

E-ISSN: 2278-4136
P-ISSN: 2349-8234
JPP 2016; 5(2): 04-24
Received: 04-01-2016
Accepted: 06-02-2016

Salman Ahmed
Lecturer, Department of
Pharmacognosy, Faculty of
Pharmacy, University of
Karachi, Karachi-75270,
Pakistan.

**Muhammad Mohtasheemul
Hasan**
Associate Professor, Department
of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of
Pharmacy, University of
Karachi, Karachi-75270,
Pakistan.

Zafar Alam Mahmood
Colorcon Limited – UK,
Flagship House, Victory Way,
Crossways, Dartford, Kent,
DA26 QD- England.

Correspondence
**Muhammad Mohtasheemul
Hasan**
Associate Professor, Department
of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of
Pharmacy, University of
Karachi, Karachi-75270,
Pakistan.

Antiuro lithiatic plants: Multidimensional pharmacology

Salman Ahmed, Muhammad Mohtasheemul Hasan, Zafar Alam Mahmood

Abstract

Urolithiasis is a common problem afflicted for many centuries with high recurrence. The aim of this review is to provide comprehensive information about traditionally used antiuro lithiatic plants and their scientifically proved pharmacological activities like analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, astringent, demulcent, diuretic, litholytic, lithotriptic, antiuro lithiatic, antispasmodic, ACE inhibition and Phospholipase A₂ inhibition as a plausible mechanism of action. A total of 503 species, 365 genera and 119 families were cited for treating kidney stones. The most cited families are Asteraceae (41), Fabaceae (34), Lamiaceae (26), Apiaceae (21), Rosaceae (19) and Poaceae (16). The most common used plant parts are root and rhizome (25%), mode of preparation decoction (62%) and route of administration is oral in all cases. This review will provide the opportunities for the future research and development of new natural antiuro lithiatic compounds.

Keywords: urolithiasis, antiuro lithiatic, natural products, drug development.

Introduction

The belief and observations regarding traditionally used medicinal plants, increasing the interest of people to use natural medicine for their primary health care needs. A wide range of medicinal plants have been used in different countries and cultures as a prophylactic and curative agent for urolithiasis. Most of the remedies are very useful, but their mechanism of action remains unclear. Scientific studies reveal the mechanism of actions of these antiuro lithiatic plants and the results show very interesting and multidimensional action, responsible for their effectiveness at different stages of urolithiasis, such as, the diuretic action increases the quantity of fluid going pass through the kidneys as a result flush out the deposits. Therefore, the increase in urine volume decreases the saturation of the salts and prevents the precipitation of the crystals at physiological pH. Breaking, disintegration and dissolution of preformed stones (litholytic activity) and binding inhibition among particles to form stones (lithotriptic activity) play an important role in this pathological condition. Crystal inhibitors decrease crystal nucleation, aggregation and growth. Furthermore, they inhibit crystallization by their adsorption to the crystal surface which makes them unable for renal tubular attachment (crystallization inhibition activity). In urine different crystalloids like oxalate, uric acid, calcium and cystine are present with mucin and sulphuric acid colloids in dissolved form. The disturbance in crystalloid-colloid balance (increase in crystalloid and decrease in colloid) causes renal stone formation. Renal exposure to oxalate and calcium oxalate causes lipid peroxidation, produces Reactive Oxygen Species followed by renal cell injury and inflammation. This loss of membrane integrity, promotes fibrosis and collagen formation, facilitates calcium oxalate retention and subsequent stone formation [1, 2]. Renin-Angiotensin System activates the NADPH oxidase in renal cells, which produces Reactive Oxygen Species. Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibition significantly reduces calcium oxalate crystal deposition and renal inflammation. The Reactive Oxygen Species end up phospholipase A₂ activation through nuclear transcription factor NF-κB. Activation of cytosolic phospholipase A₂ generates arachidonic acid and lysophosphatidylcholine, which increase reactive oxygen species production that in turn increase in cell death and crystal formation [1, 3]. The obstructing stone causes renal colic and in this condition an antispasmodic activity of the smooth muscles along with analgesic and anti-inflammatory activities play an important role in symptomatic relief from renal colic and dysuria. Antispasmodics help in stone passage. The obstruction of urine outflow by stones decreases the glomerular filtration rate (GFR) resulting nitrogenous waste (urea, creatinine and uric acid) accumulation in blood [1].

