Volume 3, Number 2, 2026
Pages 78-156
Bioscience Insights
ISSN: 3080-3489 (Print)
ISSN: 3080-3497 (Online)
BiosciInsights.com

MEDICINAL PLANTS USED IN TRADITIONAL HEALTHCARE FOR NEPHROLITHIASIS IN KHUZDAR DISTRICT, BALOCHISTAN, PAKISTAN: AN ETHNOMEDICINAL STUDY

Shaheena Parveen[1], Tahira Bibi[*2], Shazia Irfan[3], Nelofer Jamil[4], Rehan Kausar[5], Hina Ali Ahmed[6], Farah Naz Channa[7]

*[1,*2,3,7]Department of Botany, Sardar Bahadur Khan Women's University, Quetta*
[4]Department of Environmental Sciences, Sardar Bahadur Khan Women's University, Quetta
[5]Department of Statistics, Sardar Bahadur Khan Women's University Quetta
[6]Department of Zoology, Sardar Bahadur Khan Women's University, Quetta, Pakistan
[6]Department of Biotechnology, Sardar Bahadur Khan Women's University, Quetta, Pakistan

[1]shaheenabaloch58@gmail.com, [*2]tahira_botany@yahoo.com, [3]irfanshazia16@gmail.com, [4]nelofer.sbkwu@gmail.com, [5]rehan.kausar@sbkwu.edu.pk/ rhnkausar272@gmail.com, [6]hina29_zoo@yahoo.com , [7]farah.naz@sbkwu.edu.pk

Article History

Received:	May 15, 2026
Revised:	June 27, 2026
Accepted:	August 12, 2026
Available Online:	August 31, 2026

Keywords:
Ethnobotany, Medicinal plants, Kidney stones, Khuzdar.

Abstract

The aim of this present study was to investigate the use of medicinal plants for the treatment of Nephrolithiasis ailment in the Khuzdar district province of Balochistan, Pakistan. The ethnobotanical data were collected through free listing, structure and semi- structure using open ended questionnaires with different age groups. Results were analyzed by quantitative indices of use value citation (UVC) and diseases consensus index (DCI). A total of 200 informants, 109 women and 91 men of different age groups were interviewed. A total of 52 plants species belonging to 51 genera distributed in 33 families were reported. The Apiaceae and Zygophyllaceae were most frequently represented families, from which the herbs were most common life form. The decoction remedies were mostly represented in the treatment of nephrolithiasis disease (26% percent) as administration order. The maximum UVC and DCI were reported for Tribuhus terrestrisL. (UVC, 0.22 and DCI, 0.19). It is concluded that, this study did not provides previously reported data on the use of medicinal plants for the treatment of

nephrolithiasis infection in people of Khuzdar. The twelve species such Brassica rapa L., Cinnamomum zeylanicum, Embeliaribes Burm., Eruca sativa Mill, Ferula assafoetida L., Gentianodes olivieri (Griseb) Omer, Ali and Qaiser, Morus alba L., Nicotiana tabacum (L.)., Polyanthus stuberosa L., Teucrium stocksianum Boiss, Triticum aestivum L., Zygophyllum eurypterum Boiss & Buhse were reported here for the cure of nephrolithiasis diseases first time. Further pharmacological, phytochemical, and toxicity studies are required in order to evaluate the efficacy and safety of these newly reported nephrolithiasis ailments. These plants may deliver a source of new drugs lead for nephrolithiasis, which are urgently required for drugs.

Introduction

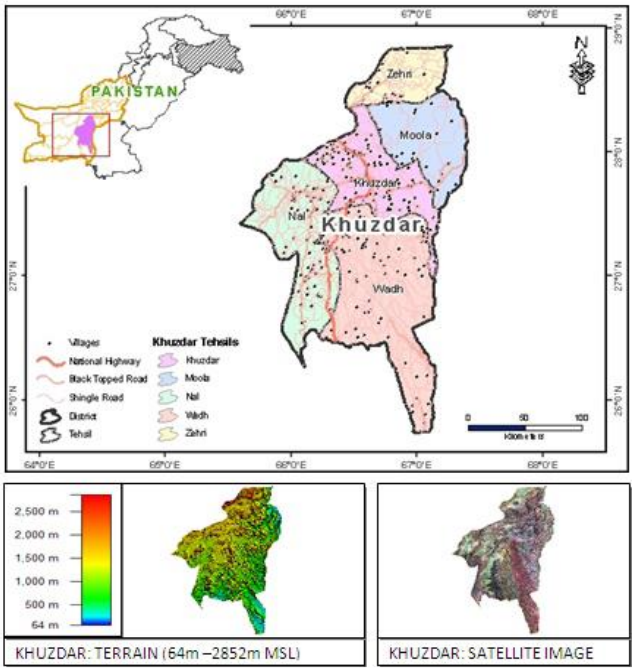
The word “Nephrolithiasis” is a urological disorder which causes stones in every part of kidney (Renal, Urinary Bladder, Renal ureter, ureter) (Soundararajan *et al.,* 2006l). This disease affect in all age groups (Kalpana *et al*., 1993). Males are affected 70- 80 % percent than female, because of enhancing ability of testosterone and restrain capacity of oestrogen in stone formation (Kalpana *et al*., 1993). Obstruct the flow of urine and cause severe pain, hydronephrosis, contamination and flow of blood (Ghasemi, 2013; Bahmani; 2012; Bahmani, 2016). There are different factor which motive stone format in the kidneys. These stones are may be different in shape, size and color. This cannot be distributed on single factor may be many factors like due to metabolic disturbance, infection, hormonal influences, genetic disorder, hormonal influences, dietary conditions and habits or obstructions, hormonal influences, dietary conditions and habits or block metabolic disturbances, genetic characteristic (Cystinuria and Hyperoxaluria. (Worcester and Coe, 2005; Park and Parle, 2007) and environmental factors, also due to bacterial infection dietary conditions habit or obstruction in the bladder (Debaandy et al., 2010; Christina and Kurian, 2002).

The number of people has been affected by this ailment increasing more the past 20 years. (Khan,2010). Therefore, utilization of different herbal plants in the treatment of Nephrolithiasis (kidney stones) are increased (Ghasemipirbaloui et al., 2013; Bahmani, 2012 and Bahmani, 2016). Increased use of synthetic drug or antibiotics for amongest pathogen but not control. Morever, remain development of drugs traditionally from these medicinal plants both aqueous and ethanol extracts. *Allium odorum, Asparagus racemosus, Bonnaya brachiata, Cissus adnata, Cissus discolor, Coix lachrymajobi, Cuminum cymimum, Eupatorium birmanicum, Hedychium marginatum, Hibiscus sabdariffa, Mimosa pudica, Orthosiphon sopiralis, Oxalis corniculata, Piper longum, Tamarindus, Leguminosae* contain most common source of microbial agents, extract of these plants used (both aqueous and alcoholic) which inhabite growth of many microbes and this bicteria cause urolithiasis diseases. These plants like *Abrusprecatorius* (L.), *Abution indium (*L.), *Actinodaphne angustfolia* (Blume), *Aeschynomene indica* (L.), *Allium odorosum* (L.), *Ananas comosus* (L.), *Andrographis panciulata,Anneslea fragrans* (Wall), *Asparagus racemes,Averrhoa carambola,Bambusa nutans* (Wall), *Bauhinia brachiata (*L.), *acuminate, Benincasa hipida, Berberis aristata DC, Blumea blumea balsamifera, Bonnaya Capsella bursapastoris* (L.) to cure of Urolithiasis diseases (Lokesh *et al.,* 2011). *Hyptis suaveolens* (L.) Poit have been used for the treatment of urinary infection as well as for cure of kidney stones *Crataeva.murvala* bark is used for cure of kidney stones, urinary peoblem and bladder stones (Bhatachargee, 2001). *Eclipts picrorohiza, Achilla, Cichorium Solanum, Arjuna* and *Cassia* seeds all these plants are mixture with *Crataeva* for the treatment of kidneys and urinary stones and other diseases (Warrier, 1997).

Medicinal plants play a major role in pharmaceutical research and drugs development, not only when plants constituent are exploited directly as therapeutic agents but also as starting materials for the synthesis of models drugs pharmacologically for active compound (Zhang, 2015; Cragg& Newman,1999; Newman & Crag, 2007).Although the number of work has been recorded about the medicinal uses of Plants all around the world (Akerele, 1992; Padulosi *et al*., 2002). In Pakistan (Ibrar & Farruk, 2009; Ahmad *et al*., 2014; Qureshi *et al*., 2007; Qureshi *et al*., 2014; Tareen., *et al*., 2013) and in Balochistan (Bibi *et al*., 2015; Khan *et al.,* 2013; Tareen *et al*., 2010). Very few ethnobotanical works has been done on Urolithiasis (Muneer *et al*., 2010) but according the best of my knowledge this is first qualitative and quantitative work regarding the etnomedicinal uses of plants for Urolithiasis in Pakistan and Balochistan. The current study aims to report the uses of traditional medicinal plants in the treatment of nephrolithiasisfirst time among the people living in Khuzdar district of northern Balochistan.To inform and explor community about the conservation of diversity of medicinal plants.To preserve the in-digenous ethnobotanical knowledge of local communities for future generations. It amis to analysis the ethno botanical information through various quantitative indices such as use value (UV), Informants conesus Factor (ICF), (D-Ci) and (RFC) relative frequency.

Materials and Methods

Geo- ethnographical overview: District Khuzdar is bounded by Kalat and in north west, Kachhi, Dadu district in east lasbala and in the south is Awaran. Its total areas are 43,261 squre kilometer and about 1,600 metersabove sea level. It lies between 25°degree- 42 to 28- 52 north latitudes and 66°degree- 15 to 67- 25 east logitiudes. It is the divisional headquarters of Kalat. The mountains consisting several rigeds vslleys varing thickness and important hill range are Jhalawn, Moola, Pab and Kirthar, Moola, Mosina, Nal and Kalachi are the main rivers of Khuzdar. Majority of the population use the local language brahui and other language such as Pashto, Punjabi, Urdu, Saraki, and langue. Agriculture of Khuzdar is very important because it’s land are fertile and shortage of irrigation cultivated various crops such as wheat’ rice’ Jower, barleyand different vegetable. Apples and dates are important fruits. They are cultivated in irrigated and un- irrigated areas, Nall, Karkh, Zehri, Wadh, Moola, Saroona and Aranji. Majority of the population resides in rural areas occupied in agriculture and livestock activities.



(Fig. 1) Map of Khuzdar, Balochistan, Pakistan

Field interviews: The information about medicinal plants for the treatment of kidney stone was collected through interviews from Prior- informed Consent/ authority was obtained from participant befor undertaking structure and semi- structure interviews and delivering an open- ended Questionnaire (Martin, 1995, 2004; Alexiades, 1996). By the use of recording, freelisting with randomly chosen informents and field intervoews with key informents chosen after freelisting (Ghorbani et al., 2011) and the Questionaire was foused mainly on the ethnomedicinal uses of plants specialy for herbs, vegetable and fruits by local people of different communities of district Khuzdar particularly rural herbalists (Hakeems) and aged people who were aware about traditional knowledge of plants. The interviews were conducted by local language (Brahui and Balochi) Mis Shaheena Parveen was aware ith the local languages of the study area which allow the acuracy in information recording. This ethnomedicinal information was accumalted from different areas of different age group, gender. Total of 200 inhabitants (130 local people, 70 herba doucumented in table. 1 with reverence to the medicinal use of plants. The number of informents for a species mentions its uses were assessed and categorize (Amiguet *et al*., 2005; Cook, 1995). Information was doucumented on specific name, local name, and medicinal perpareaion of pharmacological agent and mode of administration recorded and presented with details in Table 2.

Questionnaire.

(1) Which symptoms you identified for kidney stones? (2) Name of symptoms treated for Nephrolithiasis? (3) What treatment do you follow for your nephrolithiasis patient? (4) What you gate from market or in local field? Out of wild, availability in market or in local field? (5) Do you use

uncultivated or cultivated plants for the treatment of this disease? (6) Write the name of plants which use for kidney stones and not age group? Name of plant (s) used for kidney stones in awry age group? (7) Write the plant local name? (8) How to prepare these plants and which method applied to preparation? (9) Administration form (s)? (10) Method (s) of application of dose? (11) Approximate dosage? (12) Duration of medicinal plants utilization? (13) Relief of symptoms after plant consumption/utilization? (14) Description of plant? (15) Where they acquired the plant? (16) Whether they found the consumption useful? (17) From where did you gate this knowledge? (18) Whether they suggested the use of the plant?

The Questionnaire was analyzed in two methods prior to calculating indices: firstly, answers were recorded free form notes were taken. Secondly, binary value for the question were considered, where acknowledgement (i.e, "yes," or an affirmative answer) was given a value of 1, and the lack of knowledge (i.e, no or nagitive answer) was assigned a value of o (Cruz and Andrade- Cetto, 2015).

Collection and deposition of medicinal plants: Information about the medicinnal plants of Khuzdar was collected befor start of the resarch work durning (2015- 1016) in different season because the medicinal plants grow in different season thus, the ethnobotanical data were collected such as summer, autumn, spring and winter season and from following areas of Khuzdar including Zaddi, Sasol, Per-Umar, Jalwa were surved shown if mape (Figer. 1 of Mape). These collected specimens were pressed, deried, conserved and carefuly organized as per routine herbarium sheet methods suggested by (Jain and Rao, 1977).

Identification: The collected plants were identifed by the experence and for anthenticated using the flora of Pakistan (Nasie & Ali, 1970- 1979; Nasir & Ali, 1980- 1989; Ali & Nasir, 1989- 1991, Ali & Nasir, 1989- 1991, Ali & Qaiser, 1992-2009). Further for reconformation of the identification by the Flora of Pakistan Tropicos (www. tropicos. Org/project/Pakistan). Acceptable plant names were verified by consulting the International Plant Names Index (IPNI: http://www.ipni.org) and the voucher specimens were then deposited in the herbarium of department of plant science Sardar Bahadure Khan Women's Quetta. Balochistain.

Quantitative analysis of ethnomedicinal data.

Diseases Consensus Index (DCI): Diseases consensus index (DCI) was intended to eappraise the information about as regards one plant: the plant knowledge as a remedy (for the specific ailment) how much the people appreciate the plant and its remedy; and comparison of the individual species. It is a comparison based on mathmatical concepts (i.e., Limit theory), the ideal responses of study participant reports by (Cc) and the ideal answers for each species (Vx) (Andrade- Cetto *et al*., 2006). The DCI was calculated with the following formula.

$$Dci = \left(\sum_{I=1}^{\infty} Vxi / \ CcmVx) \right) /100$$

Where X is shown any species; and the sum of individial values obtained for one species with in the community and eveluates the knowledge of and the number of mentions for a plant is shown Vxi; the statistical mean of the individual value for one plant and evaluates the knowledge of that plant is shown mVxi; and the correlation Coefficient is shown by this symbols (Cc) which defined as the maximum number of Informants/ study participants whom can refer to a plant and evaluate the number of incleued of plant. Cc is also the number of interviewed informants / study participants. Finaly result was divided with 100 (Cruz & Andrade- Cetto, 2015).

Use Value Citiation (UVC): The use value (UVC) for plants provides a quantitative measue for the citiatiaton value of a plant during interviews. Uvc prove the relative importance of plant know locally. It is calculated using the following formula (Albuquerque *et al*., 2007)

UVC= ∑ Uis /ns

Where, Uis is the sum of the total number of use citiation by all informents/ study participants, ns.

Results and discussion

Soci- demographic details of informants

A total of 200 informants of district Khuzdar (54 %) percentage of women's, 45% percentage of mane and traditional healers of various age groups were interviewed from 10 villages/town. The informants were divided in to five different age groups (37- 43), (44- 50) (51-57), (58-64) and (65- 71) including 18 herbalist men (of which 73 men were traditional healers) and 109 women's. The informants (75 %) were Illiterate, little of them primary level (16%) while(9%) of them were extra qualification.

Table 1.Demographic data of participants in Khuzdar Balochistan, Pakistan.

Variable	Demographic categorise	Number of person	Percentage

Gender	Female	109	54
	Male	91	45
Experience	Local healers	75	37
	Local people	125	65
Age group	37 - 43	25	12
	44 - 50	34	17
	51 - 57	31	15
	58 – 64	45	22
	65 - 71	65	32
	Above 65		
EducationalBackground	Illitersate	92	46
	Primary	54	27
	Secondry	25	12
	Extra qualification	29	14
Rasidance	Rural	115	57
	Urban	84	42
Religeon	Muslim	195	97
	Hindu	5	2.5

Diversity of medicinal plants

The present study was reported the use of medicinal plants species against nephrolithiasis ailment by the traditional healers of Khuzdar. A total of 52 plants species belonging to 33 families and 51 genera. The maximum plant species belonging to Apiaceae (5 genera- 5 species and Zygophylliaceae have (4 genera-4 species), Asteraceae and cucurbitaceae with three species of each. The other 28 families are contributed one species each. Chenopodiaceae, Lamiaceae, Primulaceae, Asteraceae, Tiliaceae, Malvaceae, Gentianceae, Fabaceae with species of each. Seven of the reported plant species used to cure kidney stones and renal filer infection and these plants *Cinna momum zeylanicum, Ananas comosus* (L.) Merr, *Achillea santolinoides subsp.wilhemsii C.(K.Koch),* Piper cubeba L.F.*Polygonum viviparum,Polyanthuss tuberosa L,Macrotyloma uniflorum(Lam) verdc, Sesamum indica L. Cichorium intybus* L, and two species of this family Zingiberiaceae, *Elettaria cardamomum* (L.) Maton,*Amomum subulatum,* do not grow in locally, but purchased from others areas of province and other countries. All the 52 species reported medicininal plants mention above the (table 1) along with their family name, species name, local

name ,part use , life form and methods of application use value (UV)and Disease concense Index (DCI) plants and the most common life of plants reported were herbs (46%).

