

Drug Review On Madanphala**Dr.Snehal Anil Tijare**

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Abstract-

Vaman is best shodhan karma that removes prakupit Doshas by including Emesis. Vaman Karma is a process of Bio-purification of body. Acharya Charak classified existing plants into Dhashmani. He described fifty Dhashemani Kashaya & Madanphala is one of the drug which is included in Ashapnopa & Anuvasanopa Mahakashaya. This means that Madanphala is best drug to be carried out Vaman Karma. As well as various Nighantushave mentioned that the drug Madanphala is having Madana & Vamaka property in it.

Key Words- Madanphala, Review of the drug-Vaman karma.

Introduction-

The purpose of Ayurveda is maintaining the health & healthy person & curing the ailment of ailing. For the maintenance of swastha & Cure the disease. Ayurveda explained 3 sutras. First is Hetu, means predisposing factor of formation of disease. Second is 'Ling' i.e. sign and symptoms of disease. And third is 'Aushadhi' i.e. Medicine which is very important sutra of Ayurveda for curing the disease. There were lots of Ayurvedic dravyas described by Acharya Charak in Charak Samhita. Acharya Charak was the first person who is classified existing plant into pharmacological categories & gave them name as Dhashemani. Acharya Charakaslo gave the knowledge of Agrya Dravyas which is very important for treating particular disease with particular Dravyas & Madanphala is one of the Agrya Dravya to be carried out Vaman Karma as well as Vaman Aasthanbasti- Anuvasan Karma. It is one of the best Vamak Dravya & termed as Anapayitwa i.e. it carries good VamanKriya without hazard effect during Vaman.

Drug Review-

- Acharya Charak described Madanphala in Agrya Dravya. Madanphala is best drug for Vaman-Aasthan Basti, Anuvasan Basti, Phalini Dravya.
- Acharya Sushruta mention it in Aaragvadhadi Gana Urdhvabhagahar Dravya & best Vaman Dravya.
- Acharya Vagbhata mention Madanphala as best drug for Vaman-Aasthan Basti, Anuvasanbasti & also Vaman Dravya.
- In Asthtang Hridaya Acharya Vagbhata mention Madanphala is Shodhanadi Sangraha Gana. In VamanDravya & Niruhan Dravya.

Nighantu Kala-

No.	Nighantu	Gana/Varga
1.	Sushruta Nighantu	Aaragvadhadi Gana
2.	Asthanga Nighantu	Aaragvadhadi Gana
3.	Dhanvantari Nighantu	Guduchyadi Gana
4.	Shardas Nighantu	Tikta Dravya Skanda
5.	Shodhal Nighantu	Guduchyadi Gana
6.	Madanpal Nighantu	Abhayadi Varga
7.	Raj Nighantu	Shalmalyadi Varga
8.	Kaiyadeva Nighantu	Aushadi Varga
9.	Bhavprakash Nighantu	Haritkyadi Varga

10	Shaligram Nighantu	Ashta Varga
11.	Priya Nighantu	Haritkyadi Varga
12	Nighantu Aadarsha	Manjisthadi Varga
13.	Abhinava Nighantu	Haritkyadi Varga

Habitat-

Madanphala (*Randiaspinosa* Poir.) is found in all over India upto 4000 ft. altitude especially in sub-tropical Himalaya from Jammu to Sikkim. It is seen in Gujart, Tamilnadu forest of Deharadun, Khasik Range, Orissa, Bengal, Bihar, South Maharashtra, Silhar, Chattagaon, South India & dry forest of India.

Collection-

The best season for collection of fruit Greeshma & Vasanta Ritu.

Sanskrit Name-

- Madan.
- Vamana- It produces vomiting, it is use in process of emesis.
- Phala- It is the best in fruit or its useful part is fruit which is used for medicinal purpose.
- Kaphavardhana- It increases kapha&vardhan means it removes kaoha by chhedan karma.
- Karhat
- Gaal
- Golphal
- Ghantal
- Pinditak
- Bastirodhan
- Maruvaka
- Vishpushpaka
- Vishanashka
- Shalyaka

Botanical Aspects Of Madanphala

Some Synonyms of ***Randiaspinosa*(Poir.)** are as follow:

- *Catunaregamspinosa* (Thunb.),
- *Xeromorphisspinose* (Thunb.),
- *Randiadumetorum* (Poir.),
- *Randialongispina* (Wight & Arn.),
- *Randialongispina* (Wight & Arn., non Blume).
- *Gardenia spinose* (Thunb.)