The antiadherent layer of Glycosaminoglycans in renal tubule plays an important role in urolithiasis as a defender. Its damage potentiates bacterial attack, resulting stone nucleus (nidus) formation, leading to urinary stone formation. In urinary tract infection the urea splitting organisms (*Proteus mirabilis*), splits urea into ammonia and carbon dioxide. These byproducts damage the glycosaminoglycan leading to the bacterial adherence, followed by biofilm formation and mineral encrustation. They also make the urine alkaline which provides a favorable environment for precipitation of calcium and magnesium phosphate and calcium carbonate crystals which are already present in that medium in large amount^[4,5]. *Proteus mirabilis* and *Escherichia coli* alter urokinase activity leading to matrix (non crystalline portion of kidney stone) formation. This matrix formation increases crystal adherence to renal epithelium to form stone^[1]. Astringent actions tightens and tones the weak, atonic, swollen or injured tissues and make it harder for bacteria to adhere them. Demulcents causing urinary tissues moistening or lubrication, soothe inflammation, irritation and injury thus facilitate stone expulsion^[6].

The present review is an attempt to share traditionally used antiurolithiatic plants with their possible multidimensional mechanism of action. A bibliographic investigation was performed from Google Scholar, Pubmed, SciFinder, Scirus, Web of Science, Yahoo and a library search by using plant name, parts used, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antiurolithiatic, antispasmodic, astringent, demulcent, diuretic,

litholytic, lithotriptic, ACE inhibition and Phospholipase A₂ inhibition activities.

Conclusion

Urolithiasis is a major health problem with high recurrence rate, complex pathophysiology and multifactorial etiology. Urinary stone formation occurs due to urinary supersaturation, precipitation, crystal nucleation, aggregation of crystals, growth and finally retention in the epithelial cells of renal tubules. Besides a number of therapies are available for urolithiasis none of them is 100% effective and similarly the medicinal plants with less side effects and cost effective are used in different ways and theories for the production and course of urolithiasis.

Currently known herbal drugs exert their antiurolithiatic effect with multidimensional pharmacological actions as angiotensin converting enzyme inhibition, analgesic, antiinflammatory, antioxidant, antispasmodic, astringent, crystallization inhibition, diuretic, demulcent; litholytic, lithotriptic, Phospholipase A₂ inhibition and by changing the ions concentrations in urine such as increase magnesium and citrate excretion e.g., decreasing the calcium and oxalates. Although these herbal medicines are popular in folk culture but rationale behind their efficacy and safety are not well established. The understandings of the pathophysiology of stone formation and the mode of action of these plant based medicines are of great importance for the development of safe and effective antiurolithiatic medicines.

Table 1: Antiurolithiatic plants with reported pharmacological parameters.

Family	Species	Parts used (Mode of preparation)	Pharmacological parameters of used part(s)
Acanthaceae(08)	<i>Anisotes trisulcus</i> (Forssk.) Nees.	Le(Inf) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[8]
	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	DI ^[9]
	<i>Dipteracanthus repens</i> Hassk.	Le(Pw) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Ecbolium viride</i> (Forssk.) Alston	Le / Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AO, DI ^[10]
	<i>Gymnocarpus decandrum</i> Forssk.*	Ap(NDF) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (Schumach.) Heine.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AO ^[11] , DI ^[12]
Acoraceae (01)	<i>Thunbergia alata</i> Bojer ex Sims.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Acorus calamus</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[13]
Aizoaceae (02)	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> L.	Le/Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI ^[14]
	<i>Zaleya pentandra</i> (L.) C.Jeffrey.	Ro(Dec) ^[15]	NDF
Alismataceae (01)	<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> L.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	DI ^[16]
Amaranthaceae (12)	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Le /St/Ro(Inf / Dec) ^[7, 17]	AG, AI, AO, DI ^[18] , LL ^[19]
	<i>Aerva javanica</i> (Burm.f.) Juss. ex Schult.	Le(Ju); Ro/Se (Dec) ^[20]	AO ^[21] , DM, DI ^[12]
	<i>Aerva lanata</i> (L.) Juss.	Le(Ju) ^[7]	AO, DI ^[22] , LL ^[12]
	<i>Alternanthera brasiliana</i> (L.) Kuntze.	Le(Ju) ^[12]	AO ^[23] , AI ^[24] , DI ^[23] , LL ^[12]
	<i>Amaranthus blitum</i> L.	Le(Inf) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i> L.		AO ^[25] , DI, LL ^[12]
	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	AO, LL ^[12]
	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L.	Ro(Ju) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[26]
	<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	Ro(Inf) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[27]
	<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Le(Inf) ^[17]	AG, AI, AO, AS ^[28] .
<i>Gomphrena celosoides</i> Mart.	Wp(Ju) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[29]	
<i>Nothosaerva brachiata</i> (L.) Wight.	Ro(Dec) ^[30]	DI ^[9] , LL, LT ^[30]	
Amaryllidaceae (04)	<i>Allium cepa</i> L.	Bl(Inf) ^[7]	AI ^[31] , AS ^[32] , DI, LT ^[31]
	<i>Allium odorum</i> L.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[33] , LT ^[34]
	<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	Bl(Inf) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[35]
	<i>Ungernia victoris</i> Vved. ex Artjush.	Se(Inf) ^[7]	NDF
Anacardiaceae (03)	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i> L.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[36]
	<i>Rhus succedanea</i> L.	Fr (Dec) ^[7]	
	<i>Spondias axillaris</i> Roxb.	Fr (Dec) ^[7]	NDF
Annonaceae (02)	<i>Malmea depressa</i> (Baill.) R.E.Fr.	Ba(Inf) ^[7]	
	<i>Meiogyne minuta</i> (G.Forst.)Less.*	Wp(Inf) ^[7]	
Apiaceae (20)	<i>Ammi visnaga</i> (L.) Lam.	Ba / Le / Fr (Dec) ^[37]	AO ^[38] , AS ^[1] , DI, LL ^[37] , LT ^[1]