The study has been reported in various part of the world for treatment of Nephrolithiasis disease accordance of (Gomes *at al.,* 2010). In vivo study represented that the aqueous extract of *Tribuhus terrestris L* used infection in rat (Aggarwal *et al.,* 2010c; Aggarwal *et al.,* 2012a; Aggarwal *et al*., 2012c) and in vitro study n-butanol extract of *Tribuhus terrestris L* infection in rat, similar activity has been reported for other plants including *Terminalia ariuna (*Chaudhar *et al.,* 2010; Aggarwal *et al.,* 2010)*,Moringa olifera* (Karadi, 2006), *Crataeva nurvalala* in albino rats.

Decoction of Seeds of *Tribuhus terrestris L.* used agenst nephrolithiasis by tribal people of Gwalior and Saurashtra (Bhat, 2002; Singh and Khan, 1990; Aggarwall *et al.,* 2010), Decoction of *Zea mays* L. corn silk utilized anti-nephrolithiasis disease similar result accordance by (Sharma, 2003) in Uttar Pradesh tassels. The rhizome of Beta vulgaris cooked and eaten with bread similarly by (Vijigiri and Sharma, 2010) same plant is used but method of preparation is different. Decoction of leaves and flower of *Achillea santolinoides* subsp*. wilhemsii C.(K.Koch)* used to against of nephrolithiasis disease, similarly in Kurdtribe in Dehloran and Abdanan district Ilam province used same plant (Hayatdarouidi *et al.,* 2016). Seed and leaves of *Azadrachta indica* are used to cure of kidney stones, while the same plant used for the treatment of Jaundice. The white part of fruit *Citirullus lanatus used to treatment of* kidney stoneby (Marw *at al.,* 2011) ripe fruit taken. Aqueous extract of root of *Rapanus sativus* is used to cure of kidney stones, similar result by (Vargas *et* al., 1990). *Daucas carota* L. root juice given for cure of kidney stones, similar result were reported by (Parchi *et al*., 2009). Portulaceae oleracea L. utilized anti- nephrolithiasis aliment, similarly accordance of (Ahnad, 2007) the plant has been documented in Lahore Islamabad for cure of kidney stones. The general agreement by (Kumkum and Verma, 2012) in vivo study methanol leaves extract of *Hypits suaveolen* (L.) of this specie, which expel kidney stones. The *Tribuhus terrestris* L. specie was mostly used for the purpose of nephrolithiasis ailment in many countries of the world. accordinace by (Varghes *et al.,* 2013; Varghese *et al*., 2013; Hehmeye *et al.,* 2012; Zahid *et al.,* 2013; Faried *et al*., 2012; Praci *et al.,* 2009; Salav & Raddy, 2011; Tareen *et al.,* 2010; Mahmood *et al.,* 2011; Amiri and Joharchi, 2013; Kocyigit & Ozhatay, 2006) in these countries India, Iran, Turkey,Yemen, India, Iran, Pakistan, India, Pakistan, India. Iran is the bodar of Pakistan which are mostly used of herbal ramedies agenst Nephrolithiasis ailment like as Pakistan.

Preparation method and plant part used

The most commonly used plant part was seeds (42%) among the different plants, while by (Bahman *et al.,* 2016) who reported that the leaf (38%) and frui t(33%). Decoction (26%) was the most frequently represented method of preparation accordance of (Bahman et al., 2016) who reported that similar result

and these plants part mixed in different salts and Crystalline sugar like sodium chloride (Nacl), Potassium Nitrate (KNo3), Potassium carbonate, Ammonium chloride, sodium chloride.

Quantitative analysis

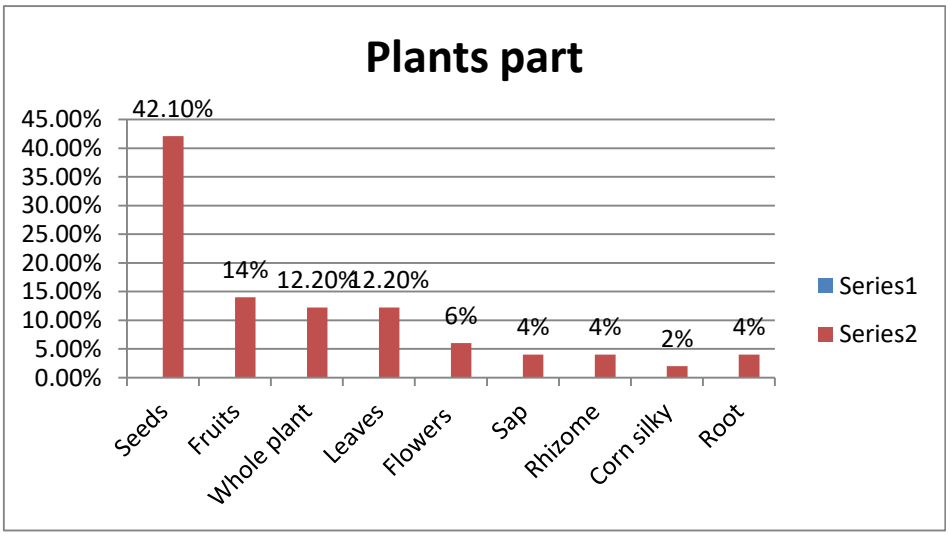
Use value citation (UVC) and Disease Consensus Index (DCI)

The highest (UVC) and Disease consensus Index were calculated for *Tribulus terrestris L*. (UVC= 0.225. DCI = O.198) this plant was abundantly used species for the treatment of against Nephrolithiasis ailment recommended by 45 study participants and second largest highest use value of were reported *of Zea mays L.* specie (UVC = 0.19, DCI = 0.05)reported by 38 informants and *Eruca sativa* reported by 32 informants (UVC = 0.16, DCI = 0.02) mentioned in (table, 2) The lowest value of *Mours alba L.* (UVC = 0.02, DCI = 0.05) reported 4 study participants.

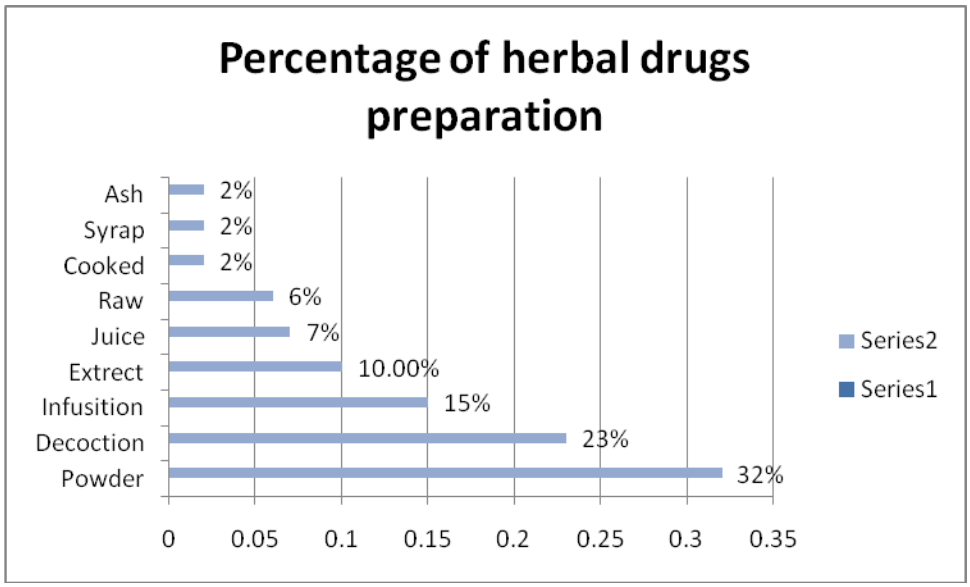
Conclusions

The present study first documented for the utilization of medicinal plants in the treatment of Nephrolithiasis ailment in Khuzdar district and the local people of Khuzdar still used of herbal remedies for their health care and throughout the world. Our finding documented a total of 52 plant species particularly used for the control of Nephrolithiasis disease in all age group out of these 12 species *Brassica rapa,* Polygonum viviparum, Polyanthuss tuberosa L., *Teucrium stocksianum* Boiss*, Gentianodes olivieri (*Griseb) *Omer*, Ali & Qaiser, *Morus albaL., Embelia ribes Burm, Ferula assafoetida L., Nicotiana tabacum(L.), Zygophyllum eurypterum* Boiss & Buhse*, Eruca sativa* mill, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum, Triticum aestivum* L*, pollygonum viviparum, Polyanthus tuberose* are reported for the first time as being anti-nephrolithiasis disease. Therefore, it is recommended that the strategies should be taken for preservation this indigenous knowledge of medicinal plants on priority. Further the medicinal plants are analysis pharmacological, phytochemical and toxicity studies provide in order to evaluate the efficacy and safety of these newly reported nephrolithiasis species.

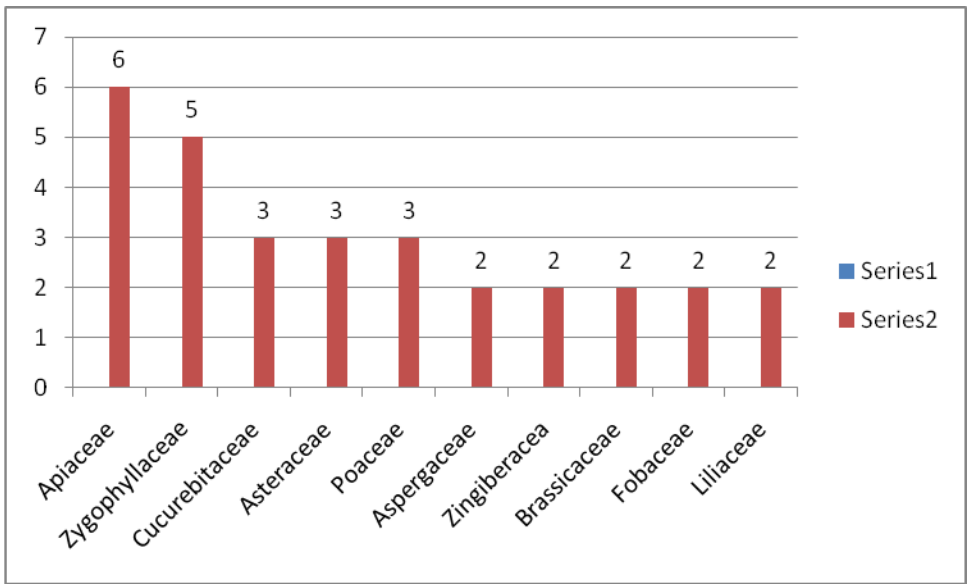
(Figer. 2.). Percentage of plant part.



(Figer. 3). Percentage of herbal drugs prepration.



Figer. 4. Most common used families for nephrolithiasis ailment.


7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
6
5
3
3
3
2
2
2
2
2
Apiaceae
Zygophyllaceae
Cucurebitaceae
Asteraceae
Poaceae
Aspergaceae
Zingiberacea
Brassicaceae
Fobaceae
Liliaceae
Series1
Series2

List of plants species used for nephrolithiasis diseases.

Serial No.	Taxonomic name	Common name	Voucher name	Family name	Life form	Part used	Preparation method	Distribution	UVC	Cc =45 Vxi	mVx	DCI
1	*Acacia nilotica* L.Willd.e	Babbur	SBKK 2221	Fobaceae	Tree	Gum 1	Powder	Khuzdar	0.06	101.5	5.08	0.05
2	*Ananas comosus* (L))Merr	Pinapple	SBKK 2232	Bromelioidaceae	Shurb	Fruits2	Juice	Not found in Khuzdar	0.05	64.2	1.42	0.02
3	*Amygdalus brahuica* subsp.*afghanica afghanica* (Pachomj)	Bundaiey/ Mundairy	SBKK 220	Tiliaceae	Herb	Whole plant 3	Decoction	Khuzdar	0.04	69.1	1.53	0.02
4	*Amomum Amomum subulatum*	Black cardamom	SBKK 330	Zingiberaceae	Clamber	Seeds4	Powder	Not found in Khuzdar	0.05	79.9	3.15	0.03

		(bara pota)Elaach						/ in India				
5	*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss	Neem/ Nim	SBKK 445	Meliaceae	Tree	Leaves5/ seed6	Decoction	Not khuzdar found in vsursb	0.04	59.1	1.72	0.01
6	*Allium cepa* L.	Toot	SBKK 446	Liliaceae/ Lamiaceae	Herb	Bulbe7	Extrect	Khuzdar	0.07	99.8	4. 91	0.04
7	*Achillea santolinoides* subsp.*wilhemsii* C.(K.Koch	Boh-e-Madran, Gozh madar	SBKK 447	Asteraceae	Herb	Leaves8/ flowers/9	Decoction	Khuzdar	0.06	109.1	5.86	0.05
8	*Beta Vulgaris* L	Chokander	SBKK 448	Chenopodiaceae	Herb	Rhizom10	Cooked	Not found in Khuzdar	0.02	100.1	4.94	0.04
9	*Brassica rapa* L.	Shaljum	SBKK 449	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae	Herb	Seeds11	Powder	Khuzdar	0.03	89.1	3.94	0.02

				)								
10	*Coriandrum sativum* L.	Dhania	SBKK 450	Apiacese	Herb	Seeds12	Infusion	Khuzdar	0.05	79.9	3.15	0.03
11	*Citrus anrantifolia* (Christtm)	Limboo	SBKK 451	Rutaceae	Tree	Fruit 13	Juice	Khuzdar	0.04	80.5	3.99	0.03
12	*Citrullus lanatus*	Tarboza	SBKK 452	Cucurebitaceae	Herb	Fruit/ 14peel	Extrect	Khuzdar	0.02	79.9	3.15	0.03
13	*Cucumis melo L.*	Kharbooz	SBKK 452	Cucurebitaceae	Herb	Seeds15	Powder	Khuzdar	0.02	65.1	2.86	0.01
14	*Cinnamomum*	Darchni	SBKK 453	Lauraceae	Tree	Fruit 16	Powder	Not found in Khuzdar	0.08	110.9	6.07	0.06
15	*Cucumis sativus* L.	Khira	Shah 454	Cucurebitaceae	Herbe	Seeds17	Powder	Khuzdar	0.06	90.5	4.04	0.04
16	*Curcuma longa* L.	Haldi/	SBKK 454	Zingiberaceae	shurb	Root 18	powder	Not foun in Khuzdar	0.09	120.5	7.17	0.07
17	*Corchorus depressus* (L.)	Karhkawa	SBKK 456	Zygophyllacea	Herb	Whole plant	Infusion	Khuzdar	0.04	54.6	3.01	0.03

						19						
18	*Cichorium intybus*L.	Kasni	SBKK 457	Asteraceae	Herb	Seeds20	Syrup2	Nt found in Khuzdar	0.06	99.1	3.67	0.03
19	*Cuminum cyminum (Linn)*	Zeera Safaid	SBKK 457	Apiaceae	Herb	Seeds21	Powder	Khuzdar	0.05	110.4	4.42	0.04
20	*Capsicum frutescens*	Lal mirch	SBKK 458	Solanaceae	Shurb	Seeds 22	powder	Khuzdar	0.07	100.1	5.95	0.05
21	*Daucus carota* vern	Gajar/ carro	SBKK 459	Apiaceae	Herb	Seeds23	Powder	Not found in Khuzdar / Found in Kalat	0.05	90.4	4.50	0.04
22	*Elettaria cardamomum* (L.) Maton	Pota	SBKK 460	Zingiberaceae	Shurb	Fruit/ Seeds25/25	Powder	Not found in Khuzdar bya from India	0.06	100.7	5.00	0.05
23	*Eruca sativa* mill.	Jhamo	SBKK 461	Brassecea	Herb	Raw seeds 26	Raw seed	Khuzdar	0.16	200.5	9.17	0.05

