

דף יומי הלכה שבת קכט

A woman is considered to have gone into labor, and attains the status of a חולה שיש בה סכנה from the time she either sits on the bed or stool on which she will give birth, when she starts bleeding, or when she is unable to walk by herself.

The first three days after birth, even if the mother said she does not need שבת desecrated on her behalf, we do not listen to her. From three until seven days, if she says she does not need שבת desecrated on her behalf, we listen to her. From seven until thirty days, she is considered as a חולה שאין בה סכנה and therefore שבת is not desecrated on her behalf (unless she becomes ill, in which case her status changes), although she is exempt from fasting (with the exception of יום כיפור).

While we are not מחלל שבת for a חולה שאין בה סכנה, a non-Jew may be told to procure medicine, even if an איסור דאורייתא will be performed (for example, to grind medicine).

We may make a fire on שבת (or heat up an oven) for a woman who is chilled, the first thirty days after birth, or for someone who has just had blood drawn.

A person should rest immediately after giving blood, and he should not give blood too often, or after he turns fifty. A person should not eat while standing or walking.

A person may not give blood on ערב יום טוב. This is due to the fact that on ערב שבועות there is a שד called טבוח who awaits to

see if כלל ישראל will accept the תורה and if not, this שד will be unleashed. Since this is a dangerous time, חז"ל decreed that one should not give blood, and as an extra precaution, forbade giving blood on every יום טוב (this הלכה also has an amazing implication, namely, that we reaccept the תורה every שבועות).

We may do whatever is necessary for a newborn child on שבת (heating up water for him, cutting his umbilical cord etc.).

End of פרק מפנין