

**Sri Satya Sai Murlidhar Ayurvedic College & Hospital**  
**Moga (Punjab) -142001**  
**MADANPHALA**

**Botanical Name** - *Randiadumetorum* Lamk.

Randia - In memory of Issac Rand, Botanist from London.  
dumetorum of thorny bushes, of hedges.

**Family** -Rubiaceae

Kula - Manjisthā kula

**Regional Names**

English - Emetic Nut

Hindi - Mainphal

Kannada – Maggarekayi

Malayalam - Mangakai

Marathi – Gelaphal

**Gaṇavargīkaraṇa (Classical categorization)**

Caraka: Asthāpanopagavarga, Anuvāsanopagavarga

Suśruta: Aragwadhādigaṇa, Muṣkakādigaṇa

Bha.Pr.Ni: Harītakṛyādivarga

**Habitat:**

Madanaphala plant grows throughout out India but very common in hilly regions.

**Varieties**

Ka. Dev. Ni.

1. Madanaphala

2. Pinditaka

Ra. Ni. -

1. Madana

2. Varaha



## **Morphology-**



A large shrub or small tree armed with strong straight nearly opposite decussate spines 1 to 3 cm long, coming off from above the branchlets.



Branches are horizontal, rigid, many of the lateral ones suppressed and very short.



Leaves - Opposite but looks like fascicled on the



suppressed branches, 3 to 5 cm long and 2 to 3 cm wide, obovate, obtuse, wrinkled, shining above, base is cuneate, main nerves are 6-10 pairs, petiole very small and 1 mm to 3 mm long, densely pubescent.



Inflorescence - Solitary and terminal or axillary or leaf opposed cymes.



Flowers - White or yellowish, stamens are five and ovary is two celled.



Fruits - Berry, globose, ovoid or ellipsoid, two celled, many seeded. u



Seeds - Often immersed in pulp & angled.



**Part used** - Phala (Fruit) & Beeja (Seed)



## **Phytoconstituents -**



Fruits yielded saponins, ursosaponin, essential oil, 6 saponins named as dumetoronin A, B, C, D, E & F. randialic acid-A & Randialic acid-B, Pulp contains citric acid, tartaric acid, tannis, pectin and mucilage.



## **Rasadipanchaka -**



Rasa: Tikta, Madhura, Katu & Kaşaya

Guna: Laghu, Ruksa



Vipāka: Katu

Virya: Usna



Prabhāva: Vamaka



## **Doşakarma (Action on Doşa)**



Kaphavātaśāmaka (Ra.Ni.) & Pittanissāraka.



Vātaśāmaka due to its Uşnavīrya & Kaphaśāmaka because of its Uşnavīrya, Katuvipāka and Tikta rasa.



Pittasāraka-Expells Pittadoṣa also.



## **Karma (Action)**



Madana - Vamaka, Lekhana, Vidradhihara, Vranahara, Kuşthaghna, Jwarahara, Sophahara.



Varaha-Chardana, Pakwāşaya Sodhaka, Amāşaya-śodhaka.





## **Agrya Karma**



मदनफलं वमनास्थापनानुवासनोपयोगिनाम्। (च.सू. 25/40)



Madanaphala (Randiadumetorum) suitable for Vamana Karma (Emesis). Asthaapana (Enema with decoction) & Anuvaasana (Enema with Oil).



### **Pharmacological Actions**



Emetic, Diaphoretic, Antispasmodic, Antiinflammatory, Antibacterial, Antifungal, Antiviral.



### **Rogagnata (Therapeutic indications)**



Kustha, Śwāsa, Jwara, Šoṭha, Anaha, Gulma, Pratiśyāya, Vidradhi, Vrana and many diseases where Vamana karma is indicated.



Note - Madanaphala is considered as best drug to induce emesis.



### **Amayikaprayoga (Therapeutic administration)**



1. Vamanartha (To induce emesis)



Madana (Randiadumetorum) is the best drug for inducing emesis, as it is very safe to use for emesis, because it does not cause any complications.



2. Jwara (Fever)



Madana (Randiadumetorum) mixed with Pippali (Piper longum) or Indrayava (Seeds of Holarrhena antidysenterica) or Madhuka (Glycyrrhiza glabra) if administered with hot water will induce vomiting there by alleviate fever.



3. Pārśvaśūla (Pain in flanks)



Madana kalka (Paste of Randiadumetorum) prepared from sour gruel if applied over naval will relieve all kinds of pain including pain in flanks.



### **Matra (Dosage)**



Cikitsarta- 500 mg to 2 g



Vamanartha (to induce vomiting)- 3 to 6 g



### **Yoga (Formulations)**



Madanādilepa



Charakācārya has mentioned 133 Yogas of Madanaphala for Vamana karma in Kalpasthana 1st chapter named Madanaphalakalpādhyāya.