	<i>Ammi majus</i> L.	Wp(Inf) ^[7]	AI, DI, LT ^[39]
	<i>Apium graveolens</i> L.	Ro / Se (Dec) ^[7]	AI ^[40] , AO ^[41] , AS ^[42] , DI, LL ^[41]
	<i>Bunium persicum</i> (Boiss.)B.Fedtsch.	Fr(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI ^[43] , AO ^[44]
	<i>Carum carvi</i> L.	Fr(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, DI ^[45]
	<i>Carum copticum</i> (L.) Benth. & Hook. f.	Fr(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI ^[46] , LL ^[47]
	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urb.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[48]
	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L.	Le / Se (Dec) ^[7]	AO, DI ^[49]
	<i>Daucus carota</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Eryngium campestre</i> L.	Fl / St (Dec) ^[7]	AI ^[50]
	<i>Eryngium creticum</i> Lam.	Ro / Se (Inf) ^[7]	AO ^[51]
	<i>Ferula persica</i> Willd.	oleo gum resin ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Mill.	Fr (Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, DI ^[52]
	<i>Levisticum officinale</i> W.D.J.Koch.	Fr / Ro(Dec) ^[7]	DI ^[53]
	<i>Peucedanum grande</i> C.B.Clarke.	Fr (Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i> L.	Fr (Dec) ^[12]	AG, AI, AO ^[54] , AS, DI, LL ^[12]
	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i> (Mill.) Fuss.	Le/ Ro(Inf) ^[55, 56]	AO, DI, LL ^[55, 56] , LT ^[57]
	<i>Petroselinum sativum</i> Hoffm.	Le /Ro/Se(Dec) ^[58]	DI, LL ^[55, 59] ,LT ^[60]
Apocynaceae (08)	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i> L.	Ro (Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Carissa opaca</i> Stapf ex Haines.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Ceropegia bulbosa</i> Roxb.	Tu(Dec) ^[12]	AO ^[61] , LL ^[12]
	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> (Roth) Wall. ex A.DC.	Ro / St / Se(Dec) ^[7]	ACE-I, AG, AI ^[62] ,AS ^[63] , LL ^[62]
	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.) R. Br. ex Schult.	Le /Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AI ^[64]
	<i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i> (L.) W.T.Aiton.	Ro(Dec) ^[65]	LL ^[66]
Aquifoliaceae (01)	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> L.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[67]
Araceae (01)	<i>Arum rupicola</i> Boiss.	Le(Inf) ^[7]	NDF
Araliaceae (01)	<i>Hedera helix</i> L.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	AI ^[68]
Arecaceae (03)	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L.	Bd(Inf) ^[7]	DI ^[69]
	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Fruit water ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[70]
	<i>Serenoa repens</i> (W.Bartram) Small.	Fr(RE) ^[71]	AI, AO, AS, Di, PLA ₂ -I ^[71]
Asparagaceae (06)	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AI ^[72] , AO ^[73] , AS ^[72] , DI ^[74] , LL ^[19]
	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[75]	AO ^[76] , DI ^[75]
	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Ro(Dec) ^[77]	AO, DI ^[77]
	<i>Drimia indica</i> (Roxb.) Jessop.	Bl(Inf) ^[7]	DI ^[78]
	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i> L.	Le / St (Dec) ^[58]	AO ^[79] , LL ^[58]
Aspleniaceae (04)	<i>Ruscus hypoglossum</i> L.	Fr(RE) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Asplenium hemionitis</i> L.	Le(Inf) ^[80]	DI, LL ^[80]
	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i> L.	Le (Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[81]
	<i>Asplenium ceterach</i> L.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[82]
	<i>Ceterach aureum</i> Buch.	Wp(Inf) /Ro(Dec) ^[80]	DI, LL ^[80]
Asteraceae(41)	<i>Aaronsohnia pubescens</i> (Desf.) K.Bremer & Humphries.	Le(Inf) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Achillea falcata</i> L.	Ap(Inf) ^[37]	AS, LL ^[37]
	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> L.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	AI ^[83] , AO ^[84] , AS ^[83] , DI ^[85]
	<i>Acmella oleracea</i> (L.) R.K.Jansen.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, DI ^[86]
	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> (L.) L.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, AS ^[87] , LL ^[19]
	<i>Anthemis nobilis</i> L.	Fl(Dec / Inf) ^[7]	AI, AS ^[85]
	<i>Arctium lappa</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[88]
	<i>Arnica montana</i> L.	Ap(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[89] , AT, DI ^[90]
	<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i> L.	Fr(Inf) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i> L.	Wp(Inf) ^[7]	AG, AI ^[91] , AS ^[92]
	<i>Artemisia scoparia</i> Waldst. & Kitam.	Wp(Inf) ^[7]	AG, AI, DI ^[93]
	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L.	Wp(Inf) ^[7]	AG, AI, AS, DI ^[94]
	<i>Aster tripolium</i> L.	Fr(Dec) ^[7]	---
	<i>Blumea balsamifera</i> (L.) DC.	Le(Dec) ^[95]	AO,DI ^[95] , LL ^[12]
	<i>Calendula officinalis</i> L.	Le / Fl(NDF) ^[90, 96]	AO, AT, DM, DI ^[90, 96]
	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> L.	Le(RE) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Cynara scolymus</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	DI, LT ^[31]
	<i>Echinops echinatus</i> Roxb.	Wp(Ex) ^[17]	NDF
	<i>Echinops spinosus</i> L.	Fl / Ro (Dec) ^[7]	DI ^[97]
	<i>Enhydra fluctuans</i> Lour.*	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[98]
	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i> DC. *	Wp(NDF) ^[99]	LT ^[99]
	<i>Eupatorium birmanicum</i> DC.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	AG, DI ^[100]
	<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i> L.	Ro / Ri tincture ^[7]	DI, LT ^[101]
	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i> L.	Essential oil	AT, DI ^[75]
<i>Helichrysum arenarium</i> (L.) Moench	Wp(Inf) / Fl(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[102]	
<i>Helichrysum maracandicum</i> Popov.	Fl(Dec) ^[7]	AI, AO, DI ^[103]	
<i>Helichrysum pallasii</i> (Spreng.) Ledeb.	Wp(Inf) ^[7]	AO ^[104]	

