



Received on 20 October, 2015; received in revised form, 26 November, 2015; accepted, 06 December, 2015; published 31 January, 2016

A BRIEF REVIEW ON MEDICINAL PLANT AND SCREENING METHOD OF ANTILITHIATIC AVTIVITY

Dilip Kumar Chanchal ^{*}, Pankaj Niranjana, Shashi Alok, Surabhi Kulshreshtha, Archana Dongray and Shweta Dwivedi

Department of Pharmacognosy, Institute of Pharmacy, Bundelkhand University, Jhansi (U.P.), India.

Keywords:

Antilithiatic, Renal stone, Kidney, Medicinal plants, Screening methods

Correspondence to Author:

Dilip Kumar Chanchal

Department of Pharmacognosy,
Institute of Pharmacy, Bundelkhand
University, Jhansi (U.P.), India.

Email: chanchaldilip014@gmail.com

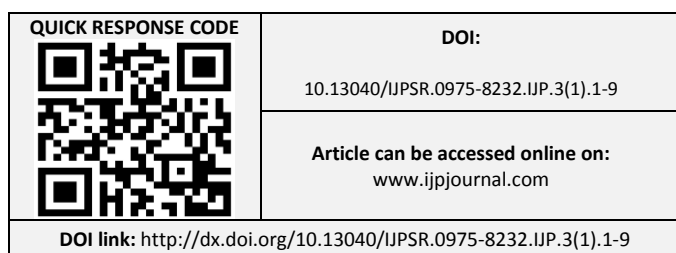
ABSTRACT: Kidney stones is a growing global problem, It is also known as Urolithiasis. Lithiasis is a condition where urinary calculus is formed in the kidney and urinary tract. It is a complicated urinary disorder that has gravely troubled the health and quality of human life. Urinary stones affect 10-12% of the population in industrialized countries. There are only few geographical areas in which the stone disease is rare e.g. Germany and in the coastal areas of Japan. Conventional agents are being used to control kidney stone along with lifestyle management. Medicinal plants are found to be useful in this metabolic disorder from ancient days due to its no or low-toxic nature, easily available in rural areas, cheap, there are less chances of recurrence. The purpose of this paper is to critically review available literature on various medicinal plants with their antilithiatic activity and screening method of this activity in order to develop effective drug to treat the disease.

INTRODUCTION: Lithiasis is the formation of calculi (stone) in the kidney and urinary tract that prominently cause variable degree of pain in abdomen and the groin, bleeding from urethra, pus in the urine, and further may lead to secondary infection. It is one of the most common afflictions found in humans ¹.

Urine analysis is one of the important factors in determining the type of crystals. Calcium oxalate stone is one of the major types which occupy about 75% of the total population.

The management of this ailment mainly involves techniques like extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy and percutaneous nephrolithotomy, however, the prevention of recurrence of stone formation is not assured. Besides, these treatments cause undesirable side effects such as hemorrhage, hypertension, tubular necrosis and subsequent fibrosis of the kidney leading to cell injury and recurrence of renal stone formation ². However, these procedure are highly costly and with these procedures recurrence is quite common ³.

Many remedies have been employed during the ages to treat urinary stones. In the traditional systems of medicines, most of the remedies were taken from plants and they were proved to be useful though the rationale behind their use is not well established through systematic pharmacological and clinical studies except for some composite herbal drugs and plants.



Pharmacotherapy can reduce the recurrence rate. traditional systems of medicines assume The use of plant products with claimed uses in the importance^{4,5}.