24	*Embelia ribes* Burm.	Monin ga mirch	SBKK 462	Primulacea e	Shurb	Seed s27	Powder	Khuzdar	0.04	85.5	3. 57	0.03
25	*Ferula assafoetid a* L.	Hing	SBKK 463	Apiaceae	Herb	Latex 28	Powder	Not found in Khuzdar / Founf in Surab	0.02	45.9	I.O4	0.04
26	*Foeniculu m vulgaris* Mill.	Saunf	SBKK 464	Apiaceae	Herb	Seed s29	Powder	Not foun in Khuzdar	0.04	87.9	3.81	0.03
27	*Gentianod es olivieri (Griseb) Omer* ,Ali and Qaiser	Bangai ro	SBKK 465	Gentiancea e	Herb	Whol e plant 30	Powder	Khuzdar	0.06	109.9	5.92	0.05
28	*Grewia asiatica*	Amla	SBKK 466	Malvaceae	Tree	Fruit s31	Infucio n	Not found in Khuzdar	0.09	98.4	4.71	0.04
29	*Hordeum vulgare L.*	Saa/ jao Baley	SBKK 467	Apiaceae	Shurb	Seed s32	Decoti on	Khuzdar	0.08	146.5	6.87	0.06
30	*Juniperus*	Hapuu	SBKK	Cupressac	Tree	Leaf/	Decoct	Khuzdar	0.06	100.1	4.94	0.04

	excelsa M.Bieb	rhus/Apurhs	468	eae		33/34 seeds	ion				
31	*Microcephala lamellata* (Bange)Pobed	Pehunphull	SBKK 469	Asteraceae	Tree	Whole plant 35	Infusion	Not foun in Khuzdar	0.04	90.9	3.00	0.03
32	*Morus alba*L.	Toot	SBKK 470	Moeaceae	Tree	Leaves 36	Deccti on	Khuzdar	0.02	45.9	2.19	0.02
33	*Macrotyloma uniflorum*(Lam) verd	Kulthidal	SBKK 471	Fabaceae	Herbs	Seeds37	Decoction	Not found in Khuzdar	0.08	190.5	0.16	0.06
34	*Nannorrhops ritchiean* (Griff.) Aitch	Piesh	SBKK 472	Aricaceae	Shurb	Leaves38	Extrect	Khuzdar	0.03	70.9	2.48	0.02
35	*Nicotiana tabacum*(L.)	Tambak	SBKK 473	Solanaceae	Herb	Leaves / 39flo	Infusion	Not foun in Khuzdar	0.06	80.4	3.19	0.03

						wers 40		found in Surab				
36	*Ocimum basilicum* L.	Nazboo	SBKK 474	Lamiaceae	Herb	Seeds 41	Infusion	Khuzdar	0.05	110.5	4.37	0.04
37	Piper cubebaL.F	Cababchni	SBKK 475	Piperaceae	Tree	Seeds42	Powder	Not found in Khuzdar	0.02	60.3	1.79	0.07
38	Polyanthuss tuberosa L.	Sundal sofda	SBKK 476	Asparagaceae	Shurb	Whole plant 43	Decoction	Not foun in Khuzdar	0.03	50.1	2.68	0.02
39	Polygonum viviparum	Anjaber	SBKK 477	Polygonaceae	Shurb	Root 44	Powder	Not found in Khuzdar	0.06	120.8	5.92	0.05
40	*Portulaca grandiflora* Hook.	Pachli/ Kulfa	Shah 478	Portulacea e	Herbs	Seeds45	Decoction	Khuzdar	0.08	109.4	5.91	0.05
41	*Punica granatum L.*	Anar	Shah 479	Punicaceae	Tree	Seeds46	Powder	Khuzdar	0.05	108.7	5.83	0.05
42	Phyllanthus emblical	Amla	SBKK 480	Asparagaceae	Tree	Fruit 47	Infusion	Not found	0.09	150.9	7.45	0.07

	L.							Khuzdar				
43	*Raphanus raphanistyum subsp sativus*	Mooli	SBKK 481	Brassicaceae	Herb	Rhizome48	Extrect / root	Khuzdar	0.03	70.2	1.83	0.01
44	*Rosa indica L*	Dase golab	SBKK 482	Rosaceae	Shurb	Flower49	Extrect	Khuzdar	0.05	98.5	4.79	0.04
45	Saccharum officnaum L.	Gunda ree/sugar cane	SBKK 483	Poaceae	Shurb	Seeds50	juice	Not founf in Khuzdar	0.04	80.5	3.95	0.03
46	*Sesamum indica* L.	Till	SBKK 484	Pedaliaceae	Shurb	Seeds51	Raw seed	Not found in Khuzdar	0.11	45.8	2.11	0.02
47	*Triticum aestivum* L.	Gundham/ gula	SBKK 485	Poaceae	Shurb	Seeds52	Ash seed	Khuzdar	0.06	160.5	13.48	0.13
48	*Teucrium stocksianum* Boiss.	Kalpora	SBKK 486	Zygophyllaceae	Herb	Whole plant53	Infusion	Khuzdar	0.04	90.1	5.79	0.05
49	*Tribuhus terrestris* L.	Gurgunduk/ gurgun	SBKK 487	Zygophyllaceae	Herb	Fruit 54	Decoction	Khuzdar	0.22	200.4	19.83	0.19

		doo										
50	*Vitis vinifera* L.	Angoor	SBKK 488	Vitaceae	Climber	Leaves55	Raw leaf	Khuzdar	0.04	70.9	3.81	0.03
51	*Zea mays* L.	Makei	SBKK 489	Poaceae	Shurb	Corn silky 56	Decoction	Khuzdae	0.19	180.5	8.94	0.08
52	*Zygophyllum eurypterum* Boiss & Buhse	Alonj	SBKK 490	Zygophyllaceae	Herbs	Whole plant 57	Decoction	Khuzdar	0.04	30.7	3.43	0.03

Table 2. List of plants of used for kidney stones in different countries.

Serial number	Family name	Species name	Disease treatment	Countries name	Refrances
1	Acanthaceae	*Anistes trisulcus* (Forssk)	Kidney stones	Yemen.	Hehmeyer, 2012.
2	Acoraceae	*Acorus calamus* L.	Kidney stones	Turkey.	Altundag, 2011.
3	Adiantaceae	*Adiantum capillus-veneris* L.	Kidney stones	Turkey, Iran.	Faride, 2012; Altundag, 2011.
4	*Alisma plantago-aquatica* L.	*Alismaplantago aquatic*L.	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride, 2012.
5	Amarantaceae	*Achyranths aspera* L.	Kidney stones	Iran, Bangladesh, Pakistan.	Faride, 2012; Masum *et al.,* 2013; Ishtiaq *et al*., 2012; Ikram *et al*., 2014.
6	Amarantaceae	*Aerva lanata (Linn)*	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Ishtiaq *et al*., 2012; Ikram *et al*., 2014.
7	Amarantaceae	*Amaranthus blitum L*	Kidney stones	India.	Varghese et *al*., 2013; Prachi *et al*., 2009; .Krishna *et al*., 2011; Kumar *et*

					al., 2014.
8	Amarant haceae	Amaranthus caudatus L.	Kidney stones	India.	Varghese *et al.,* 2013; Prachi *et al*., 2009; Krishna *et al.,* 2011; .Kumar et al., 2014.
9	Amarant haceae	Amaranthus spinosus L.	Kidney stones	India.	Varghese *et al.,* 2013; Prachi *et al.,* 2009; Krishna et al., 2011; . Kumar et al., 2014.
10	Amarant haceae	Amaranthus viridis L.	Kidney stones	India.	Varghese *et al.,* 2013; Prachi *et al.,* 2009; Krishna *et al.,* 2011; Kumar et al., 2014.
11	Amarylli daceae	*Allium cepa* L	Kidney stones	India	Varghese *et al*., 2013; Prachi *et al*., 2009; Krishna *et al*., 2011; Kumar *et al.,* 2014.
12	Amarylli daceae	*Allium sativum L.*	Kidney stones	India.	Varghese *et al.,* 2013; Prachi *et al.,* 2009; Krishna *et al*., 2011; Kumar *et al.,* 2014.
13	Amarylli daceae	Ammi visnaga Lam	Kidney stones	Palestine.	Jaradat, 2005.
14	Apiaceae	Apiumgraveolens L	Kidney stones	Morocco.	Kuete, 2013
15	Apiaceae	Ammi majus L.	Kidney stones	Jordan	Alzweriri et al., 2011.
16	Apiaceae	Arum rupicola Var	Kidney stones	Turkey	Altundag, 2011.
17	Asparaga	Asparagus	Kidney stones	America	Church, 2011.

	ceae	officinalis L			
18	Asparagaceae	Asclepias syriaca L.	Kidney stones	America	Church, 2011.
19	Asplenia ceae	Asplenium ceterach L	Kidney stones	Germany India	Foster and Duke 2000.
20	Asparagaceae	Asparagus racemosus willd	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride, 2012.
23	Asplenia ceae	Asplenium scolopendrium L.	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride, 2012.
24	Asteraceae	*Aaronsohnia pubescens K.Bremer & Humph*	Kidney stones	Libya	De Natale & Pollio, 2012.
25	Asteraceae	*Achillea millefolium L*	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Wetzel, 2006.
26	Asteraceae	Anthemis nobilis	Kidney stones	Iran	Mirdeilami *et al.,* 2011.
27	Asteraceae	Ageratum conyzoides L	Kidney stones	India	Varghese, 2013.
27	Asteraceae	*Acmella oleracea* (L.) R. K.	Kidney stones	Australia	Williams, (2013).
29	Asterace	Arctium lappa L.	Kidney stones	Iran	Mirdeilami *et al*., (2011).

	ae				
30	Asteraceae	Artemisia abrotanum L	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride, 2012.
31	Asteraceae	*Aetemisia vulgaris L.*	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride, 2012.
32	Asteraceae	*Aetemisia scoparia Waldst. & Kit.*	Kidney stones	Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan	Eisenman, 2014.
33	Asteraceae	Aster tripolium L	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride, 2012.
34	Asteraceae	*Averrhoa carambola* L.	Kidney stones	India	Ahmad and Singh, 2011.
35	Boraginaceae	Armebia euchroma L	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride, 2012.
36	Ericaceae	Arctostaphylos pungens Kunth	Kidney stones	India	Lokendrajit., 2011.
37	Euphorbiaceae	Acalypha indica L	Kidney stones	India	Sathyaa *et al.,* 2011
38	Fabaceae	Acacia jacuemontii Benth	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Ikram *et al.,* 2014.
39	Fabaceae	Alhagi maurorum	Kidney stones	Palestine	Alzweriri *et al.,* 2011; Said *et al*., 2000.

		Medik.		Jordan	
40	Fabaceae	Acacia tortilis (Forssk.) Hayne subsp. Raddiana(Savi)	Kidney stones	Morocco	Abasi *et al.,* 2012.
41	Lamiaceae	Ajuga chamaepitys Schrb	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride, 2012.
42	Lauraceae	Actinodaphne angustifolia (Blume) Nees.	Kidney stones	India	Lokendrajit *et al.,* 2011.
43	Liliaceae	Asparagus racemosus (Willd.)	Kidney stones	India	Memane, 2012.
44	Liliaceae	*Asphodelus tenuifolius Cav.* Oberm	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Mahmood *et al.,* 2011.
45	Malvaceae	Abutilon indicum (L.)	Kidney stones	India	Prachi *et al.,* 2009; Panigrahi *et al*., 2016; Varghese *et al.,* 2013; Dinesh1, 2013.
46	Malvaceae	Alcea apterocarpa (Fenzl) Boiss	Kidney stones	India	Prachi *et al.,* 2009; Panigrahi *et al.,* 2016; Varghese *et al.,* 2013.
47	Malvacea	Althaea	Kidney stones	Turkey	Altundag, 2011; Uysal *et al*., 2012.

	e	officinalis L.			
48	Malvacea e	Alcea calvertii (Boiss.)	Kidney stones	Turkey	Altundag, 2011; Uysal *et al*.,., 2012.
49	Malvacea e	Alcea pallida (Waldst. &Kit.Ex Willd.) Wadst. & Kit.	Kidney stones	Turkey	Altundag, 2011; Uysal., 20 *et al*., 12.
50	Ranuncul aceae	Aquilgia fragrans Benth.	Kidney stones	India	Prachi *et al.,* 2009; Zahid *et al*., 2013; Rani *et al.,* 2013.
51	Rosaae Fabaceae	Amygdalus communis var. amara L.	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride, 2011.
52	Malvac eae	*Althea aucheri Boiss*	Kidney stones	Iran	Bahmani *et al.,* 2016;
53	Papiliona ceae	*Alhagi camelorum*	Kidney stones	Iran	Bahmani *et al.,* 2016;
54	Compos itae	*Arctium lappa*	Kidney stones	Iran	Bahmani *et al.,* 2016;
55	Umbellif erae	*Apium graveolens*	Kidney stones	Iran	Bahmani *et al.,* 2016;
56	Fabaceae	*Alhagi*	Kidney stones	Iran	Delfan *et al.,* 2015

		persarum			
57	Euphorbiaceae	*Acalypha indica Linn*	Kidney stones	India	Sathyaa *et al* 2011
58	Amaranthaceae	*Achyranthes aspera L.*	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Ikram *et al.,* 2014; Ishtiaq *et al.,* 2012
59	Amaranthaceae	*Achyranthes indica Linn*	Kidney stones	Bangladesh,India ,Pakistan	.Masum, 2013; Memane *et al.,* 2012; Ishtiaq *et al.,* 2012; Ikram *et al.,* 2014.
60	Amaranthaceae	*Aerva lanata L*	Kidney stones	India	Dinesh1, 2013; Sharma *et al.,* 2011.
61	Asteraceae	*Ageratum conzoides L*	Kidney stones	India	Shashi Alok1 *et al.,* 2013; Sharma *et al.*, 2011.
62	Fobaceae	*Alhagi mannifera Desv (L.)*	Kidney stones	Palestine, Jordan	Shashi Alok, 3013 Said *et al.,* Alzweriri *et al.,* 2011.
63	Amaranthaceae	*Amaranthus caudatus L.*	Kidney stones	Rajasthan, India	Memane *et al.,* 2012;
64	Amaranthaceae	*Amaranthus spinosus L*	Kidney stones	Rajasthan, India	Prachi *et al.,* 2009; Panigrahi *et al.,* 2016; Krishna *et al.,* 2010; Kumar *et al.,* 2014.
65	Amarant	*Amaranthus*	Kidney stones	Rajasthan, India.	Prachi *et al.,* 2009; Panigrahi *et al.,*

	haceae	*viridis L.*			2016; Krishna *et al.,* 2010; Kumar *et al.,* 2014.
66	Fobaceae	*Abrus precatorius* L.	Kidney stones	India	Memane, 2012
67	Annonaceae	*Amni visnaga (L.)L Lam*	Kidney stones	Pakistan, Jordan.	Winston, 2013; Alzweriri *et al*., 2011; Aburjai et al., 2007.
68	Papaveraceae	*Argemone maxicana L*	Kidney stones	India	Alokl et al., 2013.
69	Brassicaceae	*Armoracia lopathifolia Gilib*	Kidney stones	India	Shashi Alok et al., 2013; Alok1 et al., 2013.
70	Liliaceae	*Asperagus racemosus Willd.*	Kidney stones	India, Pakistan.	Winston, 2013); Shashi Alok1
71	Liliaceae	*Asphodelus tenuifolius Cav.*	Kidney stones	Pakistan, India.	Mikawlrawng, k and Kumar., S, 2014; Memane et al., 2012.
72	Berberidaceae	*Berberis integrima*	Kidney stones	Rajasthan, Pakistan	Sharma et al., 2011; Mahmood et al., 2011.
73	Berberidaceae	*Blumea balsamifera* (L.) DC.	Kidney stones	Philippine	Batugal et al., 2002.
74	Brassicac	*Berberis vulgaris*	Kidney stones	Palestine.	Shashi Alok, 2013; Abu-Rabia, 2005.

	eae	*L.*			
75	Saxifragaceae	*Bergenia ciliata Wall*	Kidney stones	India.	Singh, 2008; Gangwar et al., 2010.
76	Saxifragaceae	*Bergenia ligulata Wall*	Kidney stones	India.	Shashi Alok et al., 2013; Singh,2008; Gangwar et al., 2010.
77	Amarantaceae	Beta vulgaris L.	Kidney stones	India.	Varghese et al., 2010; Prachi et al., 2009; Tiwari et al., 2012; Lokendrajit et al., 2011.Ahmad and Singh, 2011.
78	*Bombaceae*	*Bombex ceiba Linn.*	Kidney stones	Ragestan, India.	Sharma et al., 2011; Khare, 2007; Zahid et al., 2013.
79	Nyctaginaceae)	*Borrhaavia diffusa L.*	Kidney stones	Brazi, India	Shaheena et al., 2014; Shashi Alok, 2013; Duke, 2008; Tiwari et al., 2012.
80	Arecaceae	*Borassus flabellifer* L.	Kidney stones	India.	Varghese et al., 2013.
81	Crassulaceae	*Bryophyllum calycinum* Salisb	Kidney stones	India. Pakistan,India	Prachi et al., 2009; Mahmood et al., 2011; Memane, 2012.
82	Crassulaceae	*Bryophyllum pinnatum (lamk.) oken.*	Kidney stones	India, Pakistan, India.	Prachi et al., 2009; Mahmood et al., 2011; Memane, 2012

83	Bombacaceae	Bombax ceiba L	Kidney stones	India	Shashi Alok, 2013; Khare, 2007; Zahid et al., 2013.
84	Brassicaceae	Brassica napus L	Kidney stones	Palestine,	Jaradat, 2005; Said et al., 2002
85	Brassicaceae	Brassica oleracea L.	Kidney stones	Palestine	Jaradat, 2005; Said et al., 2002.
86	Caesalpiniaceae	Bauhinia purpurea L.	Kidney stones	Nepal	Limbu, 2008.
87	Acarthaceae	*Borassus flabellifer* L	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2013.
88	Cucurbitaceae	Benincasa hispida (Thunb.) Cogn	Kidney stones	India, Pakistan	Hazarika, et al., 2012; Zahid et al., 2013; Hayat et al., 2008.
89	Cucurbitaceae	Bryonia alba L	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Ahmad et al., 2014; Ikram., 2014.
90	Oxalidaceae	Biophytum sensitivum (L.) DC	Kidney stones	India, Iran	Faride et al., 2012.
91	Oxalidaceae	Biophytum reinwardtii (Zucc.)	Kidney stones	India	Gupta, 2015; Varghese et al., 2013; Zahid et al., 2013; . Lokendrajit et al., 2011.
92	Poaceae	Bambusa nutans	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2013; Zahid et al.,

		Wall			2013; Lokendrajit et al., 2011.
93	Apiaceae	*Bunium persicu (Boiss)*	Kidney stones	Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan	Eisenman et al., 2012.
94	Betulaceae	*Betula utilis D*	Kidney stones	India	Khare, 2007; Zahid, 2013.
95	Betulaceae	*Betula lenta*	Kidney stones	America	Church, 2006.
96	Apiaceae	*Carum copticum* L.	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride, 2012.
97	Apiaceae	*Carum carvi* L.	Kidney stones	Iran Turkey	Faride, 2012; Altundag and Ozturk, 2012.
98	Brassicaceae	*Capsella bursa*	Kidney stones	Iran	Dalfan et al., 2015
99	Amaryllidaceae	*Curculigo orchioides* Gaertn.	Kidney stones	India	Behera et al., 2006.
100	Apiaceae	*Coriandrum sativum* L.	Kidney stones	India Libya	Memane et al., 2012; De Natale and Pollio, 2012.
101	Apocynaceae	*Carissa opaca* Stapf. Ex. Haines.	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Abasi et al., 2012.
102	Asteraceae	*Cichorium intybus* L. leaves	Kidney stones	Palestine,America,	Ikram et al., 2014; Abu-Rabiam 2005; Church, 2006.

		raw eaten		Pakistan	
103	Asteraceae	*Cynara scolymus L.*	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride, 2012.
104	Caesalpiniaceae	*Cassia fistula* L. fruit juice	Kidney stones	Mauritius	Schmelzer et al., 2008.
105	Cannabaceae	*Cannabis sativa* L.	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride, 2012.
106	Caesalpiniaceae	*Cassia occidentalis* L. flowers	Kidney stones	India	Bhalshankar, 2012; Lokendrajit et al., 2011; Varghese et al., 2013.
107	Capparidaceae	*Crateva adansonii* DC. Subsp. *odora*	Kidney stones	India	Memane, 2012; Abasi et al, 2012; Khare, 2007; Meena and Rao, 2010.
108	Caricaceae	*Carica papaya* L. roots paste	Kidney stones	India	Memane, 2012; Abasi et al, 2012; Khare, 2007; .Meena and Rao, 2010.
109	Celastraceae	*Celastrus paniculatus* Willd.	Kidney stones	India	Zahid et al., 2013.
110	Chenopodiaceae	*Chenopodium album* L. plant infusion	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Ikram et al., 2014; Iqbal et al., 201.