	<i>Helichrysum plicatum</i> DC.	Ap(Dec / Inf) ^[7]	AI, AS, DI ^[105]	
	<i>Inula oculus-christi</i> L.	Fl(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[106]	
	<i>Kalimeris indica</i> (L.) Sch. Bip.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	NDF	
	<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i> L.	Fl(NDF) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, AS ^[107]	
	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i> L.	Se ^[7]	AO ^[108]	
	<i>Silybum marianum</i> (L.) Gaertn.	St(Dec) ^[7]	AI, DI ^[109]	
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> (L.) L.	Ba(Inf) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, DI ^[110]	
	<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, DI ^[111]	
	<i>Tanacetum chiliophyllum</i> (Fisch. & E.Mey. ex DC.) Sch.Bip.	Fl(Dec) ^[7]	NDF	
	<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i> (L.) Sch.Bip.	Fl(Dec) ^[7]	AI ^[112]	
	<i>Trapogon buphtalmoides</i> (DC.) Boiss.*	Le(RE) ^[7]	AO ^[113]	
	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> (L.) L.	Le(Ju) ^[12]	LL ^[12]	
	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L.	Ro(Dec / Inf) ^[7]	AG, AO, DI ^[114]	
Berberidaceae (02)	<i>Berberis integerrima</i> Bunge.	Le(Inf) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[115]	
	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[19]	AI ^[40] , AO ^[116] , LL ^[19]	
Betulaceae (03)	<i>Betula lenta</i> L.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	NDF	
	<i>Betula pendula</i> Roth.	Ba / Le(Inf) ^[7]	AO ^[117]	
	<i>Betula utilis</i> D.Don	Le(Inf) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[118]	
Bignoniaceae (01)	<i>Kigelia pinnata</i> (Jacq.) DC.	Fr(PcVn) ^[119]	DI ^[9]	
Bombacaceae (01)	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Ba(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[120] , LL ^[66]	
Boraginaceae (10)	<i>Arnebia euchroma</i> (Royle) I.M.Johnst.	Ro(NDF) ^[7]	NDF	
	<i>Cordia ecalyculata</i> Vell.	Fr(roasted & brewed) ^[7]		
	<i>Cordia grandis</i> Roxb.	Fr(NDF) ^[7]		
	<i>Heliotropium crispum</i> Desf.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]		
	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.	Le(Dec) ^[7]		AI ^[121]
	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i> L.	Fr / Le(Dec) ^[7] , ^[122]		DI, LT ^[122]
	<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i> L.	Le(NDF) ^[90]		AO ^[123] , DI, LT ^[90]
	<i>Rotula aquatica</i> Lour.	Ro / St (Dec) ^[7]		DI ^[124]
	<i>Tournefortia acuminata</i> A.DC.	Le(NDF) ^[7]	NDF	
Brassicaceae (09)	<i>Armoracia lapathifolia</i> Gilib.	Se(NDF) ^[12]	AO ^[125] , DI, LL ^[12]	
	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i> R.Br.	Le / Ro ^[12]	LL ^[12]	
	<i>Brassica napus</i> L.	Le(Ju) ^[58]	AO ^[126] , LL ^[58]	
	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L.	Fr(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI ^[127] , AO ^[128]	