TABLE 1: LIST OF MEDICINAL PLANT USED IN THE TREATMENT OF LITHIASIS

Sr.no	Scientific name	Common name	Family	Plant part used
1	<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i>	Galu Gasturi	Malvaceae	Herbs ⁶
2	<i>Alhagi mannifera</i>	Camels Thorn	fabaceae	Roots ⁷
3	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Lavender	Apiaceae	Flowers ⁸
4	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Indian asparagus	Asparagaceae	Roots ⁹
5	<i>Avverhoa carambola</i>	Heinous-jom	averrhoeaceae	Fruit ¹⁰
6	<i>Bambusa nutans</i> Wall.	Ootang	Poaceae	Shoots ¹⁰
7	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	Rocket	Brassicaceae	Roots, leaves ¹¹
8	<i>Bauhinia acuminata</i> linn.	Chingthao	Caesalpiniaceae	Bark or leaves ¹²
9	<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (Thund.) Cogn.	Torobot	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit ¹²
10	<i>Berginia ligulata</i>	Pasanabheda	Saxifragaceae	Rhizome ¹³
11	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	Punarnava, Hogweed	Nyctaginaceae	Root ¹⁴
12	<i>Bonnaya brachiata</i> Link & Otto.	Kihommaan	Serophulariaceae	Whole plant ¹⁵
13	<i>Bridolia montana</i>	Chikitsa silianam	Euphorbiaceae	Bark ⁸
14	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i>	Patharchata, Ajuba, Parnbeeja	Crassulaceae	Fresh leaf juice ¹⁶
15	<i>Capsella bursapastor</i> l. Medik	Mothers heart	Brassicaceae	Entire herb ⁷
16	<i>Cardamine hirsute</i> Linn.	Chantruk maan	Brassicaceae	Whole plant except root ¹⁷
17	<i>Carica papaya</i> Linn.	Awathabi	Caricaceae	Young fruit ¹⁷
18	<i>Celosia argentea</i> Linn.	Haorei-angouba	Amaranthaceae	Roots ¹²
19	<i>Celtis australis</i> Linn.	Heikreng	Urticaceae	Leaves ¹²
20	<i>Citrus medica</i> Linn.	Bijoru	Rutaceae	Unripe fruits ¹⁸
21	<i>Coleus aromaticus</i>	Country borage	Lamiaceae	Leaves ¹⁹
22	<i>Costus spiralis</i> Roscoe	Cana-do-brejo	Zingiberaceae	Whole plant ⁷
23	<i>Crateva magna</i> Lour.	Barna	Capparidaceae	Bark ²⁰
24	<i>Crinum asiaticum</i> Linn.	Kanwal	Amaryllidaceae	Bulb ¹²
25	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Cucu, Cucumber	cucurbitaceae	Leaves ¹¹
26	<i>Curcuma angustifolia</i> Roxb.	Lamthabi	Cucurbitaceae	Whole plant ²¹
27	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i> Linn.	Jeera	Umbelliferae	Fruits ¹²
28	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i>	Kali musli, golden eye grass	amaryllidaceae	Root ²²
29	<i>Cymbopogon citrates</i> Stapf.	Hoana	Poaceae	Whole plant ²³
30	<i>Desmodium styracifolium</i>	Korat nasi	Leguminosae	Whole plant ⁷
31	<i>Desmodium microphyllum</i> (Thunb.) DC	Nuggai Yensil	papilionaceae	Whole plant ¹²
32	<i>Didymocarpus pedicillata</i>	Stone flower, Charela, Patharphori	Gesneriaceae	Leaves ⁸
33	<i>Docynia indica</i> (Colebr.)	Heitooop	Rosaceae	Fruit ²³
34	<i>Dolichops biflorus</i>	Kulattha, Horsegram	Fabaceae	Seeds ⁸
35	<i>Duchesnea indica</i> (Andr.)	Heirongkak-laba	Rosaceae	Whole plant ¹²
36	<i>Emblica officinalis</i> Gaertn	Heigru	Euphorbiaceae	Fruit ¹⁰
37	<i>Enhydra fluctuans</i> Lour.	Komprek-tujombi	Asteraceae	Aerial parts ¹⁰
38	<i>Equisetum debile</i> (Roxb)	Jod tod ki ghas		All parts ²⁴
39	<i>Eupatorium birmanicum</i> DC	Langthrei	Asteraceae	Leaves ¹²
40	<i>Fragaria inzdica</i> F.	Heirongkaklaba	Rosaceae	Vegetative part ²⁵
41	<i>Fragaria nilgerensis</i> Schltld. Ex.J.Gay.	Samu hongpak laba	Rosaceae	Vegetative part ¹⁰
42	<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i>	Gomphrena weed	Amaranthaceae	Whole plant ²⁴
43	<i>Grewia flavescens</i>	Kali-siali	Tiliaceae	Root ²⁴
44	<i>Hedychium aurantiacum</i>	Takhellei-Angangba	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome ¹⁰
45	<i>Hedychium coronarium</i> Koenig	Takhellei-Anganganba	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome ¹²
46	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> Linn.	Numitlei	Asteraceae	Fresh leaves ¹²
47	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (Linn.) Schult	Kwa-manbi	Asclepiadaceae	Root ²⁶
48	<i>Herniaria hirsute</i>	Hairy rupture wort	Illecebraceae	Whole plant ²⁷
49	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> Linn.	Silot sougri	Malvaceae	Leaves ¹²
50	<i>Homonoia riparia</i> Lour.	Tuipui-sulhla	Euphorbiaceae	Root ¹²