Classification Of Madanphala-

Kingdom :	Plantae
Sub Kingdom :	Tracheobionata
Division :	Spermatophyta
Sub-division :	Magnoliophyta (Angiospermae)
Class :	Magnoliopsida (Dicotyledonae)
Sub-class :	Asteridae
Order :	Rubiales
Family :	Rubiaceae
Genus :	Randia
Species :	spinosa

Randia – In memory of Issac Rand English botanist

Spinosa - from Italian, feminine form of thorny.

Vernacular Names Of Madanphala

Though a drug is very well known today by its scientific name, but still the knowledge of local name of a particular plant in a particular place is very important to achieve any drug from any region. The vernacular names of Madanphala as follows:

Sanskrit	Madanphala, Madan, Phala.
English	Common Emetic Nut
Hindi	Mainphal
Urdu	Mainphal
Marathi	Gelphala, Ghela, Mindhae, Wagatta,
Gujarati	Mindhhal
Assam	Gurol, Behmona, mon.
Bengali	Mainphal
Kannada	Kare, Banegara, Mangari, Mangarike
Telugu	Mraga, Manga, Manda
Tamil	Merukkallankay, Mud-karai
Arabic	Jauzulaki, Juzulkosul.
Bengali	Mainphal
Malayalam	Kara
Punjabi	Arara
Lepcha	Panji, Rung-Gong-Zhu
Oriya	Patova
Santhal	Loto, Boibindi

Synonyms Of Madanphala

Sr No.	Synonyms	A. N.	D. N.	S. N.	M. N.	K. N.	B. N.	R. N.	Sh. N.	P. N.	Sr. N.	Shr N.	H. N.
1	Madan	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	Shalyaka	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	Ratha	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+
4	Pindee	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
5	Pindeetak	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
6	Karahat	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
7	Marukavash	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
8	Chardan	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-
9	Vishapushapak	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-
10	Phala	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
11	Galav	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
12	Tagar	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Shwasan	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
14	Snehpindatak	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Gol	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Kaidarya	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
17	Vaman	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Dharaphal	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
19	Tarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
20	Rahu	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
21	Kantal	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
22	Vishmushti	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
23	Ghantal	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
24	Madan	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Harsh	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
26	Ghantakhya	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
27	Bastirodhan	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-

28	Granthiphalo	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
29	Golphal	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-

TYPES OF Madanphala:

Grantha	Types
Kaiydeva Nighantu	1.Madanphala 2. Shwetpindeetak 3. Krushnapindeetak(Mahapindeetak) 4.Snehapindeetak(Sukshmapindeetak)
Raj Nighantu	1. Madanphala 2. Varahaphala 3. Snigdhapindeetak.

MORHOLOGY-

- **Habit** – A deciduous, thorny shrub or a small tree upto 9 metre in height and 90 cm in girth. Spines arise from leaf axil and are straight. Branchlets have soft hair on them.
- **Bark** - Dark brown or grey , and surface is rough.
- **Leaves** -Leaves are 4.5-8 x 1.6-3.5 cm obovate, apex obtuse, base cuneate, hairy along nerves and nerve-axils beneath, petiole 1-2 cm long, Leaves are oppositely arranged on horizontal branches.
- **Flowers** - Flowers white, turning pale yellow; Flowers solitary or paired at the ends of arrested branchlets; stalks 5 mm long, smooth, often with small intermediate teeth in between. flower-tube 1-1.2 cm long, narrow, petals 5, spreading, 1 cm long. Filaments are short, anthers 2-celled. Calyx-Companulate, strigose, 0.2 – 0.3 inch long. Corolla- Lobes spreading, 0.5 – 0.75 inch long. Androecium- 5 stamen, inserted on corolla tube epipetalous with stout filament. Gynecium-Bicaepillacysyncaepous inferior bilocular.
- **Fruits** – The fruit is a berry developed from an inferior ovary and is about 2-3cm, long and 2.5cm broad.It is more or less globose with one end slightly depressed and other end slightly raised. At depressed end -scar for pedical. At raised end – remain scar of calyax. The fresh fruit is pale green in color and obscurely longitudinally ribbed. The surface is smooth and on breaking two masses of closely adherent seeds which are in two loculi . On drying ,the fruits become brown in color having prominent longitudinal ridge, surface is irregularly wrinkled, if cut longitudinally shows two loculi with axial placenta. Each loculus contains many seeds embedded in gelatinous pulp.
- **Seeds** – Seeds are alubminous. 4-5 mm in lenth and 2.5-3 in breath. They are flattend ovoid and light brown in color. Gummy material is seen adhering to external surface. The seeds are very hard and difficult to break .seeds are odourless and tasteless.