	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Medik.	Wp(Dec / Inf) ^[7]	AI ^[129] , DI ^[130]	
	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> L.	Le(Inf) ^[80]	DI, LL ^[80]	
	<i>Lepidium sativum</i> L.	Se(NDF) ^[80]		
		<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L.	Ba / Le(Ju) / Ro(Inf)/Se(Pw) ^[7]	AO ^[131] , DI, LL ^{[1, 132], [133]}
		<i>Zilla spinosa</i> (L.) Prantl.	Ap(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
Bromeliaceae (01)	<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr.	Fr(Ju) ^[7]	AO ^[134] , DI ^[135]	
Burseraceae (01)	<i>Commiphora mukul</i> (Hook. ex Stocks) Engl.	gum ^[7]	NDF	
Cactaceae (01)	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (L.) Mill.	dry Fl(Inf) ^[80]	DI, LL ^[80]	
Caesalpiniaceae (03)	<i>Cassia auriculata</i> L.	Le(Ju) ^[7]	AO ^[136]	
	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Fr(Ju) ^[7]	AO ^[137] , LL ^[12]	
	<i>Hardwickia binata</i> Roxb.	Balsam ^[75]	DI ^[75]	
Campanulaceae(01)	<i>Pratia nummularia</i> (Lam.) A.Braun & Asch.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	NDF	
Cannabaceae (02)	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L.	Fr(NDF) ^[7]	AG, AI ^[138]	
	<i>Celtis timorensis</i> Span.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	LT ^[139]	
Capparaceae (03)	<i>Crateva adansonii</i> DC.	Ba(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AO ^[140]	
	<i>Crataeva magna</i> (Lour.) D.C.*		AG, AI, AO, DM, DI, LT ^[141]	
	<i>Crataeva nurvala</i> Buch.-Ham.*			
Caryophyllaceae (05)	<i>Gypsophila struthium</i> Loeffl.	Ro(NDF) ^[7]	NDF	
	<i>Herniaria glabra</i> L.	Ap(NDF) ^[90]	LT ^[90]	
	<i>Paronychia argentea</i> Lam.	Le / Fl (Dec) ^[58]	AO ^[142] , LL ^[37]	
	<i>Saponaria mesogitana</i> Boiss.	Le / Ro (Dec) ^[7]	LL ^[143]	
	<i>Spergularia rubra</i> (L.) J.Presl & C.Presl.	Le(Inf) ^[144]	DI, LT ^[75]	
Celastraceae (01)	<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i> Willd.	Le(Inf) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, AS ^[145, 146]	
Chenopodiaceae (02)	<i>Haloxylon stocksii</i> (Boiss.) Benth. & Hook. f.	Wp(NDF) ^[7]	NDF	
	<i>Suaeda fruticosa</i> Forssk. ex J.F.Gmel.	Le(Inf) ^[7]		
Combretaceae (01)	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wight & Arn.	Ba(Inf) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[147]	
Compositae (06)	<i>Taraxacum androssovii</i> Schischk.	Le(Inf) ^[7]	NDF	
	<i>Taraxacum fedtschenkoi</i> Hand.-Mazz.	Le(Inf) ^[148]	AI, LL ^[148]	
	<i>Taraxacum hybernium</i> Steven	Fl / Le(RE) ^[148]	LL ^[148]	
	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> (L.) Weber ex F.H.Wigg.	Le / Ro(Inf) ^[148]	AI, DI, LL ^[148]	
	<i>Taraxacum pseudobrachyglossum</i> Soest.	Ro(Dec) ^[148]	LL ^[148]	
Convolvulaceae (01)	<i>Argyrea nervosa</i> (Burm. f.) Bojer.	Le(Inf) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[149]	