51	<i>Hygrophila spinosa</i>	Gokulakanta	Acanthaceae	Whole plant ²⁸
52	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> Linn.	Neem	Papilionaceae	Roots ¹²
53	<i>Ixora sub-sessilis</i> Wall.ex G.Don	Shenglong	Rubiaceae	Fruits and seeds ¹²
54	<i>Jasminum auriculatum</i>	Usimalligai	Oleaceae	Flowers ¹¹
55	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> pers.	Patharchatta	Crassulaceae	Leaves ^{6, 29}
56	<i>Knoxia roxburghii</i> (Spreng) M.A.Rau.	Hurim	Rubiaceae	Leaves ¹²
57	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	Calabash, Lauki	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit ³⁰
58	<i>Lindernia ruellioides</i> (Colsm) Pennell.	Kihomman	Linderniaceae	Whole plant ¹⁰
59	<i>Macrotyloma uniflorum</i> lam	Madras bean	Fabaceae	Seeds ⁷
60	<i>Magnolia grandifolia</i> Linn.	Uthambal	Magnoliaceae	Leaves ²¹
61	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i> (Lan) Muell.Arg.	Ureirom laba	Euphorbiaceae	Bark ¹²
62	<i>Melothria purpusilla</i> (Blume) Cong.	Lamthabi	Cucurbitaceae	Whole plant ²⁵
63	<i>Mentha arvensis</i> Linn.	Podina/Nungshi hidak	Lamiaceae	Leaves ¹⁷
64	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> Linn.	Nageshor	Clusiaceae	Flower ³¹
65	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> Linn.	Kangphal-ikaithabi	Mimosaceae	Roots ³²
66	<i>Momordica dioica</i> Roxb.ex Willd	Kaksa	Cucurbitaceae	Fruits ¹⁰
67	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Drum stick tree, Horse radish tree	Moringaceae	Pods, Bark, Root, Wood ⁷
68	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	Banana	Musaceae	Stem juice ⁷
69	<i>Nardostachys jatamansi</i> D.C.	Spikenard, Musk-root, Sadamanchil	Valerianaceae	Rhizomes ³³
70	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn	Thambal	Nelumbonaceae	Young leaves, flower and rhizomes ¹⁷
71	<i>Nigella sativa</i>	Black cumin, Small fennel	Ranunculaceae	Seeds ³⁴
72	<i>Orthosiphon spiralis</i> (Lour) Merr	Warak leikham	Lamiaceae	Leaves ¹²
73	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> Linn.	Yensil	Oxalidaceae	Leaves ¹²
74	<i>Pavetta indica</i> Linn.	Kukurchura	Rubiaceae	Roots ¹²
75	<i>Pergularia daemia</i>	Pergularia, Jittupaku, Dustapuchettu	Asclepiadaceae	Whole plant ³⁵
76	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	Stone breaker	Euphorbiaceae	Whole plant ²⁷
77	<i>Piper nigrum</i> Linn.	Gul	Piperaceae	Seeds ¹⁰
78	<i>Piper longum</i> Linn.	Taboppi	Piperaceae	Leaves ¹²
79	<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i> Allioni.	Kundalei Agouba Thondaba	Liliaceae	Root ¹²
80	<i>Potentilla anserine</i> Linn.	Samu Khongpak	Rosaceae	Whole plant ¹²
81	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> Linn.	Kakyel-khujil	Ranunculaceae	Whole plant ¹⁵
82	<i>Rhus semialata</i> Murr.	Heimang	Anacardiaceae	Shoots, Leaves and Fruit ²⁶
83	<i>Rhus succedanea</i> Linn.	Heimang	Anacardiaceae	The powder of the fruits ¹²
84	<i>Rotula aquatic</i>	Pashanabedha	Boraginaceae	Roots ⁷
85	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i>	Madder	Rubiaceae	Root ³⁶
86	<i>Rubus niveus</i> thumb.	Heijampat	Rosaceae	Leaves ¹²
87	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	Chu	Poaceae	Stem ³²
88	<i>Santalum album</i> Linn.	Cha-chandan	Santalaceae	Oil and powder of the wood ³⁷
89	<i>Sesamum indicum</i> Linn.	Thoiding amuba	Pedaliaceae	Seeds ¹²
90	<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm.	Uhal	Malvaceae	Roots ¹²
91	<i>Smilax lanceaefolia</i> Roxb.	Kukur	Liliaceae	Rhizome ³⁸
92	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> Linn.	Leipungkhanga	Solanaceae	Seeds ¹²
93	<i>Solanum surattense</i>	Yellow-berried nightshade	Solanaceae	Root ⁸
94	<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i> (Linn) Merr. And Perry	Long	Myrtaceae	Flower bud ¹⁰
95	<i>Swertia chirata</i>	Chiretta	Gentianaceae	Stems ³⁹
96	<i>Tagetes erecta</i> Linn.	Sanalei	Asteraceae	Leaves ¹²
97	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> Linn.	Mange hei	Casalpinaceae	Leaves ¹²
98	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Roxb	Arjuna, Arjun tree	Combrataceae	Bark ⁷
99	<i>Thunbergia alata</i> Boj. Ex Sims.	Lilha	Acanthaceae	Leaves ¹²
100	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Guduchi, Giloy	Menispermaceae	Stems ⁴⁰
101	<i>Wedelia chinensis</i> (Osb.) Merrill.	Chinlenbi	Asteraceae	Whole plant ¹²
102	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> Linn.	Hameng sampakpi	Asteraceae	Roots ¹²

Clinical and pharmacological studies:

In recent years, a number of proprietary composite herbal drugs have also been introduced for dissolving kidney calculi of which mention may be made Cystone and calcuri⁴¹. *Saxifraga ligueata* and *Tribulus terrestris* are the two common plant ingredients of both these herbo-mineral preparation.

Uretric calculus disappeared within 55 days of treatment with 'Cystone' a herbo-mineral composition⁴². Cystone relaxes the detrusor muscles and promotes diuretics by virtue of its high content of natural mineral salts. Cystone has also been found to be useful in urolithiasis, crystalluria and urinary tract infection in oral administration of other indigenous herbo-mineral drug calculi (2 TDS) in 40 cases of ureteric calculi, showed passing of disintegrated or intact stones through urine in 25 (68.85%) cases⁴³. Pharmacologically, *Berginia ligulata* has shown no effect in preventing the stone formation but was found useful in dissolving zinc calculi in the urinary bladder in experimental rats⁴⁴. Varuna, Ghokhru and Kulatha were found to be effective in preventing the deposition of the stones in experimental rats. Vataj and Pitaj stones did not dissolve in varuva and kulatha. Gokhru decoctions dissolve urate and cystine stones to some extent.

Kaphaj (phosphetic) stones were dissolving in all the three drugs. Among them kulatha had marked (87%) dissolving activity and stones become friable⁴⁵. There are many herbal preparation described in ayurvedic a text in which kulatha is the main ingredient. It has been described as ashmarighana (destroyer of stones) by charak, sushruta and other authorities. Sushruta mentions its efficacy in vataj ashmari with the charecterstics of oxalate stone. Clinical investigations have been shown that out of fifteen cases urinary calculi, nine patients passed their stones within 8-10 days of treatment with *dolichos biflorus*. Spontaneous passage of stones was common depending upon the size, site and mobility of the calculus^{46, 47}.

Role of medicinal plants as antilithiatic agents:

Of late, there has been a growing resurgence and revival of interest in indigenous systems of medicine and traditional herbal remedies, which are

regarded as quite safe with minimal or no side effects, cost effective, readily available and easily affordable⁴⁸⁻⁵¹. Medicinal plants have been known for millennia and are highly esteemed all over the world as a rich source of therapeutic agents for prevention of diseases and ailments⁵². Interest in herbal drugs is growing due to their efficiency, low toxicity and absence of side effects⁵³. People living in the interiors and inaccessible remote rural areas have excellent knowledge about medicinal utility of the local flora. People in such areas have been traditionally using indigenous folk remedies to cure various diseases for generations and passing on this knowledge orally. Because of prompt and positive effect of herbal treatment they have strong faith in their own folk medicinal preparations or crude formulations⁵⁰⁻⁵³.