Properties-

RASA	DN	SN	MN	KN	BN	RN	ShN	NA	PN	MaN
Tikta	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Katu	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-
Madhur	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+
GUNA	DN	SN	MN	KN	BN	RN	ShN	NA	PN	MaN
Laghu	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+
Ruksha	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+
Lekhan	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+
VEERYA	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Ushna										
PRABHAVA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Vamak										

Panchabhautika Constitution Of Madanphala-

RASPANCHAKA	PANCHABHAUTIKA CONSTITUTION
RASA Tikta Katu Madhura	Akash+ Vayu Agni+ Vayu Pruthvi+ Jala
GUNA Laghu Ruksha Ushna	Vayu+ Agni+ Aakash Vayu + Agni Agni
VEERYA Ushna	Agni
VIPAKA Katu	Agni+Vayu

Doshagnata Of Madanphala-

DOSHAGHNATA	DN	SN	MN	KN	BN	RN	ShN	NA	MaN
Vataghna	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-
Kaphaghna	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Karma Of Madanphala-

KARMA	DN	SN	MN	KN	BN	RN	ShN	PN
Vamankar	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Shelmajwarhar	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pratishyayhar	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+
Vranapaha	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	
Gulmhar	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+
Vidradheehar	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+
Shophahar	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Twagdoshnashak	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
Vishanashak	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
Kushthanashak	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
Medanashak	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
PakvaamashayShuddhikar	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aanahanashak	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-
Kaphahar	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Vrananatak	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Arshahar	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Jwarhar	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-
Bastishodhak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+

Useful Part-

Madanphalas useful part is fruit.

Matra-

1. For Vaman- 3-6 gms
2. For other use- 1-2 gms

Therapeutic Uses Of Madanphala (*Randiaspinosa*.)

- Vranapaha,
- Shleshmajwar,
- Pratishyay,
- Gulm,
- Vidradhi,
- Shoph,
- Kushta,
- Shosh,
- Aanaha, etc.

Vishesh Yoga-

- Madanphalsangraha
- Madanphalswarasyoga
- Madanphalvarti
- Madanphalaavleha
- Madanphal yoga
- MadanphalaTaila
- Madanphalpup
- Madanphalutkarika

Chemical Constitution Of Madanphala (*Randiaspinosa*.)**Root Bark-**

Root bark of *Randiaspinosa* contains triterpene, -1- keto-3- hydroxyoleanane.

Bark-

Bark of *Randiaspinosa* contains d-mannitol, saponins, coumarin glycosides, scopoletin, randialic acid A and randialic acid B

Leaf-

Leaves contain an iridoid-10-methylxoside. An iridoid glycoside from leaves of *Randiaspinosa*.

Fruit-

Ripe fruit contains glycosides, randioside A, triterpenoid glycosides and randianin, six saponins dumetoronins A to F. Saponins named asdumentoronin from fruit pulp of *Randiaspinosa* Dumetoronin A, B, C, D, E and F etc. A hemolytic triterpenoid saponins that is Randianin, from fruit of *Randiaspinosa*.

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ABBREVIATIONS-

Samhitaadigranthas-

CS – Charaka Samhita

SS – Sushruta Samhita

AS – Ashtanga Samhita

AH – Ashtanga Hridayam

Nighantu Granthas-

SN Sushrut Nighantu

AN Ashtanga Nighantu

DN Dhanvantari Nighantu

ShrNShadaras Nighantu

SN Shodhal Nighantu

HN Hridayadeepak Nighantu

PN Priya Nighantu

MN Madanpala Nighantu

RN Raj Nighantu

SN Saraswati Nighantu

KN Kaiyadeva Nighantu

BN Bhavaprakash Nighantu

ShN Shaligram Nighantu

PN Priya Nighantu

NR Nighantu Ratnakara

NA Nighantu Aadarsh

MN Mahaushadh Nighantu