	<i>Xenostegia tridentata</i> (L.) D.F. Austin & Staples.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AI, DI ^[150]
Costaceae (04)	<i>Costus arabicus</i> L.	Ro(NDF) ^[151]	LL, LT ^[151]
	<i>Costus igneus</i> N. E. Br.	Ro(NDF) ^[66]	AO, DI ^[152] , LL ^[66]
	<i>Costus speciosus</i> (J.Koenig) Sm.	Tu(Dec) ^[7]	AS, DI ^[153] , LL ^[12]
	<i>Costus spicatus</i> (Jacq.) Sw.	Wp(Inf) ^[7]	AG, AI ^[154]
Crassulaceae (04)	<i>Aeonium canariense</i> (L.) Webb & Berthel.	Wp(Ju) ^[80]	DI, LL ^[80]
	<i>Bryophyllum calycinum</i> Salisb.	Le(Ju) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, DI, LL ^[155]
	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> (Lam.) Oken.	Le(Inf / Ju) ^[7]	AG, AI ^[156] , LL ^[19]
	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> (Lam.) Pers.	Le(Ju) ^[7]	AG, AI, DI, LL ^[157]
Cruciferae (01)	<i>Cardamine uliginosa</i> M.Bieb.	Ap(Dec / Inf) ^[7]	NDF
Cucurbitaceae (14)	<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (Thunb.) Cogn.	Fr(Ju) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[158] , AT ^[159] , DI ^[158]
	<i>Bryonia alba</i> L.	St(Inf) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> (L.) Schrad.	Wp(NDF) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[160]
	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai.	Se(Inf) ^[7]	AG ^[161] , AI, AO ^[162]
	<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> Schrad.	Fr / Se (Inf) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[163] , DI ^[17]
	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[164]
	<i>Coccinia indica</i> Wight & Arn.	Wp(NDF) ^[7]	LL ^[66]
	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.	Se / Fr(Ju) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, DI ^[165]
	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.	Se/ Fr/Le/Ro(Dec) ^[7]	LL ^[66]
	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne	Se(NDF) ^[166]	AO, DI, LT ^[166]
	<i>Lagenaria abyssinica</i> (Hook.f.) C.Jeffrey.	Se(Pw) ^[167]	AG, AI, AO ^[168] , DI ^[132]
	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Molina) Standl.	Fr ^[169]	DI, LL ^[169]
	<i>Momordica cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) Spreng.	Fr/Se(Inf) ^[7]	AO ^[170]
	<i>Momordica dioica</i> Roxb. ex Willd.	Se(NDF) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[171]
<i>Mukia maderaspatana</i> (L.) M.Roem.	Wp(Inf) ^[7]	AI ^[172] , AO ^[173] , DI ^[174]	
Cupressaceae (07)	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> L.	Fr(Inf) ^[7]	AO ^[175]
	<i>Juniperus communis</i> L.	Ba / Fl(NDF) ^[176]	AG, AI, AO ^[177] , DI ^[176]
	<i>Juniperus excelsa</i> M.Bieb.	Fr(Inf) ^[7]	AO, DI ^[178]
	<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i> L.	Cn(NDF) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[175]
	<i>Juniperus sabina</i> L.		NDF
	<i>Juniperus polycarpus</i> K.Koch.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AI, DI ^[179]
Cyperaceae (02)	<i>Juniperus pseudosabina</i> Fisch. & C.A.Mey.	Fr(NDF) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Cyperus longus</i> L.	Ap(Dec) ^[7]	AO, DI ^[180]
Ebenaceae (01)	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Ri(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, AS, DI, LL ^[181]
	<i>Diospyros ebenum</i> J.Koenig ex Retz.	Wd(NDF) ^[7]	AO ^[182]
Equisetaceae (05)	<i>Equisetum arvense</i> L.	St(Ju) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[183] , DI ^[184] , LL ^[183]
	<i>Equisetum bogotense</i> Kunth.	Wp(Inf) ^[7]	DI ^[132]
	<i>Equisetum debile</i> Roxb. ex Vaucher.	Wp(Ju) ^[7]	AO ^[185]
	<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i> Desf.	Ap(Dec/Inf) ^[7]	DI ^[80]
Ericaceae (05)	<i>Equisetum telmateia</i> Ehrh.	Ap(Inf) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Arctostaphylos pungens</i> Kunth.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[186]
	<i>Arctostaphylos uva ursi</i> (L.) Spreng.	Le(Dec) ^[187]	AI ^[187] , AO ^[188] , AT, DI ^[75] , LL ^[187]
	<i>Chimaphila maculata</i> (L.) Pursh.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	DI ^[189]
	<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i> (L.) Nutt.	Ap(Dec) ^[7]	AO, DI ^[190]
Euphorbiaceae (11)	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> L.	Ap(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[191]
	<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	Le(Ju);Fl(NDF) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[192] , DI ^[193]
	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, DI ^[194]
	<i>Euphorbia nerifolia</i> L.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[195]
	<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i> Aiton	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[196]
	<i>Euphorbia retusa</i> Forssk.	La(NDF) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Euphorbia serpens</i> Kunth.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Homonoia riparia</i> Lour.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	DI ^[197] , LT ^[159]
	<i>Macaranga peltata</i> (Roxb.) Müll.Arg.	Ba(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i> (Lam.) Müll.Arg.	Ba(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
Fabaceae (34)	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[198]
	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i> (L.) Roxb.	Le(Inf) ^[7]	DI ^[199]
	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Le / Se(Ju) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[200] , AS ^[201] , DI ^[200] , LT ^[167]
	<i>Acacia jacquemontii</i> Benth.	Le(Inf) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Acacia tortilis</i> (Forssk.) Hayne	Fr(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Alhagi mannifera</i> Jaub. & Spach	Ro(Dec) ^[12]	LL ^[12]
	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i> Medik.	Ro(Dec) ^[58]	AG, AI, AO ^[202] , LL ^[58]
	<i>Astragalus hamosus</i> L.	Fr(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[203]
	<i>Bauhinia forficata</i> Link	Le(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[204]
	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.	Ba(Inf) ^[7]	AG, AI ^[205]
	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub.	St Ba /Le(Dec); Se(Pw) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[206]