Mechanism of stone formation:

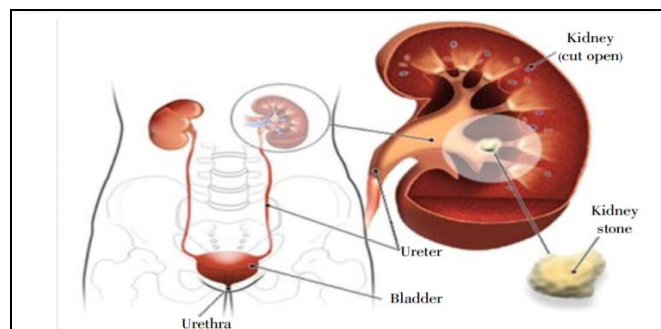
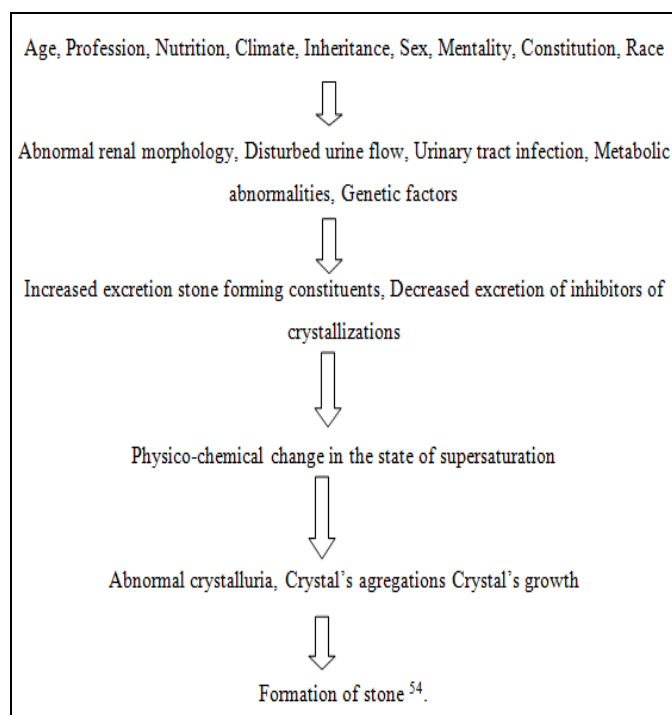


FIG. 1: STRUCTURE OF KIDNEY STONE

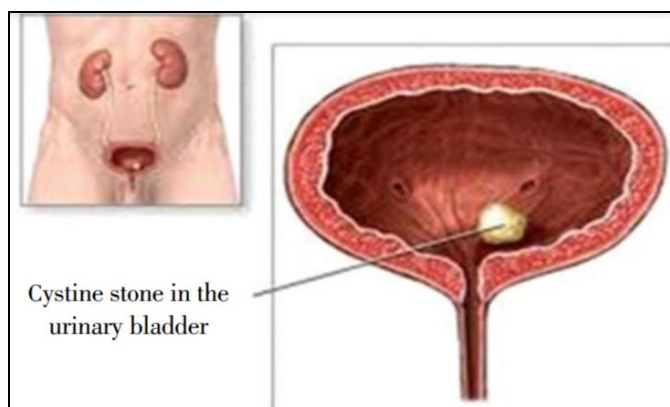


FIG. 2: STRUCTURE OF URINARY STONE

Screening Method of Lithiatic Activity:

I) Preclinical animal models of lithiatic activity:

A) ethylene glycol induced lithiasis in rats:

Chemically ethylene glycol is ethan-di-ol and is widely used as a solvent and automobile antifreeze agent⁵⁵.

Mechanism of action:

Ethylene glycol is rapidly absorbed and metabolized in liver via alcohol dehydrogenase and aldehyde dehydrogenase to glycolic acid. This is oxidized to glyoxylic acid which is further oxidised to oxalic acid/oxalate by glycolate oxidase/ lactate dehydrogenase, thus promoting hyperoxaluria. Hyperoxaluria is the major risk factor for lithiasis. Dose: 0.75% v/v in drinking water for 28 days.

Method:

Healthy male wistar rats (120-200gm) are taken. They are divided into four group containing six animals. Group-I served as control and given vehicle for 28 days. Group-II, III, IV served as positive control, standard and test groups and were given ethylene glycol (0.75% v/v, p.o) for 28 days. Group-III and IV are given standard drug cystone (750 mg/kg, p.o) and test drug respectively for 28 days. On the 28th day urine and serum of all the animals are collected and all the required parameters are performed and compared⁵⁶.

Advantages:

1. It is widely acceptable model of lithiasis for research as because, kidney being the most sensitive and principal target organ for ethylene glycol.
2. Ethylene glycol is widely available organic solvent

3. Modulates oxalate metabolism (oxalate metabolism is similar both in humans and rats) and deposits micro crystals.

Disadvantages:

1. Oxalate induced nephrotoxicity.
2. Causes cellular damage.

B) Diet induced model:

Modified lithogenic diet consist of 30% lactose rich diet and 1% ethylene glycol. The 30% lactose rich lab diet contain 3.68% sucrose, 30% lactose, 23.4% protein, 10% fat, 5.3% crude fibre, 6.9% ash minerals [Ca (0.95%); P(0.67%); Mg (0.21%)]. Vit.A22 IU/g, vit. D 4.5 IU/g, vit. E 49 IU/g.

