his book *Kanzal-Raghibin 'ala Syrian Minhaj al-Thalibin*

¹⁶ Sayid Al-Bakri bin Sayid Muhammad Syatha, *I`anah al-Thalibin*, Juz. I, (Semarang: Toha Putra, tt.), p. 72.

(فصل) إذا (رأت) دما (لسن الحيض أقله) فأكثر (ولم يجاوزه (فكله حيض) أسود كان أو أحمر أو أشقر مبتدأة كانت أو معتادة تغيرت عادتها أو لا إلا أن يكون عليها بقية طهر كأن رأت ثلاثة أيام دما ثم اثنى عشر نقاء ثم ثلاثة أيام دما ثم انقطع ، فالثلاثة الأخيرة دم فساد لا حيض ذكر ذلك في شرح المذهب مفرقا (والصفرة والكدرة) أي كل منهما (حيض في الأصل) مطلقا لأنه الأصل فيما تراه المرأة في زمن الإمكان ، والثاني لا لأنه ليس على لون الدم المعتاد إلا في أيام العادة فهو فيها حيض اتفاقا ، وقيل : يشترط في كونه حيضا في غيرها تقدم دم قوي من سواد أو حمرة عليه . وقيل : وتأخره عنه وعلى هذين يكفي أي قدر من القويقيل : لا بد من يوم وليلة . هذا ما في الروضة وأصلها¹⁷

"If during menstruation, a woman sees blood in the tempo of at least menstruation (that is, one day and night) or more as long as it does not exceed the tempo during the menstrual period (15 days), then the blood is called menstrual blood. Both the color of the blood is black, red or pink. And the woman is both a mubtadiyah (the first person to experience menstruation), and mu'taddah (women who have menstruated), and the custom is either changed or not, unless the woman is crossed with the holy period, such as the first woman menstruating for 3 days Then, for 13 days the woman experienced a clean period, and then the blood came out again for three or three days, after that it was not after that blood came out again. Then the last 3 days were calculated to the blood of the fascus not menstrual blood. This problem has been mentioned by Imam Nawawi in the muhazabah shari'ah there which is mentioned differently from here (Mahalli). Yellow and brown blood is also classified as menstruation in absolute strong opinion, because the yellow and brown color is the origin of color during menstruation. In the second opinion is not menstruation, because the color is not the color of blood except the color of blood that comes out on days of menstrual habits. It means that it is classified as menstrual blood. Some say that "the condition for the condition of the blood is menstruation in another surah, namely the strong blood, black and red, from the weak. There are also opinions that say strong blood comes out last from weak ones. Stick to this opinion blood level is not determined. But there are opinions that say the blood level that comes out should be in one day and night like it decomposes in the book of Raudhahwa Ashliha".

b. According to Sulaiman bin Muhammad in *Hasyiah Bujairimi `alal Khatib* book.

ولو اطردت عادة امرأة بأن تحيض أقل من يوم وليلة أو أكثر من خمسة عشر يوما لم يتبع ذلك علاؤص ، لأن بحث الأولين أتم

، واحتمال عروض دم فساد للمرأة أقرب من خرق العادة المستقرة وتسمى المجاوزة للخمسة عشر بالمستحاشية¹⁸

"And if it comes to women 's customs, which is to be in shrine less than a day or more than 15 days, then this problem is not the same in terms of strong opinion, Because the discussion of Imam Shaf'i and the people thereafter are more perfect. If a person who remains traditional, one time out of menstruation by violating the habit, then the blood is more likely to blood fasid. And named after more than 15 days to mustahadhab".

c. According to Zakaria bin Muhammad al-Anshari in *Fath al-Wahab* book.

فصل إذا رأت ولو حاملا لا مع طلق دما ولو أصفر أو أكدر لزمن حيض قدره يوما وليلة فأكثر (ولم يعبر) أي يجاوز (أكثره فهو

مع نقاء تخلله حيض) مبتدأة كانت أو معتادة . وخرج بزمن الحيض مالو بقي عليها بقية طهر كأن رأت ثلاثة أيام دما ثم اثنى عشر

نقاء ثم ثلاثة دما ثم انقطع فالثلاثة الأخيرة دم فساد لا حيض¹⁹

"If a woman sees blood coming out during menstruation even though she is pregnant again it is not in a state of miscarriage, and even if the color of blood is yellow or brown, menstruation is a day and a night and more. Blood that does not exceed the most menstrual period and is cleared by a clean period of blood, then the blood that comes out is menstrual blood, be it mubtadi`ah or mu'taddah. Excluding menstruation period that is if the period of

¹⁷ Jalaluddin al-Mahalli, Kanz al-Raghabin`ala Syarah Minhaj al-Thalibin ..., pp. 102-103.

¹⁸ Sulaiman bin Muhammad, Hasyiah Bujairimi`alal Khatib ..., p.509.

¹⁹ Zakaria bin Muhammad al-Anshari, Fath al-Wahab ..., pp. 51-52.

bleeding in the holy period. Like someone sees blood coming out for 3 days, then 12 days niqak (clean from blood), then comes out 3 more days and after that stops. Then the last 3 days is blood fasid, not menstrual blood".

From the description above it can be seen that if blood is bleeding normally (according to menstrual period standards), then the blood that comes out at that time is menstrual blood, although the nature of blood and the state of women with different hives, except the woman bleeds after interrupted by a holy period, such as first a woman menstruating for 3 days, then for 13 days she experienced a clean period, then blood came out again for three 3 days, after which the blood did not come out again. Then the last 3 days were calculated to the blood of the fascus not menstrual blood.

However, if menstrual blood comes out abnormally (not according to the benchmark menstrual period), if it is less than 1 day 1 night (24 hours), then the blood is fasid blood (not menstrual blood). And if more than 15 days 15 nights, then this is classified into several groups including *Mumtadiyahmumayyizah*, *Mubtadiyahghairumumayyizah*, *Mu`taddahmumayyizah*, and *Mu`taddahghairumumayyizah* and *Mutahayirah*.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the data description and analysis that has been described and explained, it can be concluded that in the *Syafi'iyyah Fiqh* there are several types of blood coming out of one of the female reproductive organs (wombs), there are menstrual blood, puerperal blood, and *istihadah* blood. Menstrual blood is blood that comes out of a woman's uterus under normal circumstances, healthy, at a certain time, not because of injury, illness or childbirth. The minimum limit is one day one night, the maximum is 15 days, normal menstruation women are 6-7 days. *Istihadah* blood is blood that comes out and continues to flow outside the menstrual period and the puerperium. Puerperal blood is blood that comes out of the uterus due to childbirth, both during labor and after delivery, not before. Whereas in medical science only known two types of women's blood, there are: menstrual blood and puerperium blood. Menstrual blood is blood that comes out of a woman's uterus due to the absence of fertilization or the absence of ovum cells and spermatozoa cells. In other words, menstruation is a process of cleaning the uterus against blood vessels, glands and cells that are not used because there is no conception or pregnancy. Puerperium blood is blood that comes out after parturition is complete and ends after about six (6) weeks.

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