	<i>Caesalpinia nuga</i> (L.) Aiton.	Ro(Dec) ^[12]	DI, LL ^[12]
	<i>Cassia italica</i> (Mill.) Spreng.	Wp(NDF) ^[7]	AG, AI ^[207]
	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> L.	Fl(NDF) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[208]
	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> L.	Se(Inf) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, DI, LL ^[209]
	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	Ro Ba (Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[210] , LL ^[66]
	<i>Crotalaria albida</i> Roth.		NDF
	<i>Crotalaria pallida</i> Aiton.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[211]
	<i>Crotalaria sessiliflora</i> L.		AI, AO ^[212]
	<i>Desmodium microphyllum</i> (Thunb.) DC.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[213]
	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[214]
	<i>Lupinus albus</i> L.	Se(Inf) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Lupinus varius</i> "L., p.p."	Se(Inf) ^[58]	LL ^[143]
	<i>Macrotyloma uniflorum</i> (Lam.) Verdc.	Se(Inf) ^[7]	AT, DI, LL ^[12]
	<i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[215]
	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i> (L.) Pall.	Ap(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[216] , DI ^[217]
	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Le(Ju); Ro(Dec) ^[7]	Ag, AI, AO, DI ^[218] , LL ^[12]
	<i>Ononis spinosa</i> L.	Ro(Dec/Inf) ^[219]	AG, AI, AO ^[220] , DI, LT ^[219]
	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	Se(Dec / Inf) ^[7]	DI ^[221]
	<i>Prosopis farcta</i> (Banks & Sol.) J.F.Macbr.	Le(Dec) ^[58]	AI ^[222] , LL ^[143]
	<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) Willd.	Ba / Se (Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI ^[223]
	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Fr / Le(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AO ^[224] , AS ^[225] , LL ^[12]
	<i>Teline microphylla</i> (DC.) P.E.Gibbs & Dingwall.	Fl(Inf) ^[80]	DI, LL ^[80]
	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (L.) Pers.	Le(Dec); / Ro(Ju) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i> L.	Fr / Se (Inf) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[226] , DI ^[227]
Fagaceae (04)	<i>Quercus cerris</i> L.		
	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl.	Ap(Inf) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Quercus pubescens</i> Willd.		
	<i>Quercus robur</i> L.		
Gentianaceae (01)	<i>Enicostema axillare</i> (Poir. ex Lam.) A. Raynal.	Le(Ju) ^[7]	AO ^[228]
Geraniaceae (01)	<i>Geranium robertianum</i> L.	Ap(Inf) ^[90]	DI ^[90]
Gesneriaceae (03)	<i>Coraliodiscus lanuginosus</i> (Wall. ex DC.) B.L.Burt.	Le(Inf) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Didymocarpus pedicellatus</i> R.Br.	Le(Inf) ^[229]	AO ^[229] , DI ^[12] , LL ^[229]
	<i>Didymocarpus tomentosus</i> Wight.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[230]
Grossulariaceae(01)	<i>Ribes triste</i> Pall.	Ro(Dec) ^[169]	LT ^[169]
Hydrangeaceae (01)	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	DI, LT ^[231]
Hypericaceae (05)	<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i> (L.) Crantz.	Le(Dec) ^[144]	LT ^[144]
	<i>Hypericum montbretii</i> Spach.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Hypericum montanum</i> L.	Ap(Inf) ^[7]	AO ^[232]
	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> L.		AO ^[233]
	<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i> Fr.		AO ^[234]
Hypoxidaceae (01)	<i>Curculigo orchiooides</i> Gaertn.	Ri(Dec) ^[7]	AO, DI ^[235]
Juglandaceae	<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	Se(Dec) ^[169]	DI, LL ^[169]
Lamiaceae (26)	<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i> (L.) Schreb.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	DI ^[236]
	<i>Coleus amboinicus</i> Lour.	Le(Ju) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[237]
	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i> L.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	AO, DI ^[238]
	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	Fr(Inf) ^[7]	AO, DI ^[239]
	<i>Lamium album</i> L.	Wp(Dec) ^[75]	AI, AO ^[240] , DI ^[75]
	<i>Lavandula stoechas</i> L.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Mentha arvensis</i> L.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, DI ^[241]
	<i>Mentha pulegium</i> L.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	AS ^[242]
	<i>Mentha spicata</i> L.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[243]
	<i>Micromeria biflora</i> (Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don) Benth.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[244]
	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L.	Le / Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, DI ^[245]
	<i>Orthosiphon aristatus</i> (Blume) Miq.	Ap(Dec) ^[7]	AO, AI ^[246]
	<i>Orthosiphon grandiflorus</i> Bold.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Orthosiphon stamineus</i> Benth.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	AO, DI, LL ^[247]
	<i>Origanum majorana</i> L.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	AI, AS, AO, DI ^[248]
	<i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i> (Lour.) Spreng.	Le(Inf) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[249]
	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> L.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	AI ^[250] , DI ^[12]
	<i>Salvia canariensis</i> L.	Ap(Inf) ^[80]	AS, DI ^[80]
	<i>Tectona grandis</i> L.f.	Ro/ Se(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, DI ^[251]
	<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i> L.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Teucrium polium</i> L.	Le(Dec) ^[143]	LL ^[143]
	<i>Teucrium scordium</i> L.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	
	<i>Thymus kotschyanus</i> Boiss. & Hohen.	Le(Inf) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Thymbra spicata</i> L.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	