Method:

Healthy adult male wistar rats of 150-200 gm are procured and divided into four groups. Group I served as control and fed with regular lab diet. Group II, III, IV served as disease control, standard and test respectively and they were given modified lithogenic diet (MLD) for 28 days. Simultaneously group III & IV are given standard drug and test drug respectively from day 1 to day 28 as preventive regimen. Various biological samoles are collected, measured and compared.

Advantage of diet induced model:

1. It is a non- nephrotoxic model of lithiasis for research.
2. Diet induced lithiasis is an effective model as it produces stable crystal deposition³³.

C) Induction of lithiasis in rats by using sodium oxalate:

Sodium oxalate induced lithiasis is an acute model used to study the activity of lithiasis caused by hyperoxaluria.

1. Dose: 70 mg/kg body wt
2. Route of administration: i.p
3. Treatment period: 7 days

Method:

Healthy adult wistar rats (120-200 gm) were group obtained and randomly divided into four groups, each group containing six rats. Group I as control, Group II, III and IV serves as positive control, standard and test groups respectively and injected with sodium oxalate 70 mg/kg i.p for 7 days, simultaneously III and IV group were given standard drug cystone 750 mg/kg p.o and test drug respectively from day 1 to day 7 as preventive regimen. Various biological samples were withdrawn from each rat and compared to obtain results⁵⁷.

Advantage:

1. It takes less time (short duration)
2. It is a reliable model and deposits microcrystals through a driving force hyperoxaluria as such ethylene glycol.

D) Zinc disc implantation induced urinary bladder calculi model

Male rats of wistar strain weighing 200-250 gm are used to study urinary calculi by zinc disc implantation. Rats were anaesthetized with sodium pentobarbitone (40 mg/kg body wt, i.p). a suprapubic incision was made and urinary bladder was exposed. A small cut was made at the top of bladder and a previously weighed sterile zinc disc (2 to 48 mg/kg) was inserted into the bladder and the incision was closed with a single suture using absorbable catgut. The abdomen was closed in layers and this was performed for each rat and all the rats are recovered for one week. At the end of 28 days treatment all the animals are measured for its different parameters and compared.

Advantages:

- 1) This is a model that produces inflammation around the disc implanted area i.e., it actually causes attached calculi.
- 2) It is a non-nephrotoxic model.
- 3) It avoids the sacrifice of animals at the end of the study.

Disadvantages:

- 1) It is risky model.
- 2) It causes much more pain to the animal both due to insertion of disc and also because of surgery¹⁸.

E) Xenoplantation model:

Stone particles were extracted by PCNL (percutaneous lithotomy) from one male patient with renal stones. The selected stone is cut with a blunt instrument into sections with a diameter of 2-3 mm, weighed and maintained in a sterile environment, prior to use.

Eight week old male rats weighing about 250-300 gm were selected and randomized into three group: control, standard and test groups. The rats were anaesthetics by intraperitoneal injection of sodium pentobarbital (50 mg/kg body weight) and the bladder was exposed by a suprapubic incision. Following this, a 4-5 mm incision was made at the top of the bladder and one prepared stone particle was inserted in each rat and then the bladder and the suprapubic incision was closed respectively. Ethylene glycol was supplied in drinking water at a final concentration of 1% from the second day (day 1) postoperatively for four weeks.

After four weeks, Kidney and urinary bladder were dissected and the kidneys were dehydrated in a graded ethanol series and embedded in paraffin. Renal stone formation was assessed by von Kossa histochemical staining. Bladder stone were harvested, weighed and maintained in 75% ethanol for 24 hours, prior to the stone being embedded in auto-polymerizing resin and sectioned transversely with diamond wire saw in order to select the best section pane.

Sectioned blocks were then fixed on a glass slide with thermoplastic glue and polished successively using a 1, 200 grit sandpaper and a mix of alumina polishing compounds (3, 1 and 0.3 μ m) with a small volume of water, until it was possible to observe the core clearly under a transmitted light microscope⁵⁸.

F) Chemically induced lithiasis in weanling rats:

Calculi is induced in the urinary tract of weanling Fischer-344 rats (postnatal day 28) in less than two weeks by exposure to terephthalic acid (TPA) at 3-5% in the diet or dimethylterephthalate (DMT) at 1-3% of diet. Specified rats of 24 which randomly divide into four groups each group containing six rats. Group-I, II, III and IV acts as control received vehicle, disease control (positive control) received (TPA)/(DMT) for two weeks, standard received (TPA/DMT) and cystone 750 mg/kg body weight p.o and the last group i.e. IV serves as a test received (TPA/DMT) plus test drug. After the treatment period various biological samples are collected and the parameters are measured and compared⁵⁹.

Advantages:

Weanling rats appeared to more susceptible to stone formation than adult rats.

G) Sulfamonomethoxine-Induced Urinary Calculi in Pigs:

Five Yorkshrine-Durox cross-bred castrated pigs within a farrow-to-finish herd with 346 commercial crossbred pigs weighing 45-60 kg were used. They are started on a regimen of SMM (50 mg/kg body weight) orally twice a day. The affected pig's medical history included streptococcal disease and toxoplasmosis, which were diagnosed in the third week and injected SMM (50 mg/kg body weight) once a day after toxoplasmosis was diagnosed⁶⁰.