111	Apiaceae	*Carum carvi* L.	Kidney stones	Iran,,	Faride, 2012.
112	Apiaceae	Carum copticum	Kidney stones	Iran, Turkey	Faride, 2012; Altundag and Ozturk, 2011.
113	Apiaceae	*Carum copticum* L.	Kidney stones	Iran, Turkey	Faride, 2012; Altundag and Ozturk, 2011.
114		*Coriandrum sativum* L.	Kidney stones	India, Libya	De Natale A, Pollio, 2012; Memane, 2012.
115	Apocynaceae	Carissa opaca Stapf. Ex. H.	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Abasi et al., 2012.
116	Boraginaceae	*Cordia grandis.* Roxb.	Kidney stones	India 20	Lokendrajit et al., 2011.
117	Brassicaceae	*Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik.	Kidney stones	America Palestine	Jaradat, 2005; Church, 2006.
118	Brassicaceae	*Cardamine uliginosa* M. Bieb.	Kidney stones	Turkey	Altundag and Ozturk, 2011.
119	Burseraceae	*Commiphora mukul* Engl.	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride et al., 2011.
120	Caesalpiniaceae	*Cassia auriculata* L	Kidney stones	India	Memane, 2012; Tiwari et al.,
121	Cannabaceae	Cannabis sativa L.	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride et al., 2011.

122	Capparidaceae	*Crateva adansonii* DC. Subsp. *odora* Buch. Ham.	Kidney stones	India	Memane, 2012; Abasi et al, 2012; Khare, 2007; Meena and Rao, 2010.
123	Capparidaceae	*Crraattaaeevvaa nmuargvanlaa* (BLuocuhr..)-HDa.Cm.. stem	Kidney stones	India	Memane, 2012; Abasi et al, 2012; Khare, 2007; .Meena and Rao, 2010.
124	Capparidaceae	Caricaceae *Carica papaya* L.	Kidney stones	India	Memane, 2012; Abasi et al,. 2012; Khare, 2007; .Meena and Rao, 2010.
125	Caryophyllaceae	*Carica papaya* L.	Kidney stones	India, Morocco,	Memane, 2012; Abasi et al, 2012; Khare, 2007; Meena and Rao, 2010.
126	Celastraceae	*Celastrus paniculatus* Willd.	Kidney stones	India	Zahid et al., 2013.
127	Chenopodiaceae	*Chenopodium album* L	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Iqbal et al., 2012; Ikram et al., 2014.
128	Costaceae	*Costus speciosus* (Koen.) Sm.	Kidney stones	Brazil	Duke, 2008.
129	Costaceae	*Costus spicatus* (Jacq.) Sw	Kidney stones	Brazil	Duke, 2008
130	Cucurbit	*Citrullus*	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Iqbal et al., 2012; Ikram et al., 2014.

	aceae	*colocynthis* (L.) Schrad.			
131	Cucurbitaceae	*Citrullus lanatus* L. seeds infusion	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Iqbal et al., 2012; Ikram et al., 2014.
132	Cucurbitaceae	*Citrullus vulgaris* Schrad	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Iqbal et al., 2012; Ikram et al., 2014.
133	Cucurbitaceae	*Coccinia grandis* (L.) Voigt.	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Iqbal et al., 2012; Ikram et al., 2014
134	Cucurbitaceae	*Cucumis melo* L	Kidney stones	India, Iran	Varghese et al., 2013; Faride et al., 2011.
135	Cucurbitaceae	*Cucumis sativus* L.	Kidney stones	India, Pakistan, Palestine	Ikram et al., 2014; Jaradat, 2005; Lone et al., 2013; Cambie and Ash,1994.
136	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus rotundus* L.	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride et al., 2011.
137	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus longus* L.	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride et al., 2011.
138	Ericaceae	*Chimaphila maculata* (L.) Pursh.	Kidney stones	America	Church, 2006; Tilford and Edible, 1997.
139	Fabaceae	*Cassia italica* (Mill.) Spreng. / *Senna italica*	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Ikram et al., 2014

140	Fabaceae	*Chimaphila umbellata* (L.) Barton.	Kidney stones	America	Church, 2006; Tilford and Edible, 1997.
141	Fabaceae	*Cicer arietinum* L. fruit infusion	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride et al., 2011.
142	Lamiaceae	*Cinnamomum aromaticum* Nees.	Kidney stones	Iran	Feride et al., 2011.
143	Lamiaceae	*Cinnamomum bejolghota* (Buch-Ham) Sweet.	Kidney stones	Indi	Varghese et al., 2014; Lokendrajit et al., 2011; Ahmad and Singh, 2011.
144	Lamiaceae	*Cinnamomum tamala* L. leaves infusion	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2014; Lokendrajit et al., 2011; Ahmad and Singh, 2011.
145	Menispermaceae	*Cissampelos pareira* L.	Kidney stones	America	Goldstein and Herrera, 2009.
146	Menispermaceae	*Cyclea peltata* (Lam.) Hook. f. & Thomson	Kidney stones	India 11, 18, 38, 81	Memane, 2012; Kumar et al., 2014, Zahid et al., 2013. Gireesha and Raju, 2013.
147	Papiliona	*Crotalaria albida*	Kidney stones	Thailand	Khuankaew et al., 2013.

	ceae	Heyne ex Roth.			
148	Papilionaceae	*Crotalaria pallida*	Kidney stones	Thailand	Khuankaew et al., 2013.
149	Papilionaceae	*Crotalaria sessiliflora* L	Kidney stones	Thailand	Khuankaew et al., 2013.
150	Pinaceae	*Cedrus deodara* (Roxb. ex D. Don) G. Don.	Kidney stones	Nepal, Iran	Kunwar et al., 2009; Feride et al., 2011.
151	Poaceae	*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers	Kidney stones	India, Iran, Libya Yemen	Miraldi et al., 2001; De Natale, Pollio, 2012; Prachi et al., 200 Hehmeyer et al., 2011.
152	Poaceae	*Coix lacryma-jobi*L.	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2013; Mikawlrawng, and Kumar. 2014; Ahmad and Singh, 2011.
153	Poaceae	*Crataegus aronia* Decne.	Kidney stones	Palestine	Aburjai et al., 2007.
154	Roasaceae	*Crataegus azarolus* L.	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride et al., 2011.
155	Rosaceae	*Crataegus*	Kidney stones	Bosnia,	Faride et al., 2011; Saric-Kundalic et

		monogyna Jacq.		Herzegovina Turkey	al., 2011.
156	Rosaceae	*Crataegus pentagyna* L.	Kidney stones	Bosnia, Herzegovina	Saric-Kundalic et al., 2011.
157	Roseaceae	*Cerasus mahaleb* (L.) Miller var. *mahaleb*	Kidney sto Kidney stones nes	Turkey	Çakılcıoğlu et al 2010.
158	Rosaceae	*Cerasus avium* (L.) Moench.	Kidney stones	Iran	Amiri and Joharchi, 2013;
159	Rubiaceae	*Coffea arabica* L.	Kidney stones	Yeman	Varghese, 2013.
161	Rutaceae	*Citrus aurantifolia* (L.) (Christman) Swingle.	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Mikawlrawng, and Kumar. 2014.
162	Rutaceae	*Citrus limon* (L.) Burm. f.	Kidney stones	India, Pakistan	Varghese et al., 2013; Lokendrajit et al., 2011; Mikawlrawng, and Kumar. 2014.
163	Rutaceae	*Citrus latipes* (Swingle) Yu. Tanaka.	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2013;
164	Rutaceae	*Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck	Kidney stones		Mikawlrawng, and Kumar. 2014.
165	Verbence	*Clerodendrum*	Kidney stones	India	Memane, 2012; Jain et al., 2011;

	ae	*serratum* (Linn.) Moon.			Choudhury et al., 2011.
166	Acanthaceae	*Dipteracanthus repens* (L.) Hassk.	Kidney stones	Malaysia	Samuel et al., 2010.
167	Apiaceae	*Daucus carota* L.	Kidney stones	India, Turkey	Khare, 2007; Altundag and Ozturk, 2011.
168	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros ebenum* J. Koenig. wood	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride et al., 2011.
169	Gesneriaceae	*Didymocarpus pedicellata* R.Br. .	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2013; Mikawlrawng, and Kumar, 2014; Kumar et al., 2014; Ahmad and Singh, 2011.
170	Gesneriaceae	*Didymocarpus tomentosa* Wight	Kidney stones	India	Khare, 2007; Varghese et al., 2013; Memane, 2012; Bhat et al., 2013.
171	Lorantha ceae	*Dendrophthoe falcata* (L.f.) Etting.	Kidney stones	India	Khare, 2007; Varghese et al., 2013; Memane, 2012; Bhat et al., 2013.
172	Orchidaceae	*Dactylorhiza umbrosa* (Kar. & Kir.) Nevski.	Kidney stones	Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan	.Eisenman etal., 2012.
173	Rosaceae	*Duchesnea indica*	Kidney stones	India	Lokendrajit et al., 2011.

		(Andr.) Focke.			
174	Acanthaceae	*Ecbolium viride* (Forsk.) Alst.	Kidney stones	Malaysia	Samuel et al., 2010
175	Apiaceae	*Eryngium campestre* L.	Kidney stones	Iran	Mirdeilami et al., 2011.
176	Apiaceae	*Eryngium creticum* Lam.	Kidney stones	Palestine	Abu-Rabia, 2005.
177	Asteraceae	*Echinops spinosus* L.	Kidney stones	Morococco	Abouri et al., 2012.
178	Asteraceae	*Eupatorium birmanicum* DC.	Kidney stones	India	Lokendrajit et al., 2011; Ahmad and Singh, 2011.
179	Asteraceae	*Eupatorium purpureum* L	Kidney stones	America	Church, 2006; Tilford and Edible, 1997.
180	Equisetaceae	*Equisetum bogotense* HBK.	Kidney stones	Peru	Hammond et al., 1998.
181	Equisetaceae	*Equisetum telmateia* Ehrh	Kidney stones	Bosnia, Herzegovina	Saric-Kundalic et al., 2011.
182	Equisetaceae	*Equisetum debile* Roxb.	Kidney stones	India	Prachi et al., 2009.
183	Equisetaceae	*Equisetum ramosissimum* Desf.	Kidney stones	Turkey	Kocyigit and Ozhatay, 2006; Uysal et al., 2012.
184	Equisetac	*Emblica*	Kidney stones	India	Memane, 2012; Ahmad and Singh,

	eae	*officinalis* Gaertn.			2011; Tiwari et al., 2012.
185	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia hirta* L.	Kidney stones	India	Memane, 2012; Ahmad and Singh, 2011; Tiwari et al., 2012.
186	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia neriifolia* L	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Hamayun et al., 2003; Khalil et al., 2014.
187	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia prostrata* L	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Hamayun et al., 2003; Khalil et al., 2014.
188	Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia retusa* Forssk	Kidney stones	Morocco	Abouri et al., 2012;
189	Euphrobiaceae	*Euphorbia serpens* Kunth	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Khalil et al., 2014.
190	Gentianaceae	*Enicostema axillare* (Lam.) A. Raynal	Kidney stones	India	Khare, 2007; Varghese et al., 2013; Memane, 2012; Bhat et al., 2013.
191	Poaceae	*Elymus repens* (L.) Gould.	Kidney stones	Canada	Wetzel et al., 2006.
192	Polygonaceae	*Emex spinosa* (L.) Campd	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Ikram et al., 2014;
193	Rosaceae	*Eriobotria japonica*	Kidney stones	Palestine	Said et al., 2002.
194	Rosaceae	*Enhydra fluctuans* Lour.	Kidney stones	India	Ahmad and Singh, 2011; .Ballabh et al., 2008.

195	Apiaceae	*Ferula persica* Willd	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride et al., 2011.
196	Apiaceae	*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride et al., 2011.
197	Moracea e	*Ficus carica* L	Kidney stones	Palestine, Jordan Pakistan, Palestine]	Mikawlrawng, and Kumar. 2014; Said et al., 2002; Alzweriri et al., 2011; Jaradat, 2005.
198	Rosaceae	*Fragaria nilgiriensis* Schltdl. ex. J. Gay.	Kidney stones	India	Ahmad and Singh, 2011; .Ballabh et al., 2008.
199	Caryoph yllaceae	*Gymnocarpos decandrus* Forssk.	Kidney stones	Morocco	Abouri et al., 2012.
200	Caryoph yllaceae	*Gypsophila struthium* L	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride et al., 2011.
201	Amarant haceae	*Gomphrena celosioides* Mart	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2013; Prachi et al., 2009; Kumar et al., 2014; Krishna et al., 2011.
202	Acanthac eae	*Hygyrgorpohpihl c ahuurlilci* (B*la*u*ta*c h(.S-	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2013; Mikawlrawng and Kumar, 2014.
203	Acanthac	*Hygyrgorpohpihl*	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride et al., 2011.

	eae	*schulli* (Buch-Hum) Almidia.			
204	Apocynaceae	*Holarrhena antidysenterica* (Roth.) DC.	Kidney stones	India	Memane, 2012; Zahid et al., 2013.
205	Apocynaceae	*Holarrhena pubescens.* (Buch.Ham). Wall. Ex. G.	Kidney stones	India	Memane, 2012;
206	Araliaceae	*Hedera helix* L	Kidney stones	Bosnia, Herzegovina	Saric-Kundalic et al., 2011.
207	Asteraceae	*Helichrysum arenarium* Moench	Kidney stones	Turkey	Altundag and Ozturk, 2011; Batugal et al., 2000.
208	Asteraceae	*Helichrysum maracandicum* Popov.	Kidney stones	Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan	Eisenman et al., 2012.
209	Asteraceae	*Helichrysum pallasii* (Sprengel) Ledeb	Kidney stones	Turkey	Altundag and Ozturk, 2011; Batugal et al., 2000.
210	Asteraceae	*Helichrysum plicatum* DC.	Kidney stones	Turkey	Altundag and Ozturk, 2011; Batugal et al., 2000.
211	Boraginaceae	*Heliotropium indicum* L.	Kidney stones	Cuba	Duke, 2008.

212	Boraginaceae	*Heliotropium strigosum* Willd.	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Mahmood et al., 2011.
213	Chenopodiaceae	*Haloxylon stocksii* Boiss. Benth. & Hook	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Iqbal et al., 2011; Ikram et al., 2014.
214		*Homonoia riparia* Lour	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Iqbal et al., 2011; Ikram et al., 2014.
215	Hyperiaceae	*Hypericum montbretii* Spach.	Kidney stones	Turkey	Altundag and Ozturk, 2011
216	Hyperiaceae	*Hypericum montanum* L	Kidney stones	Bosnia, Herzegovina	Saric-Kundalic et al., 2011
217	Hyperiaceae	*Hypericum perforatum* L. aerial parts infusion	Kidney stones	Bosnia, Herzegovina	Saric-Kundalic et al., 2011.
218	Hydrangeaceae	Hydrangeaceae *Hydrangea arborescens* L	Kidney stones	Amrica	Church, 2006; Tilford and Edible, 1997.
219	Malvaceae	*Hibiscus sabdariffa* L.	Kidney stones	India	Lokendrajit et al., 2011.
220	Poaceae	*Hordeum vulgare* L	Kidney stones	Jordan, Pakistan	Alzweriri etal., 2011; Ahmad et al., 2014.
221	Zingibera	*Hedychium*	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2013; Lokendrajit etal.,

	ceae	*coronarium* J. Koenig			2011; Ahmad and Singh, 2011
222	Asterace ae	*Inula oculus-christi* L	Kidney stones	Turkey	Altundag and Ozturk, 2011; Batugal et al., 2000.
223	Faboceae	*Indigofera tinctoria* L.	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2013.
224	Cupressa ceae	*Juniperus chinensis* L	Kidney stones	Bosnia, Herzegovina	Saric-Kundalic et al., 2011.
225	Cupressa ceae	*Juniperus communis* L.	Kidney stones	Bosnia, Herzegovina	Saric-Kundalic et al., 2011.
226	Cupressa ceae	*Juniperus excelsa* M. Bieb.	Kidney stones	Bosnia, Herzegovina	Saric-Kundalic et al., 2011.
227	Cupressa ceae	*Juniperus oxycedrus* L. subsp. *oxycedrus* con	Kidney stones	Turkey	Kocyigit et al., 2006.
228	Cupressa ceae	*Juniperus sabina* L. roots decoction Uzbekistan	Kidney stones	Uzbekistan Kyrgyzstan	Eisenman et al., 2012.
229	Cupressa ceae	*Juniperus seravschanica* Kom.	Kidney stones	Kyrgyzstan	Eisenman et al., 2012.

