

## Birth

Ref: *Sefer Kedushah, Hilchot Issurei Biah, Chapters 7 and 10*

Blood of birth pangs, and birth.

Period is from **14 days before birth** or less

When a woman goes into labour and blood results, this is called blood of birth pangs.

- If this blood occurs in days of *nidah* it is *nidah* bleeding and she's impure
- If it occurs in days of *zivah*, she is *pure*.

(These days women are stricter)

- If this occurs more than 14 days before birth the bleeding is blood of *zivah*.

Impurity *without* bleeding at birth or miscarriage.

Every woman who gives birth is impure the same as a *nidah*, even if there was no *uterine bleeding*, and even if child was still-born, or miscarried.

Form of foetus can only be regarded as complete after **40 days**.

I.e. if less than 40 days old, the form of the foetus will not be recognisable and woman will not be regarded as impure from 'birth'.

Birth from caesarean section does not render mother impure because of birth. (but she is also not granted the 'days of purity'.)

Definition of birth is when the greater part of body has emerged. (Head alone would also be regarded as greater part of body.)

 *Derabanan* – If hand emerges and then retracts, this is regarded as birth.

If a woman miscarries a foetus which cannot be recognised as human, or if it is less than **40 days** old,

- If there was accompanying bleeding, woman is either *nidah* or *zivah* (depending on her personal cycle)
- If there was no bleeding, she is pure

If a placenta emerges, it must be ascertained if the placenta is connected to the birth or perhaps another foetus.