H) Mild tubular damage for hyperoxaluric rats induces renal lithogenesis:

It is a two step or two hit model of lithogenesis used to assess the anti-lithiatic activity of test drugs. In the first step it is used to induce crystalluria (hyperoxaluria) which is necessary step but not sufficient to induce lithiasis. In the second step it causes tubular damage that induces lithiasis⁶¹.

In-vitro model:**In -vitro crystallization:**

It is the time course measurement of turbidity changes due to the crystallization in artificial urine on addition of 0.01M sodium oxalate solution. The precipitation of calcium oxalate at 37°C and pH 6.8

has been studied by the measurement of turbidity at 620 nm using UV/Visible spectrophotometer.

Preparation of artificial urine:

Sodium chloride 105.5 mmol/l, sodium phosphate 32.3 mmol/l, sodium citrate 3.21mmol/l, magnesium sulphate 3.85 mmol/l, sodium sulphate 16.95 mmol/l, potassium chloride 63.7 mmol/l, calcium chloride 4.5 mmol/l, sodium oxalate 0.3 mmol/l, ammonium hydroxide 17.9 mmol/l, and ammonium chloride 0.0028 mmol/l. The AU was prepared fresh each time and pH adjusted to 6.0.

Method:

Four test tube was taken and transferred artificial urine of 1 ml into each tube and labelled as control (1), negative control (2), standard (3) and test (4). Test tube 1 & 2 are added with 0.5 ml of distilled water, except test tube (1) all the test tubes are added with 0.5 ml of 0.05 M sodium oxalate and 3 & 4 test tubes are added with standard drug and test drug respectively. Test tube are left to stand for 10 minutes. Immediately after 10 minutes the absorbance was measured in UV-Spectrophotometer at 620 nm and compared. Microscopy of urine can also be done using light microscope with objective of 40 X eye piece of 10 X⁴⁰.

CONCLUSION: As there is no proper medicine in allopathy for the management of anti-lithiasis and also the surgical treatment has the more chances of recurrence, these two factors particularly diverted the large population toward the use of herbal medicines. Medicinal plants has wide acceptance due to a large number of advantages such as lesser toxic effects safe, effective, cheap (cost effective), less chances of recurrence of disease, easily available in rural areas. The present paper provides information regarding the potential medicinal plants used in the management of anti-lithiasis and also about the screening models of anti-lithiasis in order to develop a new drug for the management of anti-lithiasis to overcome the various disadvantages faced by the wide range of population now-a-days and get relieve from the disease. Let us hope for the development of safe and effective drug for the management of anti-lithiasis.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: The authors thank Prof. Dr. S.K. Prajapati, Head of Department of Institute of Pharmacy, Bundelkhand University. The authors also thankful to Mr. Pankaj Kumar Niranjana and Dr. Shashi Alok for his valuable suggestion during the work.

REFERENCES:

- Murugan VM, Satishkumar A., Effect of A. Lanata leaf extract and Vediuppu chunnam on the urinary risk factors of calcium oxalate urolithiasis during experimental hyperoxaluria. *Pharmacol Res*, 2001; 43: 89-93.
- Bhaskar VH, Shelke TT. Lithiasis: Causes, Evaluation and Treatment. *International journal of Research in Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Sciences*, 2012; 3 (2): 468-474.
- Prasad K, Sujatha D, Bharathi K. Herbal drugs in urolithiasis- a review. *Phcog Rev*, 2007; 1: 175-179.
- Narayana swami V and Ali VS. Pashanabheda. *J. Res. Indian. Med.* 1967; 1: 24.
- Bahl and seshadri Advances in research in "Indian Medicine", "Pashanbedi" drugs for urinary calculus, Udupa, K.N. (Eds), 1970: 77-98.
- Christina AJM, Muthumani P. Phytochemical investigation and anti-lithiatic activity of *Abelmoschus moschatus medikus*. *International Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 2013; 1.
- Joy J.M.S. Prathyusha, S. Mohanakshmi, A.V.S. Praveen Kumar, C.K. Ashok Kumar: Potent herbal wealth with litholytic activity: A Review. *Int J Inn Drug dis* 2012; Vol 2, 2, 66-75.
- Alok S., S.K Jain, A. Verma, M. Kumar, M. Sabharwal Pathophysiology of Kidney, gall bladder and urinary stones treatment with herbal and allopathic medicines: A Review, *Asian Pac J. Trop Dis* 2013; Vol 3, 6, 496-504.
- Christina AJ, Ashok K, Packialashmi M. Antilithiatic effect of *Asparagus racemosus* wild on ethylene glycol-induced lithiasis in male albino wistar rats. *Exp Clin Pharmacol*, 2005; 27(9): 633-638.
- Ahmed MM, Singh PK. Traditional Knowledge of kidney Stones Treatment by Muslim Maiba (herbalists) of Manipur, India. *Not Sci Bio* 2011; 3 (2): 12-15.
- Ankur C., P. Amarchand, C. Aadarsh, I. Deepa, R.S.Pawar, U.K. Patil. Potential of Medicinal plants in kidney, gall and urinary stones. *Int J Drug Develop and Res*, 2010; Vol 2, 22 431-447.
- Lokendrajit N, Swapana N, Singh CD, Singh CB. Herbal folk medicines used for urinary and calculi/stone cases complaints in Manipur. *Ne BIO* 2011; 2(3): 1-5.
- Tiwari A., V. Soni, V. Londhe, A. Bhandarkar, D. Bandawane, S. Nipate. An overview on potent indigenous herbs for urinary tract infirmity: urolithiasis. *Asian J Pharm Clin Res* 2012; Vol 5, 1, 7-12.
- Pareta, K.C S.K., Patra, P.M. Mazumder, D.Sasmal. Prophylactic Role of *Boerhaavia diffusa* in Ethylene Glycol Induced Calcium Oxalate Urolithiasis. *Af J Urol*: 2011; Vol 17, 2, 28-36.
- Ashalata DK, Khan ML, Tripathi RS. Ethnomedicinal plants in the sacred groves of Manipur. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge* 2005; 4(1): 21-32.
- Ahmad A., R. Garg, S. Sharma. Evaluation on Antiurolithiatic activity of *Bryophyllum pinnatum* of rats. *Int J. Pharm Sci Health Care* 2013 6(3).11-15
- Yumnam JY, Tripathi OP. Traditional Knowledge of eating raw plants by the Meitei of Manipur as medicine/nutrient supplement in their diet. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge* 2012; (1): 45-50.
- Chavada Kalpeshisinh S., N. Fadadu kumar, V. Patil kirti, G. Patil Kalpana, R. Gandhi Tejal. Effect of flavonoid rich fraction of *Citrus medica* Linn. On Ethylene Glycol induced urolithiasis in rats. *J drug Deli. Therap*, 2012; Vol 2, 4, 109-116.
- Venkatesh G., K. Baburao, M. Rajesh Babu, S. Dhanalakshmi, G. Indira priyadarshini. Antiurolithiatic and antihyperlipidemic activity of *Coleus aromaticus*- An explanation of the underlying mechanism, *Int J Phytomed* 2010; 284-291.
- Mekap S.K., S. Mishra, S. Sahoo, P. Prasana kumar. Antiurolithiatic activity of *creteve magna* Lour bark Indian *J. Nat Prod Resources* 2010; Vol 2, 1, 28-33.
- Imotomba RK, Lisham SD. Creation of geo-spatial data base of medicinal plants of senapati district. *Manipur National Journal of Chembiosis* 2011; 2(2): 17-36.
- Ratnam K.V., K. Ravishankar, G.V.N. Kiranmayi. Evaluation of diuretic and antiurolithiatic activities of ethanolic root extracts of *curculigo orchoides*. *Int J Biol Pharm Res*: 2011; Vol 4, 12, 902-906.
- Nigombam DS, Devi SP, Singh PK, Pinokiyo A, Bisheswori T. Documentation and assessment on knowledge of Ethno-Medicinal Practitioners. A case study on Local Meetei Healers of Manipur. *IOSR Journal of Pharmacy and Biological Sciences* 2014; 9(1): 2278-3008.
- Sharma N., B.S. Tanwer, R. Vijayvergia. Study of Medicinal plants in Aravli regions of Rajasthan for treatment of Kidney stone and Urinary tract troubles. *Int J Pharmatech Res* 2011; Vol 3, 1, 110-113.
- Singh RY, Onita DCH, Singh SKA, Chetia D. Study on the Ethnomedicinal system of Manipur. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biological Archives* 2012; 3(3): 587-591.
- Ashalata DK, Khan M, Tripathi R. Sacred groves of Manipur, northeast India. Biodiversity value, status and strategies for their conservation. *Biodiversity and Conservation* 2005; 14: 1541-1582.
- Yadav R.D., S. Alok, S.K. Jain, A. Verma, A. Mahor, J.P. Bharti, M. Jaiswal. Herbal plants used in the treatment of urolithiasis: A Review *Int J Pharm Res & Res*. 2011; Vol 2, 6, 1412-1420.
- Sathish R.,K. Natarajan, M.M. nikhad. Effect of *Hygrophila spinosa t. anders* on ethylene glycol induced urolithiasis in rats. *Asian J Pharm Clin Res* 2010; Vol 3, 4.
- Gilhotra U.K., A.J.M. Christiana. Antilithiatic activity of *kalanchoe pinnata pers.* on 1% ethylene glycol induced lithiasis in rats. *Int J Pharm Sci Rev Res* 2011; Vol 10, 1, 187-192.
- Takawale R.V., V.R Mali, C.U Kapase, S.L. Bodhankar. Effect of *lagenaria siceraria* fruit powder on sodium oxalate induced urolithiasis in wistar rats. *J Ayu Int med* 2012; Vol 3,2, 75-79.
- Yoirentomba MS, Singh PK. Survey for medicinal plants of Thoubal district, Manipur. *Flora and Fauna* 2007; 13 (2): 355-358.
- Nanda Y, Nengnunnem S, Rao N.A. Ethnomedicinal plants of Thadou tribe of Manipur (India)-1. *Pleione* 2013; 7(1): 138-145.
- Vidhya G., G. Sumithra, R. Anandhan, G.Anand .antiurolithiatic activity of *Nardostachys jatamansi D C* on Modified Lithogenic Diet induced urolithiasis in rats. *Int J Adv Pharma Gen Res* 2013; Vol 1, 2, 52-63.