230	Cupressaceae	*Juniperus pseudosabina* Fisch	Kidney stones	Uzbekistan,	Eisenman et al., 2012.
231	Asteraceae	*Kalimeris indica* (L.) Sch.-Bip	Kidney stones	China	Long, and Lli., 2004.
232	Crassulaceae	*Kalanchoe pinnata* (Lam.) Pers	Kidney stones	Bangladesh India	Zahid et al., 2011; Rahmat-ullah et al., 2011; Hazarika et al., 2012.
233	Cucurbitaceae	*Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2013; Hazarika et al., 2012. Lone etal., 2013.
234	Fobaceae	*Lupinus albus* L.	Kidney stones	Jordan	Said et al., 2002.
235	Lamiaceae	*Lavandula stoechas* L.	Kidney stones	Palestine Turkey	Abu-Rabia, A. 2005; Uysal et al., 2012.
236	Lamiaceae	*Laurus nobilis* L.	Kidney stones	India, Iran.	Memane, 2012; Faride et al., 2011; Mikawlrawng and Kumar, 2014.
237	Lemnaceae	*Lemanea fluviatilis* L.	Kidney stones	India, Iran	Memane, 2012; Faride et al., 2011; Mikawlrawng and Kumar, 2014.
238	Lemnaceae	*Lindernia ruellioides* (Colsm.) Pennell	Kidney stones	India	Mikawlrawng and Kumar, 2014; Varghese et al., 2013; Ahmad and Singh, 2011; Kumar et al., 2014.
239	Lindernia	*Lawsonia inermis*	Kidney stones	Libya	De Natale A, Pollio, 2012.

	ceae	L.			
240	Lythraceae	*Lawsonia inermis* L	Kidney stones	Iran	Faried et al., 2011.
241	Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum amboinense* Reinw. ex Blume.	Kidney stones	Australia	Williams, 2012.
242	Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum scoparium* J. R. Forst. & G. Forst.	Kidney stones	Australia	Williams, 2012.
243	Onagraceae	*Ludwigia perennis* L.	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2013.
244	Myrtaceae	*Myrtus communis* L.	Kidney stones	Turkey	Uysal et al., 2012.
245	Annonaceae	*Malmea depressa (*Baill) R.E. Fries	Kidney stones	Turkey	Kilic and Bagci, 2013.
246	Fabaceae	*Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Pall.	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Ikram et al., 2014.
247	Lamiaceae	*Micromeria biflora* (Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don) Benth.	Kidney stones	Turkey	Akaydin et al., 2013.
248	Malvacea	*Malvella*	Kidney stones	Turkey	Akaydin et al., 2013.

	e	*sherardiana* (L.) Jaub. & Spach			
249	Mimosaceae	*Mimosa pudica* L	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2013; Prachi et al., 2009; Sivasankariet al., 2013.
250	Moringaceae	*Moringa pterygosperma* Gaertn	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2013; Prachi et al., 2009; Sivasankariet al., 2013.
251	Musaceae	*Musa paradisiaca* L.	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2013; Prachi et al., 2009; Sivasankariet al., 2013.
252	Musaceae	*Musa balbisiana* Colla	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2013; Prachi et al., 2009; Sivasankariet al., 2013.
253	Myrtaceae	*Myrtus communis*	Kidney stones	Mexico, Turkey	Lim et al., 2013; Uysal et al., 2012.
		Mimusops elengi L.	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2013;
254	Sapotaceae	*Manilkara zapota* (L.) P. Royen.	Kidney stones	Mexico	Lim et al., 2013.
255	Euphorbiaceae	*Macaranga peltata* Roxb. Muell.-Arg	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2013; Lokendrajit et al., 2011; Suresh and Kottaimuthu, 2011.
256	Euphorbiaceae	*Mallotus philippensis* (Lam.) Muell. Arg	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2013; Lokendrajit et al., 2011; Suresh and Kottaimuthu, 2011.

257	Fabaceae	*Macrotyloma uniflorum* (Lam.) Verdc.	Kidney stones	Jordan, India, Iran Nepal, Pakistan	Said et al., 2002; Meena and Rao, 2010; Abasi et al., 2012; Ikram et al., 2014; Limbu, 2008.
258	Fabaceae	*Medicago sativa* L.	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride et al., 2012.
259	Lamiaceae	*Mentha spicata* L.	Kidney stones	India	Zahid et al., 2013.
260	Lamiaceae	*Micromeria biflora* (Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don) Benth	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Ikram et al., 2014
261	Lamiaceae	*Mentha arvensis* L.	Kidney stones	India, Turkey	Varghese et al., 2013; Lokendrajit et al., 2011; Ahmad and Singh, 2011; Akaydin et al., 2013.
262	Sapotaceae	*Manilkara zapota* (L.) P. Royen	Kidney stones	Mexico	Lim et al., 2013;
263	Sapotaceae	*Mimusops elengi* L.	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2013.
264	Rubiaceae	*Neolamarckia cadamba* (Roxb.) F. Bosser	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2013.
265	Ranunculaceae	*Nigella sativa* L.	Kidney stones	Iran, Pakistan, Palestine Uzbekistan,	Ikram et al., 2014; Eisenman et al., 2012. Jaradat, 2005; Amiri and Joharc, 2013.

				Kyrgyzstan	
266	Asterace	*Onopordum acanthium* L.	Kidney stones	Turkey	Ozgen and Kaya, 2012
267	Fobaceae	*Ononis spinosa* L. subsp. *leiosperma*(Boiss .) Sirj	Kidney stones	Bulgaria Turkey	Kilic and Bagci, 2013; Altundag and Ozturk, 2011; Ivancheva and Stantcheva, 2000.
268	Lamiacea e	*Orthosiphon aristatus* (Blume) Miq. aerial parts	Kidney stones	India	Kurian, 2012.
	Lamiacea e	*Origanum majorana* L.	Kidney stones	Palestine	Abu-Rabia, 2005;
	Lamiacea e	*Ocimum basilicum* L.	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride et al., 2012.
269	Lamiacea e	*Ocimum sanctum* L. roots decoction]	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2013; Memane, 2012.
270	Oleaceae	*Olea europaea* L.	Kidney stones	Italy Jordan Palestine	Eisenman et al., 2012; Said et al., 2002; Alzweriri et al., 2011; Aburjai et al., 2007; Guarrera et al., 2005.
271	Asterace ae	*Onopordum acanthium* L	Kidney stones	Turkey	Ozgen and Kaya, 2012.

272	Campanulaceae Euphorbiaceae	*Pratia nummularia* Benth. ex Kurz.	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2013; Lokendrajit et al., 2011; Lokendrajit et al., 2011; Tiwari et al., 2012; Jain et al., 2011.
273	Euphorbiaceae	*Phyllanthus amarus Schumach*. & Thonn.	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Khalil et al., 2014.
274	Euphorbiaceae	*Phyllanthus fraternus* Webster.	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Khalil et al., 2014.
275	Euphorbiaceae	*Phyllanthus urinaria* L.	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Khalil et al., 2014.
276	Fobaceae	*Prosopis farcta* (Sol. Ex Russell) J.F. Macbr. foliage decoction	Kidney stones	Palestine	Said et al., 2002
277	Oleaceae	*Phillyrea latifolia* L.	Kidney stones	Turkey	Akaydin et al., 2013.
278	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus fraternus*	Kidney stones	India	Zahid et al., 2013; Ghatapanadi et al., 2011; Samuel et al., 2010.

		Webster.			
279	Phyllanthaceae	*Phyllanthus lanceolatus* Poir.	Kidney stones	Mauritious	Schmelzer and Gurib Fakim, 2008.
280	Pinaceae	*Picea smithiana* (Wall.) Boiss.	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Khan et al., 2007.
281	Pinaceae	*Picea mariana* (Mill.) Britton, Sterns & Poggenburg	Kidney stones	America	Foster and Duke, 2000.
282	Piperaceae	*Piper aduncum* L.	Kidney stones	Brazil and Colombia	Duke, 2008.
283	Piperaceae	*Piper cubeba* L	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride et al., 2012.
284	Piperaceae	*Piper nigrum* L	Kidney stones	India ,Iran	Faride et al., 2012; Varghese et al., 2013; Memane, 2012.
285	Puniceae	*Punica granatum* L.	Kidney stones	India	Varghese et al., 2013;
286	*Portulac*	*Portulaca*	Kidney stones	Turkey, Palestine	Said *et al.,* 2002

	eae	*oleracea* L.			
287	Lamiaceae	*Plectranthus amboinicus* (Lour.) Spreng.	Kidney stones	Turkey	Varghese *et al*., 2013; Kieley *et al.,* 2008.
289	Rosaceae	*Prunus puddum* Roxb. Ex Wallor*Prunus coracoides* D. Don.	Kidney stones	India	Kapoor, 2000.
290	Rhmnaceae	*Paliurus spina—christi* Miller.	Kidney stones	Turkey	Tuzlacı *et al.,* 2010.
291	Phyllenthaceae	*Phyllanthus emblica* L.	Kidney stones	India	Zahid *et al.,* 2013; Kapoor, 2000.
292	Simaroubaceae	*Quassia amara* L	Kidney stones	America	Goldstein and Herrera, 2009.
293	Fagaceae	*Quercus cerris* L	Kidney stones	Herzegovina	Saric-Kundalic et al., 2011.
294	Fagaceae	*Quercus pubescens* Willd	Kidney stones	Herzegovina	Saric-Kundalic *et al*., 2011.
295	Fagaceae	*Quercus petraea*	Kidney stones	Herzegovina	Saric-Kundalic *et al.,* 2011.

		(Mattuschka) Liebl. Bosnia			
296	Anacardiaceae	*Rhus succedanea*	Kidney stones	India	Lokendrajit *et al*., 2011; Ballabh 2008.
297	Boraginaceae	*Rotula aquatica* Lour.	Kidney stones	India Pakistan	Varghese *et al.,* 2013; Ikram *et al.,* 2014.
298	Brassicaceae	*Raphanus sativus* L	Kidney stones	India	Prachi *et al.,* 2009.
299	Lamiaceae	*Rosmarinus officinalis* L	Kidney stones	Jordan	Alzweriri *et al.,* 2011.
300	Laliaceae	*Ruscus aculeatus* L.	Kidney stones	Palestine	Said *et al.,* 2002.
301	Lythraceae	*Rotala rotundifolia* (Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb.) Koehne.	Kidney stones	India	Prachi *et al.,* 2009; Panigrahi, 2016.
302	Polygonaceae	*Rumex hastatus* D. Don. root extract	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Ikram *et al.,* 2014; Shah *et al.,* 2013.
303	Polygonaceae	*Rheum emodi* Wall.	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Sher and Hussain, 2009.
304	Rosaceae	*Rosa beggeriana* Schrenk.ex Fisch.	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride *et al.,* 2012; Amiri and Joharchi, 3013.

		& C.A. Mey			
305	Rosaceae	Rosa cana	Kidney stones	Australia, Iran, Turkey	Williams, 2013; Kocyigit and Ozhatay, 2006; Altundag and Ozturk, 2011; Miraldi *et al.,* 2001;
306	Rosaceae	Rosa indica	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Ikram *et al*., 2014
307	Rubiaceae	*Rubia cordifolia*	Kidney stones	India Korea	Varghese *et al.,* 2013; Wiart, 2013.
308	Rosaceae	*Rubus fruticosus* L.	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride *et al.,* 2012.
309	Rubiaceae	*Rubia tinctorum* L	Kidney stones	Bulgaria, Italian,Peninsula Turkey Uzbekistan Kyrgyzstan	Leporatti and LIvancheva, 2003; Harrison Bartels, 2006; Tuzlacı, 2010;
310	Asteraceae	*Sonchus oleraceus* L.	Kidney stones	India	Eisenman *et al*., 2012.
311	Asteraceae	*Solidago virga-aurea* L. aerial	Kidney stones	India	Kumar *et al.,* 2014; Khare, 2007.
312	Caesalpiniaceae	*Saraca asoca* (Roxb.) De Wilde.	Kidney stones	India	Lokendrajit *et al.,* 2011; Bhalshanka2012.

313	Caryophyllaceae	*Saponaria mesogitana* Boiss	Kidney stones	Palestine	Said *et al,* 2002.
314	Chenopodiaceae	*Suaeda fruticosa* L. Forsk.	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Iqbal *et al.,* 2011.
315	Hyacinthaceae	*Scilla indica* Roxb.	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride *et al.,* 2012.
316	Liliaceae	*Smilax aspera* L. roots / leaves infusion	Kidney stones	Palestine	Abu-Rabia, 2005.
317	Malvaceae	*Sida rhombifolia* L	Kidney stones	India, Brazil, Peru	Varghese *et al.,* 2013; Duke, 2008.
318	Poaceae	*Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr. & Perry	Kidney stones	India	Ahmad and Singh, 2011.
319	Poaceae	*Saccharum officinarum* L.	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Ahmad *et al.,* 2014.
320	Poaceae	*Saccharum spontaneum* L.	Kidney stones	India	Varghese *et al.,* 2013; Khare, 2007;
321	Rhamnaceae	*Sageretia brandrethiana* Atich. J. L. S.	Kidney stones	India	Lokendrajit *et al.,* 2011; Prachi *et al.*, 2009.
322	Rhamnac	*Sageretia*	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Abasi *et al.,* 2012.

	eae	*brandrethiana* Atich. J. L. S.			
323	Solanaceae	*Solanum nigrum* L.	Kidney stones	India, Pakistan India	Ikram *et al.,* 2014; Lokendrajit *et al.,* 2011; Prachi *et al.,* 2009; Nanda *et al.,* 2013.
324	Solanaceae Slanaceae	*Solanum surattense* Burm. f.	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Ikram *et al.,* 2014;
325	Solanaceae	*Solanum torvum* SW	Kidney stones	India	Varghese *et al.,* 2013.
326	Solanaceae	*Solanum virginianum* L	Kidney stones	India	Kumar *et al.,* 2014; Meena, and Rao, 2010.
327	Solanaceae	*Solanum incanum* L.	Kidney stones	India	Kumar *et al.,* 2014; Meena, and Rao, 2010.
328	Verbenaceae	*Stachytarpheta indica* (L.) Vahl.	Kidney stones	India	Memane, 2012; Jain *et al.,* 2011; Choudhury *et al.,* 2012.
329	Verbenaceae	*Tanacetum chiliophyllum*	Kidney stones	Turkey	Altundag and Ozturk, 2011.
330	Acanthaceae	*Thunbergia alata* Thnal.	Kidney stones	India	Varghese *et al.,* 2013; Mikawlrawng and Kumar, 2014.
331	Aizoaceae	*Trianthema portulacastrum*	Kidney stones	India, Pakistan	Prachi *et al*., 2009; Mahmood, 2011.

		L.			
332	Asteraceae	*Tanacetum parthenium* (Linn.) Sch. Bip.	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride et al., 2012.
333	Asteraceae	*Taraxacum officinale* F.H. Wigg.	Kidney stones	America	Church, 2006.
334	Asteraceae	*Trapogon buphtalmoides* (DC.) Boiss	Kidney stones	Turkey	Altundag and Ozturk, 2011; Ozgen and Kaya, 2012.
335	Asteraceae	*Taraxacum androssovii* Schischkin	Kidney stones	Turkey	Altundag and Ozturk, 2011; Ozgen and Kaya, 2012.
336	Asteraceae	*Taraxacum fedtschenkoi* Hand.-Mazz.	Kidney stones	Turkey	Altundag and Ozturk, 2011; Ozgen and Kaya, 2012.
337	Asteraceae	*Tridax procumbens* L.	Kidney stones	India	Panigrahi et al., 2016; Lokendrajit et al., 2011.
338	Asteraceae	*Taraxacum macrolepium* Schischkin.	Kidney stones	Turkey	Altundag and Ozturk, 2011; Ozgen and Kaya, 2012.

339	piniaceae	*Tamarindus indica* L.	Kidney stones	India	Bhalshankar, 2012; Lokendrajit *et al.,* 2011.
340	Combretaceae	*Tephrosia purpurea* (L.)	Kidney stones	India	Zahid *et al.,* 2013.
341	Combretaceae	*Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb.) Wt.& Arn	Kidney stones	India	Tiwari *et al.,* 2011; Zahid *et al.,* 2013; Jain *et al.,* 2010.
342	Combretaceae	*Trigonella foenum graecum* L	Kidney stones	Yemen, Iran	Hehmeyer et al., 2012; Faride et al., 2012.
343	Limaceae	*Tectona grandis* L.	Kidney stones	India	Varghese *et al.,* 2013.
344	Limaceae	*Teucrium polium* L	Kidney stones	India Turkey	Ozgen and Kaya, 2012; Tuzlacı and Doğan, 2010.
345	Lamiaceae	*Teucrium scordium* L	Kidney stones	India Turkey	Varghese *et al.,* 2013; Ozgen and Kaya, 2012; Tuzlacı and Doğan, 2010
346	Lamiaceae	*Thymus kotschyanus* Boiss. ET Hoh.	Kidney stones	Iran	Miraldi *et al.,* 2011.

347	Lamiaceae	*Thymbra spicata* L. var.	Kidney stones	Iran Iran Turkey	Miraldi *et al.,* 2011; Faride *et al.,* 2012; Altundag and Ozturk,2011; Tuzlacı and Doğan, 2010.
348	Lamiaceae	*Teucrium polium* L	Kidney stones	India Turkey	Tuzlacı and Doğan, 2010; Varghese *et al.,* 2013; Ozgen and Kaya, 2012.
349	Lamiaceae	*Thymus migricus* Klokov & Des.-Shost. leaves decoction	Kidney stones	Turkey	Altundag and Ozturk,2011; Tuzlacı and Doğan, 2010.
350	Menispermaceae	*Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd. L). Miers.	Kidney stones	India	Memane, 2012;
351	Tamaeiaceae	*Tamarix aphylla* (L.) Karst	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Ikram *et al.,* 2014.
352	Tropaeolaceae	*Tropaeolum tuberosum* Ruíz & Pavón.	Kidney stones	Bolivia and Peru	Duke, 2008.
353	Typhaceae	*Typha latifolia* L.	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Ismail and Nisar, 2010.
354	Zygophyllaceae	*Tribulus terrestris* L	Kidney stones	India, Iran, Turkey Yemen, India, Iran, Pakistan,India,Pa	Zahid *et al.,* 2013; Faride *et al.,* 2012; Prachi *et al.,* 2009; Salav and Reddy, 2011; Taree *et al.,* 2010; Mahmood *et al*., 2011; Amiri and Joharchi, 2013; Kocyigit and Ozhatay, 2006.

				kistan,India	
355	Amarylli daceae	*Ungernia victoris* Vved	Kidney stones	Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan	Eisenman *et al*., 2012.
356	Ericaceae	*Vaccinium vitis-idaea* L.	Kidney stones	America, Herzegovina	Tilford & Edible, 1997; Church, 2006; Abouri *et al.,* 2012.
357	Lamiacea e	*Vitex agnus-castus* L.	Kidney stones	Iran	Mirdeilami *et al.,* 2011; Faride *et al.,* 2012.
358	Scrophul ariaceae	*Veronica orientalis* Miller.	Kidney stones	Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan	Eisenman et al., 2012.
359	Scrophul ariaceae	*Verbascum thapsus* L.	Kidney stones	Turkey Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan	Eisenman et al., 2012; Altundag and Ozturk, 2011.
360	Valeriace ae	*Valeriana officinalis* L.	Kidney stones	Turkey	Tuzlacı and Doğan, 2008.
361	Valeriace ae	*Valeriana wallichii* DC	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride et al., 2012.
362	Verbenac eae	*Verbena officinalis* L.	Kidney stones	Turkey India	Meena and Rao, 2010; Kilia and Bagci, 2013.
363	Verbenac eae	*Vitex agnus-castus* L.	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Tareen et al., 2010.
364	Vitiaceae	*Vitis vinifera* L	Kidney stones	Iran	Faride *et al.,* 2012.
365	Solenace	*Withania*	Kidney stones	Pakistan	Qureshi *et al.,* 2012.

	ae	*somnifera* L. Dunal.			
366	Asteraceae	*Xanthium strumarium* L.	Kidney stones	India Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan	Hayat *et al.,* 2008; Panigrahi *et al.,* 2016; Eisenman *et al.,* 2012.
367	Asteraceae	*Xenostegia tridentata* (L.) D.F. Austin & Staples	Kidney stones	India	Tiwari *et al.,* 2012; Lokendrajit *et al.,*2011
368	Brassicaceae	*Zilla spinosa* (L.) Prantl.	Kidney stones	Morocco	Abouri *et al*., 2012.
360	Poaceae	*Zea mays* L.	Kidney stones	Bangladesh,Palestine, Pakistan India,Yemen	Rahmatullah *et al.,* 2010; Hayat *et al.*, 2001; Said *et al.,* 2002; Prachi *et al.,* 2009; Hehmeyer *et al*., 2012.
370	Rhamnaceae	*Ziziphus lotus* (L.) Lam.	Kidney stones	Morocco	Abouri *et al*., 2012.

References

Ali, S. I and Y. J. Nasir. (Eds.). 1989-91. Flora of West Pakistan, Karachi and Islamabad, 191-193.

Anand, R., G. K. Patnaik, D. K. Kulshreshtha, and B. N. Dhawan. 1989. Antiurolithiasis activity of *Tribuhus terrestris* and *Crataeva nurvala* in albino rats. *Ind J of pharm.*

Akerele, O. 1984. WHO'S traditional medicine programmer progress and prospect –vtives WHO chronicle. 38. 76 – 81.

Azaizeh, H., S. Fulder, S, K. Khalil and O. Said 2003. Ethnomedicinal knowledge of local Arab practitioners in the Middle East region. Fitoterapia. 74: 98-108.

Ali, S. I., M. Qaiser. (Eds.). 1993-2007. Karachi.

Abu-Rabia, A. 2005. Herbs as a food and medicine source in Palestine. *Asia Pac J Cancer Prev.* 6 (3): 404-407.

Amiguet, V. T., T. Arason, J. T. P. Maquin, V. Vindas ans L. Poveda.Amiguet. 2005. Aconsensus ethnobotanyoftheQeqchiMayaofSouthernBelize.Econ.Bot.59,29–42.

Ahmad, S. S. 2007. Medicinal wild plants from Lahore-Islamabad Motorway (M-2*). Pak J of Bot.* 39 (2): 355-375.

Andrade-Cetto, A., J.E. Becerra-Jimenez, P. Martines-Zurita, Ortega-Larrocea and M. Heinrich. 2006. Disease-Consensus Index as a tool of selecting potential hypoglycemic plants in Chikindzonot, Yucatán, México. *J Ethnopharmacol*, 107, 2: 199-204.

Aburjai, T., M. Hudaib, R. Tayyem, M. Yousef and M. Qishawi. 2007. Ethnopharmacological survey of medicinal herbs in jordan the Ajloun heights region. *J of ethnopharmacol*. 110 (2): 294-304.

Albuquerque, U.P., P. M. Medeiros, A. L. Almeida, J. M. Monteiro, E. M. F. Lins Neto, J. G,Melo, J. P.Santos. 2007. Medicinal plants of the caatinga (semi-arid) Vegetation of NE Brazil: quantitative approach. *J. Ethnopharmacol*. 114, 325–354.

Awari, M. D., M. Vaishai, S. P. Prasad Babhale and S.P. Chaudhari. 2009. Antilithiatix effect of Achyranthus aspera Linn. Leaves extract on ethylene glycol induced nephrolithiasis. *J. pharm research.* 2 (5): 994- 997.

Ankur, C., A. Parasar., A. Choubey., D. Iyer., R.S. Pawar and U. K. Patil. 2010. Potential of medicinal plants in kidbey, gall and urinary stones. *Inter J of drug Dev & Res*. 2 (2): 431-44.

Aggarwal, A., S. Tandon, S. K Singla and C. Tandon,2010c. Diminution of oxalate induced renal epithelial cell injury and inhabitation of calcium oxalate crystallization in vitro by aqueous extract of *Tribuhus terrestris L. Inter Brazil J urol*. 36 (4): 480- 489.

Abbasi, A. M., M. A. Khan, M.M. Ahmad, M. Zafar, J. Sarwat and S. Sultana. 2010. Ethnopharmacology application of medicinal plants to cure skin diseases and folk cosmetics

among tribal communities of North – WEST Frontier province*, Pak J ethnopharmacol.*. 128: 322-335.

Aggarwal, A., S. K. Singla, Priyadarshini and C. Tandon. 2010a. In vitro studies on anticalcifying potency of *Tribuhus terrestris* L. *Inter J of urol* A211- A212.

AggarwalI, A., S. TandonI, S. K. SinglaII, C. TandonI, 2010. Diminution of oxalate induced renal tubular epithelial cell injury and inhibition of calcium oxalate crystallization in vitro by aqueous extract of Tribulus terrestris. Int Braz J Urological disorder.36. 4: 480-489. doi: 10.1590/S1677-55382010000400011.

Altundag, E and M. Ozturk. 2011. Ethnomedicinal studies on the plant resources of east Anatolia, Turkey. Procedia –Social and behavioral science. 19, 756-777.

Aggarwal, A., k. Singla., K. Shrawan., and Tandon, C. 2012c. Prophylactic effect of *Tribuhus terrestris L.* fruit on experimentally induced urolithiasis in rats. Europe urolithiasis supplements. 11 (1): e862e 862a.

Al- Doui, N. A. 2014. Some important medicinal plants in Iraq. *Inter. J. advance herb altern medicinal*. 4. 2: 10- 20.

Aggarwal, A., M. Gandhi, S. Singla. K13. 2012. Plant Biodiversity of lesser Himalayas Pakistan. Springer New York, Dordrecht Heidelberg, Londan.

Abasi, A. M., Khan, M. A, Ahmad, M and Zafar, M. 2011. Medicinal plant biodiversity of lesser Himalayas-Pakistan. Springer Science & Business Media.

Ahmad, M. M and K. P Singh. 2011. Traditional knowledge of Kidney stones treatment by Muslim Maiba (Herbaliss) of Manipur, India.Notulae scientia biologicae.3. 2: 12.

Alzweriri, M., A. A, Sarhan, K, Mansi, M. Hudaib, M. Alzweiri and T. Aburjai. 2011. Ethnopharmacological survey of medicinal herbs in Jordan the northern Badia region. *J of ethnopharmacol*. 137 (1): 27-35.

Auda, M. A. 2011. An ethnobotanical uses of plants in the Middle Area, Gaza Strip, Palestine. Advances in Environmental Biology, 5(11): 3681-3687

Alawa, K. S and S. Ray. 2012. Ethnomedicinal plants used by tribal of Dhar district Madhya Pradesh India. CIB, Tech. *J. Pharm. Sci.* 1: 7-15

Abouri, M., A. Msandik, F. Mousadik, H. Boubaker, B saadi and K. Cherifi. 2012. Ethnotanical survey of medicinal plants used in the Tata province, Morocco. International *J. medicinal plant research.* 1 (7): 99-123.

Abbasi, A. M, M. A. Khan, M. Ahmad, M. Zafar and C. Tandon. 2012A. *Tribuhus terrestris L* extractas curative agent in experimentally induced urolithiasis. Europe urolithiasis sup.. 11 (1): e861.

Ahmadi, M., S. T. Nafiseh. 2012. Alcea rose root extract in ethylene glycol- induced urolithiasis in rats. *India J of pharmacology*.304-307.

Aravind, S.Y., R. D. Sharda, S. K. Pramod. Comprehensive pratical and viva in Biochemistry. 20- 29.

Alko, S., K. J. Sanjay, A. V. Jain, M. Kumar and M. Sabharwal. 2013. All rights reserved. Pathophysiology of kidney, gallbladder and urinary stones treatment with herbal and allopathic medicine:Allahabad (U.P.). *Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Disease*. doi: 10.1016/S2222-1808(13)60107-3

Amiri, M. S and M. R. Joharchi. 2013. Ethnobotanical investigation of traditional medicinal plants commercialized in the markets of Mashhad, Iran. Avicenna Journal of Phytomedicine. 3 (3): 254-271.

Akaydin, G., I. Simsek, Z. C. Arituluk and E. Yesilada. 2013. An ethnomedicinal survey in selected towns of the Mediterranean subregion Turkey. *Turkish Jof Biology.* 37 (2): 230-240.

Ahmad, H. S., K. Y. Abbasi, H. A. Hameed, J. Hussain and Survey. 2014. Documentation of medicinal plants traditional used for different ailments in district Lodhran, Punjab, Pakistan. Global, *J. research medicinal plants and indigenous medicine*. 3 (4):142- 153.

Adnan, M., Ihsan-Ullah., A. Tariq., W. Murad., Azizullh., A. L. Khan and N. Ali. 2014. Ethnomedicinal use in the war affected region of Northwest Pakistan. *J. ethnomedicial*.10.16.

Bannerman, R. H., J. Burton., W. C. Chen and G. M. Foster. 1983. The man health care coverage: a reader for health administration and practitioners. World Health Organization. 17-24.

Balick, M. J., P. A. Cox. 1996. Ethnobotany of plant science and people culture. Scientific American Library. New York. 23.

Behera, S. K., A. Panda, S. K. Behera and M. K. Misra. 2006. Ethnomedicinal survey of Kandhamak district of Orissa, India. *Indi J. traditional knowledge*. 5 (4): 519-528.

Bhatachargee, S. K. 2001. Hand book of medicinal plants. Aavishkar publication and dictribution.Jaipur.

Ballabh, B., O. P. Chaurasia, Z. Ahmed and S. B. Singh. 2008. Traditional medicinal plants of cold desert Ladakh used agebist Kidney and urinary disorders. *J. ethnopharmacol*. 118 (2): 331-339.

Bhaskar, M. V., S. J. Pramod, M. U. Jeevika, P. K Chandan and Shetteppa, G. 2010. MR imaging findings of neem oil, poisoning. *Ameri . J. Neuroradiology.* 31. 7: E60-E61.

Bahmani, M., M. Rafieian- Kopaei, M. Avijgan, S. Hossei, Golshahi, H and Z.Eftekhari. 2012. Ethnobotanical studies of medicinal plants used by Kurdish owner's in South rangeoni. Sf Iiam province, west of Iran. *Am-Euras J Agric Environ Sci*.12.1128-33.

Bahmani, M., K. Saki, M. Gholami-Ahangaran and P. Parsaei. 2012. Mohsenzadegan A, Zia-Jahromi N, Evaluating the Anti-Leech Activity of Methanolic Extract of *Matricaria chamomilla* L.

Comparing with Ivermectin, Mebendasole,Praziquantel, Rafoxanide, Febantel and Albendazole Mid East. *J Sci Res*.12 (2): 260-263.

Bhalshankar, C. 2012. Exploration of ethnomedicinal plants in Shevgaon district Ahmednagar (MS). India. Science resrarch reporter. 2 (3): 218-220.

Bhat, J. A., M. Kumar and R. W Bussmann. 2013. Ecological status and traditional knowledge of medicinal plants in Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary of Garhwal Himalaya India. Jounral Ethnobiology & Ethnomedicine. 9, 1: 1

Bahmani, M., B. B, Ahmad., P, Tajeddini., M, Rafieian-Kopaei., N, Naghdi. 2016. Identification of medicinal plants for the treatment of kidney and urinary stones. Journal of renal inj prevention. 5 (3), 129-133.

Cambie, R and J. Ash. 1994. Fijian medicinal plants CSIRO, Australia.

Cook, F. E. M. 1995. Economic Botany Data Collection Standard. Royal Botanic Gar- dens, Kew, United Kingdom. 146.

Cummingham, A. B., E. Ayuk, S. Franzel, B. Duguma and C. Asanga. 2002. An economic evaluation of medicinal tree cultivation.. People and plants working paper.10 UNESCO. Paris. 10.

Cragg, G. M., D. J. Newman. 1999. Discovery and development of antineoplastic agents from natural source. Cancer investigation. 17. 2: 153-163.

Christina, A. J and S. Kurina, S. 2002. Modulatory effect of cyclea peltat lam on stone formation included by glycol treatment in rats. Experiment clinical pharmacology. 24. 2: 77- 79.

Church, B. 2006. Medicinal plants, tree and shrub Church B. Medicinal Plants, Trees, & Shrubs of Appalachia – A field guide. Lulu com.

Chaudhary, A., S. K. Singl and C. Tandon, C. 2010. In vitro evalution of Terminulia arjun on calcium phosphate and calcium oxalate crystallization. *Inda J. pharmacol. Sci. 72, 340.*

Çakılcıoğlu, U., M. Şengün and I. Türkoğlu. 2010. An ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants of Yazıkonak and Yurtbaşı districts of Elazığ province, Turkey. *J. Medicinal Plants Research*. 4 (7): 567-572.

Choudhury, S., P. Sharma, M. D. Choudhury and G. D. Sharma. 2012. Ethnomedicinal plants used by Chorei tribes of Southern Assam, North eastern India. Asian Pacific. Journal of Tropical Disease. 2: S141-S147.

Cruz, E. C and A. Andrade-Cetto, A. 2015. Ethnopharmacological field study of the plants used to treat type 2 diabetes among the Cakchiquels in Guatemala. J ethnopharmacol. 156: 238-244.

Cox, P. A. 2000. Willtribal knowledge survive the millenni um? Science Ernst. 287: 44-45.

Duke, J. A. 2008. Duke's handbook of medicinal plants of latin Amrican. Taylor and Francis group. LLC, Boca Raton florid.

Debaandya, M and S. Namrata .2010. Banana and it's product utilization an overview. *Journal of scientific and industrial research.* 323- 329.

Devi, V., Kalpana, R. Baskar and P. Varalakshmi. 1993. Biochemical effects in normal and stone forming rats treated with the ripe kernel juice of Plantain (*Musa Paradisiaca*). *Ancient* Science of Life. 451: 3-4.