34. Butterweck V., S.R. Khan. Herbal medicines in the management of urolithiasis: Alternative or complementary? *Herbal Med Plants Med* 2009; Vol 75, 1095-1103.
35. Vyas B.A., R.B. vyas, S.V. Joshi, D.D. Santani. Antiuro lithiatic activity of whole plant hydroalcoholic extract of *pergularia daemia* in rats. *J Young Pharm* 2011; Vol 3, 1, 36-40.
36. Kalyani A.T. Divakar, S.B. Pawar, S.B. Chandrashekar, D. G. Divakar. Protective effect of the hydroalcoholic extract of *Rubia cordiifolia* roots against ethylene glycol induced urolithiasis in rats 2010; 48; 1013-1018.
37. Ridip H, Singh SKA, Neog B. Ethnomedicinal studies of Common Plants of Assam and Manipur. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical & Biological Archives* 2012; 3(4): 809-815.
38. Warjeet LS, brajeshwari DK. Studies on chemical constituents and antioxidant activities of extracts from the roots of *Smilax lanceaefolia* Roxb. *Nat Prod Res* 2010; 24: 1168-1176.
39. Parmar R.K, N.R Kachchi, P.R Tirgar, T.R Desai, P.N Bhalodiya. Preclinical evaluation of antiuro lithiatic activities of *Swertia chirata* stems. *Int Res J Pharm* 2012; Vol 3, 8, 198-202.
40. Kumar G.P., M. Arun, K. Rishi. Evaluation of *Tinospora Cordiifolia* for antiuro lithiatic Potential. *J Pharm Biomed Sci*, 2011; Vol 9, 14.
41. Jehti RK, Duggal B, Sahota RS, Gupta M and Sofat JB: Important plants used in stone. *India J Med Res* 1983; 78: 422-425.
42. Muthusamy VV and Muthu P: Usefulness of history-taking physical examination and diagnostic scoring in acute renal colic, *Prove* 1980; 19: 130-131.
43. Yadav JK, Singhvi AN and Sharma N: Indigenous herbomineral drug calculi. *Med. Surg* 1981; 21: 15-18.
44. Seth SDS, Prabhakar MC, Bupha BC and Arora RB. *Berginia ligulata* as an antilithiatic. *J Res. Indian Med* 1974; 9; 1-3.
45. Kumar P, Despande PJ and Singh LM: Kidney stone dissolving drugs. *Bull. Med. Ethanobot. Res.* 1981; 2: 277-284.
46. Singh LM and Kumar P: Pharmaceutical preparation described in Ayurvedic texts. *J. Res. Ind. Med.* 1973; 8: 1-7.
47. Havagiray RC, Shashi A, Jain SK, Sabharwal M: herbal Treatment for urinary stones. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research* 2010; 1: 24-31.
48. Jain SK. Notable foreign medicinal uses for some plants of Indian Tradition. *Indian J Traditional Knowledge* 2007; 2(4): 321-332.
49. Purohit AN. Medicines and Medicinal Plants-Past, Present and Future, In: *Proc Natl Symp Plant Sci Res, India: Challenges & Prospects, Dehradun* 2005; 60-62.
50. Purohit SS, Prajapati ND, Medicinal Plants: Local Heritage with Global Importance. *Agrobios News Let* 2003; 1(8): 7-8.
51. Sinha RK. Ethnobotany- The Renaissance of Traditional Herbal Medicines. INA Shree Publishers, Jaipur 1996.
52. Sharma A, Shanker C, Tyagi L, Singh M, Rao CV. Herbal Medicine for Market Potential in India: An Overview. *Acad J Plant Sci* 2008; 1: 26-36.
53. Pifferi G, Santoro P, Pedrani M. Quality and functionality of excipients, *Farmaco* 1999; 54: 1-14.
54. Shashi Alok, Sanjay Kumar Jain, Amita Verma, Mayank Kumar, Monika Sabharwal. Pathophysiology of kidney, gallbladder and urinary stones treatment with herbal and allopathy medicines: A review. *Asian Pac. J. Of Trop Dis* 2013; 3(6): 496-504.
55. Saha S., R.J. Verma. Efficacy of *Dolichos biflorus* in the management of nephrotoxicity. *Asian Pac j Trop Biomed*, 2011; S1471-S1476.
56. Shah B.N., K.D. Raiyani, D.C. Modi. Antiuro lithiatic Activity Studies of *Momordica charantia* Linn. Fruits. *Int J Pharm Res Tech* 2011; Vol 1, 1, 06-11.
57. Ramesh C., D. Kumar, J. Einstein, Saleem, Girish. Antiuro lithiatic activity of Wood Bark of *Cassia fistula* in rats. *J Pharm Biomed Sci* 2010; Vol: 2, 12.
58. Wang S., X. Qingquan, X. Huang, L. Jingxing, W. Jingxing, X. Wang. Use of calcium tracer to detect stone increments in rat calcium oxalate xenopantation model. *Exp Therap Med* 2013; Vol 6. 4, 957-960.
59. Wolkowski R, Tyl, T.Y. Chin, J.A. Popp, H.D. Heck. Chemically induced urolithiasis in wealing rats. *Am J Pathol*; 1982; Vol: 107, 3, 419-421.
60. Wei-Dong S, K.C Zhang, J.Y. Wang, X. Wang. Sulfamonomethoxine induced urinary calculi in Pigs. *World Acad Sci, Eng Tech* 2009; Vol 3, 9-29.
61. Gambaro G., M.L. Valente, E. Zanetti, M.D. Barbera, D.D. Prete, A.D. Angelo, A. Trevisan. Mild Tubular Damage Induces Calcium oxalate crystalluria in a model of Subtle Hyperoxaluria: Evidence that a second hit is necessary for renal lithogenesis. *J Am Soc Nep*, 2006; Vol 17, 2213-2219.

How to cite this article:

Chanchal DK, Niranjana P, Alok S, Kulshreshtha S, Dongray A and Dwivedi S: A Brief Review on Medicinal Plant and Screening Method of Antilithiatic Activity. *Int J Pharmacognosy* 2016; 3(1): 1-9; doi link: [http://dx.doi.org/10.13040/IJPSR.0975-8232.IJP.3\(1\).1-9](http://dx.doi.org/10.13040/IJPSR.0975-8232.IJP.3(1).1-9).

This Journal licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non-commercial-Share Alike 3.0 Unported License.

This article can be downloaded to **ANDROID OS** based mobile. Scan QR Code using Code/Bar Scanner from your mobile. (Scanners are available on Google Playstore)