De Natale, Antonino, and Antonino Pollio. "A forgotten collection: the Libyan ethnobotanical exhibits (1912-14) by A. Trotter at the Museum O. Comes at the University Federico II in Naples, Italy." *J. ethnobiol and ethnomedicine* 8, no. 1: 4.

Deb, L., K. Singh, K., Singh and B. Thongam. 2011. Some ethnomedicinal plants used by native practitioners of Chandel district Manipur, India. *Int Res J Pharm*. 2. 12: 199-200.

Delfan, B., B. Baharvand-Ahmadi. M. Bahmani, N. Mohseni, K. Saki, M. Rafieian-Kopaei, S. Shahsavari, N. Naghdi, M. Taherikalani and S. Ghafourian. (2015). An ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants used in treatment of kidney stones and kidney pain in Lorestan province, Iran Herbal Medicines Research Center, Lorestan peovince, Iran. *J Chemical and Pharma Sci*. 8. 4: 693-699.

Eisenman, S. W., D. E. Zauroy and L. Struwe (eds). 2012. Medicinal plants of central Asia, Uzbekistan and Kyrgzstan. Springer Science & Business Media.

Ezer, N and O. M. Arisan. 2006. Folk medicines in Merzifon Amasya Turkey. *Turki. J. Botany.* 30 3: 223- 230.

Foster, S and J. A. Duke. 2000. A field guide to medicinal plants and herbs of eastern and central north America Houghton Mifflin Harcourt. 2.

Faride, P., J. Roozbeh., A. Mohagheghzadeh. 2012. Ibn- Sina's life and contributions to medicinal therapies of kidney calculi. *Ira .J. of kidney disease*. 6 (5): 339-345.

Gaross, M and D. Bagley. 1998. Small diameter actively deflectable flexible ureteropyeloscopy. *J. Urolithiasis*. 160. 5: 1648-1654.

Ghorbani, A., G. Langenberger, L. Feng, J. Sauerborn. 2011. Ethnobotanicalstudyof medicinalplantsutilizedbyHaniethnicityinNabanriverWatershedNationalNatureReserve,Yunnan,China.J.Ethnopharm.134,651–667.

Goldfarb, D. S and J. R Asplin. 2001. Effect of grapefruit juice on urinary lithogenicity. The *J. Urological disorder.* 166. 1: 263–267.

Guarrera, P. M., G. Forti and S. Marignoli. 2005. Ethnobotanical and ethnomedicinal uses of plants in the district of Acquapendente (Latium, Central Italy*). J. EthnopharmacoL*. 96 (3): 429-444.

Goldstein, R and K. Herrera. 2009. Plants of Semillas Sagradas. An ethnomedicinal garden in Costa Rica. USA,109.

Ghatapanadi, S, R., N. Johnson and A. H. Rajasab. 2010. Medicinal plants of North Karnataka used in treatment of kidney stone and urinary tract infections. The Socioscan. 2 (3 & 4): 23-24.

Gomes, A., D. Rinku, S. Sarkhel, R. Mishra, S. Mukherjee, S. Bhattacharya and A. Gomes. 2010. Herbal and Herbal constituents active against snake bite. *Indi. J. Experiment Bio.*

Gangwar, K. K., R. S. Gangwar, Deepali and R. S Gangwar. G. R. 2010. Ethnomedicinal

Plant diversity in Kumaun Himalaya of Uttarakhand, India. Nature and Science. 8 (5): 66-78.

Gireesha, J and N. S. Raju. 2013. Ethno botanical study of medicinal plants in BR Hills region of Western Ghats, Karnataka. *Asia. J. plant Sci and Research*. 3(5): 36-40.

Ghasemi, P. A., Momeni, M., Bahmani, M. 2013. Ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants used by kurd tribe Dehloran and Abdana district. IIam province, Iran. *Afric. J. tradit complement altern medicine*.10. (3): 368- 385.

Ghazanfer, S. A. 2011. Medicinal and aromatic plants Arabia and Iran.Ethnopharmacoligy Section Biological, Physiologyical and health sciences. Encyclopedia of life support systems (EOLSS). Developed under the Auspices of the UNESCO, EOLSS Publishers, Oxford, UK,(http://www. eolss. Net.

Hatusima, S. 1966. Detailed flora list of the Baten Island, an enumeration of the plants of Baten Islan ,N. Philippines. Memoirs of the faculty of Agriculture, Kagoshoma University.5.13-70.

Top, G. M., Van den. (1992).Forestry for people and natural. Field reseaech and theory on environment and development in the Cagayan valley.CVPED.

Howell, A. B., N. Vorsa, A. D. Marderosia and L. Y. Foo, L. Y. 1998. "Inhibition of the adherence of P-fimbriated Escherichia coli to uroepithelial-cell surfaces by proanthocyanidin extracts from cranberries. *NEW England Journal Medicinal*. 339. (15): 1085–1086.

Hussain, M. M., Lal, S. Ali. N. Ahmed, S. A. Zafar, S. Raqvi and Adib-ul-Hassan. 1996. Management of urinary calculi associated with renal failure. *J. Pak. medical association. 45 (8): 205-208.*

Harrison, A. P and E. M. Bartels . 2006. A modern appraisal of ancient Etruscan herbal practices. *Ameri J. Pharmacol and Toxicol.1* (1): 21-24.

Hayat, M. Q., K.A. Khan, M. Ahmad,N. Shaheen, G. Yasimin and S. Akhter. 2008. Ethno taxonomical approach in the identification of useful medicinal flora of tehsil Pindigheb (district Attock) Pakistan. Ethnobotany research and applications. 6: 035- 062

Hehmeyer, I., H. Schonig. 2012. Herbal medicine in Yemen.Traditional knowledge and practice and their value for today's world.Koniklijke Brill NV. Leiden the Nether lands.

Hazarika, R., S. A. Singh and B. Neog. 2012. Ethnomedicinal studies of common plants of Assam and Manipur. *Inter J. pharm and Biological archive.* 3 (4): 809-815.

Ibrar, M., F. Hussain and A. Sultan. 2007. Ethnobotanicalstudiesonplantresourcesof RanyalHills,DistrictShangla,Pakistan.Pak.J.Bot.2,329–337.

Iqbal, H., Z. Sher and Z. U. Khan. 2011. Medicinal plants from salt range Pind dadan khan district Jhelum, Punjab, Pakistan. *J. medicinal plants research*. 5 (11): 2157-2168.

Ivancheva, S and B. Stantcheva. 2000. Ethnobotanical inventory of medicinal plants in Bulgaria. *J. Ethnopharmacol*. 69 (2): 165-172.

Ismail, S., M. F. Nisar. 2010. Ethnomedicinal survey for important plants of district Lodhran, Punjab, Pakistan. BIOL (E-*Journal of Life Sciences).* 1(3): 52-58.

Ikram, R. M., Hussain, M. S, Hussain, M. T., Khan, S. Khan, G. Ahamad, S. A. Khan and G. Murtaza. 2014. Gist of medicinal plants of Pakistan having ethnobotanical evidences to crush renal calculi (kidney stone). Acta Poloniae pharmaceutica. 71 (1): 3- 10.

Ishtiaq, M., A. S., Mumtaz, T. Hussain and A. Ghani. 2012. Medicinal plant diversity in the flora of Leepa valley Muzaffarabad (AJK), Pakistan. *Afri. J. Biotech*. 11 (13): 3087-3098.

Jain, S. K and R. R. 1977. A hand book of field Herbrium method. Tody and Tomorrow printers and publisher, New Delhi.

Jorjani, E. 2001. Save the kharazmshi. Academy of medicinal science Press. Iran. 10-150.

Jaradat, N. 2005. Ethnopharmacological survey of natural products in Palestine. An Najah university. *Journal research*. (N. Sc). 29: 13-67.

Jain, S. P., S. Srivastava, J. Singh and S. C Singh. 2011. Traditional phytotherapy of Balaghat district Madhya Pradesh India. *Ind J. traditional knowledge*. 10 (2), 334-338.

Jarald, E. Edwin, P. Kushwah, S. Edwin, S. Asghar and A. P. Showkat. 2011. Efeect of unex on ethylene glycol induced urolithiasis in rats. *Indi. J. pharmacol*. 43 (4):466.

Kokwaro, J. O. 1993. Medicinal plants of east Africa 2nd ed. Kenya literature Bureau of Kenya ,Nairobi.

Kapoor, L.D. 2000. Handbook of Ayurvedic Medicinal Plants. Herbal Reference Library. CRC Press LLC, N.W.Corporate Blvd., Boca Raton, Florida.

Kocyigit, M and N. Ozhatay. 2006. Wild plants used as medicinal purpose in Yalova northwest, Turkey. *Turk J. pharm. Sci.* 3 (2): 91- 103.

Karadi, R. V., B. Navneet, K. R. Gadge and Aggarwal and Savadi, R. V. 2006. Effect of Moringa oleifera Lam. Root – wood on ethylene glycolinduced urolithiasis in rats. *J. ethnopharmacol*. 105 (1-2), 306.

Khare, C. P. 2007. Indian medicinal plants. An illustrated dictionary springer- verlag berlin Heidelberg.

Kieley, S., R. Dwivedi and Mon. 2008. Kieley S, Dwivedi R, Monga M.Ayurvedic medicine and renal calculi. *J. EndouroL.* 22(8):1613-1616.

Khan, S. M., H. Ahmad, M. Ramzan and M. M Jan. 2007. Ethnomedicinal plant resources of Shawar Valley. *Pak. J. Bio. Sci*.10 (10): 1743-1746.

Kunwar, R. M., Y. Uprety, C. Burlakoti, C. L. Chowdhary and R. W. Bussmann. 2009. Indigenous Use and Ethnopharmacology of Medicinal Plants in Far-west Nepal.

Khan, N. I., J. S. Shinge, N. S. Naikwade. 2010. Antilithiatic effect of *Helianthus annuus* Linn. Leaf extract in ethylene glycol and ammonium chloride induced nephrolithiasis. *Inter J. pharm sci.* 2. 180-84.

Krishna, M., S. Bala, K. Mythili, S. Kumar, B. Ravindder, T. Murali, T. Mahender. 2011. Ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants in Khammam district, Andhra Pradesh, India. *Inter .J .of applied Biology and pharmaceutical technology.* 2 (4), 366-370.

Khan, N., M. Ahmed, A. Ahmed, S. S. Shaukat, M. Wahab, M. Ajaib, M, M. F. Siddiqui, M. Nasir. 2011. Important medicinal plants of chitral Gol National Park (Cgunp)Pakistan. *Pak. J. Bot*. 43. 2.797-809.

Kumkum and Verma, 2012. Inhibition of calcium oxalate crystallization in- vitro by various extract of Hyotis suaveolens (L.) Poit. *Inter J. of pharm*. 3(3).

Kurian, 2012. Ethno-medicinal Plants of India, Thailand and Vietnam. *J. Biod*. 3 (1): 61-75.

Khuankaew, S., K. Srithi, P. Tiansawat, A. Jampeetong, I. Angkhan and P Wangpakapttanawong. 2013. Ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants used by Tai Yai in Northern Thailand. *J. Ethnopharmacol*.151, 2: 829-838.

Kuete, V. 2013. Medicinal plant research in Africa. Pharmacology and Chemistry. Elsevier science. Jamestown road Lonaon U. K.

Kumar, S. P.,A. Latheef and A. Remashree. 2014. Ethnobotanical survey of diuretic and antilithiatic medicinal plants used by the traditional practitioners of Palakkad district. International journal of herbal medicine. 2 (2): (part, 2). 52- 56.

Khalil, A. T., Z. Khan., Shinwari, M. Qaiser and K. B. Marwat. 2014. Phyto-therapeutic claims about Euphorbeaceous plants belonging to Pakistan, An ethnomedicinal review. *Pak. J. Bot.* 46 (3): 1137-1144.

Leporatti, M. L and S. Ivancheva. 2003. Preliminary comparative analysis of medicinal plants used in the traditional medicine of Bulgaria and Italy. *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 87(2): 123-142.

Long, C and LLI. R. 2000. Ethnobotanical studies on medicinal plants used by the Red- headed Yao people in Jinping Yunnan province, China. *J. ethnopharmacol*. 90 (2): 389- 395.

Limbu, D. 2008. Indigenous knowledge of limbu on Ecology, Biodiversity and ethnomedicine in lalitpur. SNV, Nepal.

Lenti, M. 2011. The future is writing impact of scriptsont hecognition selection knowledge and transmission of medicinal plants use and its implications for ethnobotany and ethnophamacology. *J. ethnopharmacol*. 134 (3): 542-555.

Lokendrajit, N. N., Swapana, C. D., Singh and C. B. Singh. 2011. Herbal folk medicines used for urinary and calculi stone cases complaints in Manipura. NeBIO- *An Inter J envirom and biodiversity.* 2 (3): 1-5.

Lim, T. K. 2013. Edible Medicinal, Non-Medicinal Plants. Fruits. Springer Dordrecht Heidelberg, New York, London. 6.

Lone, P. A., A. K. Bharwaj and F. A. Bahar. 2013. A study of some locally available herbal medicine for the treatment of various ailments in Bandipora district Bandipora district of J&K. India. ." *Int. J. Trad. Nat. Med*. 4 (2): 44- 53.

Manandhar, 1990. Traditional phytothrapy of danuwar tribes of Kamlakhonj in Sindhuli district, Nepal.Fitoteripia. 61. 325-331.

Manandhar, N. P. 1992. Folkl remedying of Dhading district Nepal.Fitoterapia. 63. 163-177.

Manandhar, . P. 1995. Asurvey of medicinal plants of Jajarkot district Nepal. *J. pharmacology* 48. (1): 1-6.

Miraldi, E., S. Ferri and V. Mostaghimi. 2001. Botanical drugs and preparations in the traditional medicine of West Azerbaijan (Iran). *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 75(2): 77-87.

Matu, E. N. J. V. Staden. 2003. Anti- bacterislandanti- inflammatory activities of some plants used for medicinal purposes in kenya. *J. of ethnophm- cology.* 87: 35-41

Micali, S. 2006. Medical therapy of urolithasis. *J. endourol*. 20 (11): 841- 47.

Moe, O. W. 2006. Kidney stones.Pathophysicology and medical Moe OW. Kidney stones: Pathophysiology and Management. Lancet. 367. 333-44.

Miller, N. L., P. Andrew, Evan and J. E. Lingeman. 2007. Pathogenesis of renal calculi. Urol Clin North American 34, 3: 295–313.

Meena, A. K and M. Rao. 2010. Folk herbal medicines used by the Meena community in Rajasthan. *Asian J. traditional medicine*. 5 (1), 19-31.

Mirdeilami, S. Z., H. Barani, M. Mazandarani and G. A. Heshmati. 2011. Ethnopharmacological survey of medicinal plants in maraveh Tappeh region north of Iran. Iranian journal of plant physiology. 2 (1): 327-338.

Mahmood, A., H. Shaheen, R. A. Quresho, Y. Sangi, S. A. Gilani, S. A. 2011. Ethnomedicinal survey of plants from district Bhimber, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan. *J. medi plants research.* 5 (11): 2348-2360.

Marwat, S. K., Fazal-ur-Rehman. 2011. Medicinal folk recipes used as traditional phytotheraoies in district Dera Ismail Khan. KPK, Pakistan. *Pak J. Bot.* 43 (3): 1453-1462.

Memane, H. E. 2012. Ethnomedicinal survey of folko medicinal plants used for Muratashmari (renal calculi) in Belagaum region in depertment of Drayyaguna. K. L. E. U. Shri B. M. K. Ayerveda. Belgaum. 133.

Maalouf, N.M. 2012. Approach to the adult kidney stone former. Clinical Reviews in Bone and Mineral Metabolism 10, 38–49.

Mathur, A and H. Joshi. 2013. Ethnobotanical studies of the traditional region of kumaun uttarakhand India. Ethnobotany research and applications. 11. 175- 203.

Masum, G., Z. H.S. Priyanka, M. A, Nayeem, R.M .Mafizur. 2013. Medicinal plants used by Kabiraj of fourteen villages in Jhenaidah district Bangladesh. *Global J. research on medicinal plants and indigenous medicine.* 2 (1): 10-22.

Mikawlrawng, k and S. Kumar. 2014. Current scenario of urolithiasis and the use of medicinal plants as antiurolithiasis agenst in Manipur (North East India) a review. *Inter J. herbal medicine*. 2 (1): 1-12.

Nasir, E and S. I. Ali. (Eds.). 1980-1989. Flora of west Pakistan. No.132-190 National Herbarium PARC, Islamabad and Department of Botany, University 0f Karachi, Pakistan.

Nasir, E and S. I. Ali. (Eds.) 1970-1979. Flora of west Pakistan, Nos 1-131 National Herbarium PARC, Islamabad and Department of Botany, University 0f Karachi, Pakistan

Newman, D.J., G. M. Cragg. 2007. Natural products as sources of new drugs over the last 25 years. *J. natural products.* 70. 461-77.

Neha S. B., T. Singh and R. Vijayvergia. 2011. Study of medicinal plants in Aravali regions of Rajasthan for treatment of Kidney stone and Urinary tract troubles. *Inter J. Pharm Tech Research* .3 .0974-4304. 1. 110-113.

Nanda, Y., N. Singson and A. N. Rao. 2013. Ethnomedicinal plants of Thadoutribe of Manipur (India) -1. Pleione.7 (1): 138-145.

Ozgen, U and Y. Kaya. 2012. An ethnobotanical survey of some medicinal plants in the villages of IIica district (Erzrum, Turkish). *Turkish J Bio*. 36 (1): 93-106.

Plotkin, M. J and L. Famolare. (Eds). 1992. Conclusion and recommendation. In sustainable hervest and marketing of rain fores products. Island Press. Washington DC. 310-313.

Park, S and M. S. Pearle. 2007. Pathophysiology andmanagement of calcium stones.Urol Clin North American. 34: 323–334.

Parveen., U., B., Roy, S and A. Kumar. 2007. Traditional uses of medicinal plants among the rural communities of Churu district in the desert, Indian, *J. Ethnopharmacol*. 113: 387-399.

Prachi, C. N., D. Kumar and M. Kasana. 2009. Medicinal plants of Muzaffangar district used in treatment of urinary tract and kidney stones. *Indian J. traditional knowledge*. 8 (2): 191- 195. 58.

Rahmat-ullah, M., K. A. Tajbilur, Rahman. M, S. Hossan, Z. Khatun and A. Khatun. 2010. Ethnomedicinal practices among a minority group of christens residing in Mirzapur village of dinaipur district Banglades. Advances in n atural and applied sciences. 4 (1): 45-51.

Pirker, H., R. Haselmair, E. Kuhn, C. Schunko and C. R. Vogl. 2012. Transformation of traditional knowledge of medicinal plants: the case of Tyroleans (Austria) who migrated to Australia, Brazil and Peru. *J Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine*. 8(1): 44.

Pieroni, A., Ibraliu, A., Abbasi, A. M and Papajani- Toska, V. Ethnobotanical study among Albanians and Aromanians living in the Rraice and Mokra areas of eastern Albania. Genetic resources and crop evolution. 1- 24.

Parvaiz, M. 2014. Ethnobotanical study on plants resources of Mangowal district Gujrat, Punjab, Pakistan. *Avice J. phyto*. 4.364- 70.

Panda, Swati S., and Nabin K. Dhal. 2014. Plants used in ethno-veterinary medicine by native people of Nawarangpur district, Odisha, India." *World J. Pharmacy & Pharmaceutical Sci.* 3: 787-798.

Panigrahi, P., P. Nibash, S. Dey and S. C. Jena. 2016. Urolithiasis critical analysis of mechanism of renal stone formation and use of medicinal plants as antiurolithiasis agents. *Asian J. animal and veterinary advances*. 11 (1): 1-10.

Qureshi, R., A. Waheed, M. Arshad, T. Umbreen. 2009. Medico- ethnobotanical inventory of tehsil Chakwal. *Pak. J. Bot* . 41.529- 538.

Qureshi., G. Rahmatullah, G. R. Bhatti, R. A. Memon. 2010. Ethnomedicinal uses of herbs from northern part of Nara desert, Pakistan. *Pak. J. Bot*. 42 (2): 839- 851.

Qureshi, R., M. Maqsood, M. Arshad and A. K. Chaudhry. 2011. Ethnomedicinal uses of plants by the people of Kadhi Areas of Khushab, Punjab, Pakistan. *Pak. J. Bot* . 43 (1), 121-133.

Rotoli, J. E., W. M. O'Brien and J. J. Pahira. 1989. Urinary tract calculi. Part: 1 newer insight into the causes of stone fprmation concultant. 29. (1): 129-133.

Rateas, S. M. 2001. Plants as sources of drugs toxicon. 39. 603-623.

Rabinovich, Y.I.,M. Esayanur, S. Daosuko, K. Byer, H. E. L- Shell and S. R. Khan. 2005. Atomic force microscopy measurement of electric proportion of Kidney epithelial cell. Journal of colloid infer face science.285. 125-135.

Redz, I. C. S. 2007. The ecological impact of the ethnobotany and ethnopharmacology of population in Bosn is and Herzegovina .Collegium antropologicum. 31. 869- 890.

Rao, S., M. Venkaiah, S. Padal and P. P. Murty. 2010. Ethnomedicinal plants from paderu division of Visakhapatnam district, AP, *India. J. Phyto.* 2(8): 70-91.

Dhal, N., S. Panda., S. Muduli. 2014. Ethnobotanical studies in Nawarngpur district Odisha India. *AmerI J. phytomedicine and clinical therapeutics*. 2 (2): 257-276.

Rahmatullah, M., D. Ferdausi, A. Mollik, R. Jahan, H. M. H. Chowdhury and W. A. Haque. 2010. A survey of medicinal plants used by Kavirajes of Chalna area, Khulna district, Bangladesh. African Journal of Traditional, Complementary and Alternative Medicines. 7(2): 91-97.

Rajaei, P and N. Mohamadi. 2012. Ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants of Hezar mountain allocated in south east og Iran. *Ira. J. pharmacital rsearch*. 11.4. 1153- 67.

Rani, S., J. C Rana, S. M. Jeelani, R. C. Gupta and S. Kumari. 2013. Ethnobotanical notes on 30 medicinal polypetalous plants of District Kangra of Himachal Pradesh. Journal of Medicinal Plants Research. Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry. 7 (20): 1362-1369.

Saric, G. B.,I. D. Fernández, L. F. Villegas and A. J. Vaisberg. 1998- 2011. A survey of traditional medicinal plants from the Callejón de Huaylas department of Ancash, Perú. *J. Ethnopharmacol*. 61(1): 17-30.

Surendra, K. P., C. P. Kartik, H. Ranjii, K.Surendra K pareta, Kartik Chandra Patra, Ranjit Harwansh. In-vitro calcium oxalate crystallization inhibition by *Achyranthes indica* Linn. Hydroalcoholic extract: An approach to antilithiasis. *International Journal of Pharma and Bio Sciences*, 432. CHACH THIS AGAIN

Selvam, R., P. Kalaiselvi, A. Govindaraj, B. V. Murugan and K. A. S. Sathish. 2001. Effect of Aerva lanata leaf extrect and *Vediuppu chunam* on the urinary risk factor of calcium oxalate urolithiasis during experimental hyperoxalauria pharmacological research . 43 (1): 89-93

Said, O., K. Khalil, S. Fulder and H. Azizizeh, H. 2002. Ethnopharmacological survey of medicinal herbs in Israel, the Golan heights and the west bank region. *J. ethnopharmacol*. 83 (3): 251- 265.

Shinwari, Z. K.,S. S. Gilani, M. Akhlas. 2003.Sustainable Harvest of medicinal plants at Bar and Shinaki valleys Gilgit (Northern Pakistan) WWF-P. Gilgit.cosultancy. Report.

Soundararan, P. R. Mahesh and B. V. Hazeena. 2006. Effect of Aerva lanata on calcium oxalate Urolithiasis in rats. *Indian J. experimental Bio*. 44. 981-986.

Srithi, K., H. Balsevb, P. Wang, P. Srisangac, C. Trisonthia. 2009. Medicinal plants knowledge and its erosion among the mien (Yao) in Northern Thailand. *J ethno pharmacol*. 123. 335-342.

Shah, A.,S. K. Marwat, F. Gohar, A. Khan, K. H Bhatti and Amin. 2013. Ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants of semi- tribal area of Makerwal and Gulla khel Lying between Khyber Pakhtunkwa and Punjab provinces, Pakistan. *Amri. J. plant sci*4. 98- 116.

Rao, R. R. 1996. Traditional knowledge and sustainable development key role of ethnobiologists. Ethnobotany. 8.14-24.

Sing, M. P., S. B. Malla, A. Manandhar. 1979. Medicinal plants of Nepal retrospect sand prospect. Economic Botany. 33. 185- 193.

Soundarajan jan, p., Mahesh, R., Ramesh, T and Begum, V. H. 2006. Effect o Aerva lanata of Pathophysiology of kidney, gallbladder and urinary stones treatment with herbal and allopathic medicine a review

Schmelzer, G. h and A. G. Fakim. 2008. Plant resources of tropical Africa. Medicinal plants PROTA foundation wageningen Netherlands Backhuys CTA. 11(1).1.

Singh, H. 2008. Importance of local names of some useful plants in ethnobotanical study. *Indi. J Traditional Knowledge*. 7(2): 365-370.

Shah, G. M., M. A. Khan, M. Ahmad, M. Zafar, A.A Khan. 2009. *African .J. Biotec.* .8.1959.

Sabeen, M and S. S Ahmad. 2009. exploring the folk medicinal flora of Abbotabad city, Pakistan. Ethnobotanical Leaflets, (7):1.

Sher, H., F. Hussain, F. 2009. Ethnobotanical evaluation of some plant resources in Northern part of Pakistan. *African Journal of Biotec*. 8(17): 4066-4076.

Shinwari, Z. K. 2010. Medicinal plants research in Pakistan. *J medicinal plants research*. 4. 161-176.

Sivasankari, B., S. Pitchaimani, S and M. A. Anandharaj. 2013. Study on traditional medicinal plants of Uthapuram, Madurai District, Tamilnadu, South India. *Asian Pacific J Tropical Biomedicine.* 3 (12): 975-979.

ingh, K., S. Gupta and P. Mathur. 2010. Investigation on ethnomedicinal plants of district Firozabad. *J Advanced Laboratory Research in Biology*. 1 (1): 64-66.

Samuel, A., Kalusalingan, A., Chellappan, S., Husain, H. A. 2010. Ethnobotanical survey of plants used by the orang asli in kampong bawong perak west Malaysia. *J. ethnobiology and ethnomedicine*. 6, 1.5

Singh, R. G., Sanjeev, K. B., & Rakesh, K. 2010. Litholytic property of Kulatha (*Dolichous Biflours*) vas potassium citrate in renal calculus diseases. Acomparative study. JAPI.

58.287

Salave, A., P. G. Reddy and P. Diwakar. 2011. Ethno pharmaceutical claims by the vanjaris from Pathardi Tahasil in Ahmednagar District (MS) India. *Asian J. Experimental and Biological Sci.* 2(1):69-71.

Šarić-Kundalić, B., C. Dobeš, V. Klatte-Asselmeyer and J. Saukel. (2011). Ethnobotanical survey of traditionally used plants in human therapy of east, north and north-east Bosnia and Herzegovina."*J Ethnopharmacol.* 133, (3) 1051-1076.

Sathya, M., R. Kokilavani. A. Teepa, K. S and A. Balakrishnan. (2011). Supplementation of ethanolic extract of Acalypha indica Linn. Preventshyperoxaluria in experimental urolithiatic rats." *J Bloomers of research* 4, (1): 293-297.

Shah, A., S. K. Marwat, F. Gohar, A. Khan, K. H. Bhatti, K. H and M. Amin., Noor ud- Din, M. Ahmad and M. Zafer. 2013. Ethnobotanical Study of Medicinal Plants of Semi-Tribal Area of Makerwal & Gulla Khel (Lying between Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab Provinces), Pakistan. *Ameri J Plant Sci*. 4 (1): 98-116.

Shaheena, 2014. African journal of traditional complement altern medicine. Inventory of Medicinal Flora from Thal Desert, Punjab, Pakistan. 11 (3) 282-290. http://dx.doi.org/10.4314/ajtcam.v11i3.39

Shaheen, H., Rahmatullah, Q., Akram, A and Guflaz. 2014). Department of Botany, Pir Mehr Ali Shah Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan. Department of Biochemistry, Pir Mehr Ali Shah Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan. Sadaf Kayani., Mushtaq A.,

Shazia, S., Shinwari, Z, K., Zafar, M., Yaseen, G., Hussain, M and Bibi, T. 2015. EthnobotanyofmedicinalplantsamongthecommunitiesofAlpineandSub-alpineregionsof Pakistan. *J Ethnopharmacol.*164, 186-202.

Suresh, K., R. Kottaimuthu, J. N. T, Selvin, R. Kumathakalavalli, M. Sabu. 2011. Ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants used by Malayali tribals in Kolli Hills of Tamil Nadu, India. *Inter. J of Research in Ayurveda & Pharmacy*. 2 (2): 502-508.

Turrill, W.B. 1929. The plant life of the Balkan Peninsula. Oxford. Leipizig. Tilford, G. L. 1997. Edible Medicinal Plants of the West. Mountain Press Company Missoula.

Taylor, E. N.,M. J. Stampfer, G. C. Curhan. 2005. Obesity, weight gain, and the risk of kidney stones. JAMA , 293,4: 455–462.

Touhami, M., A. Laroubi, K. Elhabazi, F. Loubna, I. Zrara, Y. Eljahiri, A. Oussama, F. Grases, and C. Abderrahman. 2007.Lemon juice has protective activity in a rat urolithiasis model." *BMC urology* 7 (1): 18.

Tardio, J., M. Pardo-de-Santayana. 2008. Culture importance indices a comparative analysis based on the useful wild plants of Southern Cantabria, Northern Spain. Economic Botany. 62.24-39.

Tareen, R. B., T. Bibi, M. A. Khan, M. Ahmad and M. Zafar. 2010. Indigenous knowledge of folk medicine by the women of Kalat and Khuzdar regions of Balochistan, Pakistan. *Pak J Bot* . 42 (3): 1465-1485.

Tiwari, A., V. Soni, V. Londhe, A. Bhandarkar, D. Bandawane, S. Nipate. 2012. An overview on potent indigenous herbs for urinary tract infirmity urolithiasis.Asian j pharm. 1. 7-12.

Tuzlacı, E and A. Doğan. 2010. Turkish folk medicinal plants, IX: Ovac."*Marmara Pharm. J.*14. 3: 136-143.

Ugulu, I., S. Baslar, N. Yorek, Y. Dogan. 2009. The investigation and quantitative ethnobotanical evaluationof medicinal plants used around Izmir province,Turkey. JMPR. 3. 345-367.

Uysal, I., S. Guecel, T. Tutenocakli and M. Ozturk. 2012. Studies on the medicinal plants of Ayvacik-Canakkale in Turkey. ." *Pak. J. Bot*. 44, 239- 244.

Ullah, M, I.,A. Tariq, W. Murad, A. Azizullah, Khan, N. Ali. 2014. Ethnomedicinal use in the war affected region of Northwest Pakistan. *J. ethnomedicial*.10.16.

Vitalini, S., M. Iriti, C. Puricelli, D. Ciuchi, A. Segale, G. Fico. 2013. Traditional knowledge on medicinal and used in valsan Giacomo, (Sondrio, Italy)- An alpine ethnobotanical study. *J ethno pharmacol.* 517-529.

Vargas, R., R. M. Perez, S. Perez, M. A. Zavala and C. Perez. 1990. Antiurolithiatic activity of Raphanus sativus aqueous extract on rats. *J Ethnopharmacol*. 68 (1-3): 335-338.

Shivraj, K. B and P.P Sharma. 2013. Herbal formulations used in treatment of kidney stone by native folklore of Nizamabad District, Andhra Pradesh, India. Bioscience Discovery, 4(2): 250-253. 2229-3469.

Vijigiri, D., S. Kashinath, Bembrekar, and P. P. Sharma .2013. Herbal formulations used in treatment of kidney stone by native folklore of Nizamabad District, Andhra Pradesh, India." *Bioscience Discovery* 4 (2): 250-253.2229-3469.

Varghese, G., D. John and S. Hebtemrian. 2013.Medicinal plants for kidney stone. Amonograph Saarbrucken deutsch land Germany. LAP Lambert academic publishing.

Wilkinson, H. 2001. Clinical investigation and management of patients with renal stones. *Ann Clinical Biochemical,* 38. 180- 187.

World Health Organization. 1998. http:// Aapps. Who. Int/mediciedocs/pdf. /whozip57e/whozip57e.

Warrier, P.K., V. S. Arya. (Ed). 1997. Indian medicinal plants.A compendium of 500 species. Orient publication. France. 4.202.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2000. General guidelines for methodologies on research band evalutation of traditional medicine. Gennva.

WHO, 2003. Traditional medicine. http://www. Who. International mediacenter factsheets/fs134/ en/.

Wetzel, S., L. C. Duchesne, M. F. Laporte. 2006. Bioproducts from Canada' s forests. New partnership in the bioeconomy. Springer Dordrecht the Netherlands.

Wondimu, T., Z. Asfaw and E. Kelbessa. 2007. Ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants around 'Dheeraa' town, Arsi Zone, Ethiopia. *J Ethnopharmacol.* 112:152-

Worcester, E. M., Coe, F. L. 2008. Nephrolithiasis. Prim Car. 35, 369–391.

W.H.O. 2009. Diarrhoeal diseases// mediacentre/fect sheet/fc330/index. Htms.

Williams, C. 2010. Medicinal Plants in Australia. Bush Pharmacy. Rosenberg Publishing Pty Ltd., Australia. 1.

Williams, Cheryll. *Medicinal Plants in Australia Volume 1: Bush Pharmacy*. 1. Rosenberg Publishing, 2010.

Winston, D. 2013. Herbal and Nutritional Treatment of Kidney Stones. *J. Ameri Herbl Guild.* 10 (2): 61-71.

World Health Organization. 2013.World Health Organization Traditional medicine. Strategy. 2014-2023.

Williams, C. 2013. Medicinal plants in Australia. Antipodean apothecary Rosenberg. Australia. Williams C. Medicinal Plants in Australia.

Wiart, C, 2013. Lead Compounds from Medicinal Plants for the Treatment of Cancer. Elsevier Science, Jamestown Road, London, U.K.

Zhang X. 1998. Regulatory Situation of Herbal Medicines A worldwide Review.

World Health Organization, http://apps.who.int/medicinedocs/pdf/ whozip57e/whozip57e.

Ziadi, S. M. A., S.S Jamil, K. Singh, K and M. Asif. 2006. Clinical evaluation of herbo-mineral uani formulation in urolithiasis. Amala Ayurveda Hospital and research centre Thrissur Kerala. 42

Zahid, H., A. S Bawazir, R. Naser. 2013. Plant based native therpy for the treatment of kidney stones in Aurangabad (M.S). *J Pharmacogn Phytochem*. 1(6): 189- 193.