	<i>Thymus migricus</i> Klokov & Des.-Shost.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	
Lauraceae (08)	<i>Actinodaphne angustifolia</i> Nees.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	
	<i>Cinnamomum aromaticum</i> Nees.	Ba(Inf) ^[7]	
	<i>Cinnamomum bejolghota</i> (Buch.-Ham.) Sweet.	Ba(Inf) ^[7]	AO ^[252]
	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> (Buch.-Ham.) T.Nees & Eberm.	Le(Inf) ^[7]	AO ^[253]
	<i>Cinnamomum verum</i> J.Presl.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[254]
	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> L.	Ba(Inf) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[255]
	<i>Persea americana</i> Mill.	Le(Dec) ^[66]	LL ^[66]
	<i>Persea gratissima</i> C.F.Gaertn.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	DI ^[256]
Lemnaceae (01)	<i>Lemanea fluviatilis</i> L.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[257]
Liliaceae (01)	<i>Scilla indica</i> Roxb.	Bl(NDF) ^[7]	DI ^[258]
Linderniaceae (01)	<i>Lindernia ruellioides</i> (Colsm.) Pennell.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
Loganiaceae (01)	<i>Strychnos potatorum</i> L.f.	Se(Dec) ^[7]	AI ^[259] , AO ^[260] , DI ^[132]
Loranthaceae (01)	<i>Dendrophthoe falcata</i> (L.f.) Ettingsh.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	AO, DI ^[261]
Lythraceae (03)	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Ba / Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[262]
	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	FrRn/ Se(Dec) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[263]
	<i>Rotala rotundifolia</i> (Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb.) Koehne.	Ap(Ju) ^[7]	NDF
Malvaceae (13)	<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i> Medik.	Le(Dec) ^[264]	AO ^[265] , DI ^[9] , LL ^[66]
	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sweet.	Le(Ju) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, DI ^[266]
	<i>Abutilon muticum</i> (Delile ex DC.) Sweet.	Le / Ro(Dec) ^[15]	
	<i>Alcea pterocarpa</i> (Fenzl) Boiss. *	Ro /Sh(Dec) ^[7]	
	<i>Alcea calvertii</i> (Boiss.) Boiss.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Alcea fasciculiflora</i> Zohary.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	
	<i>Alcea flavovirens</i> (Boiss. & Buhse) Iljin.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	
	<i>Alcea pallida</i> (Willd.) Waldst. & Kit.	Fl/ Se(Dec) ^[7]	
	<i>Althaea officinalis</i> L.	Le/ Ro(Inf) ^[7]	DM, DI, LT ^[267]
	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> L.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[268]
	<i>Lavatera arborea</i> L.	Le(Inf) ^[269]	DI ^[269]
	<i>Malvella sherardiana</i> (L.) Jaub. & Spach.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	
	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
Meliaceae (01)	<i>Melia azadirachta</i> L.	Le(Ju) ^[169]	DI, LT ^[169]
Menispermaceae (07)	<i>Chondrodendron tomentosum</i> Ruiz & Pav.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i> L.	Ro(Inf) ^[7]	AO, DI ^[270]
	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) W.Theob.	Ap(NDF) ^[7]	AO ^[271] , AS ^[272] , DI ^[132] , LT ^[272]
	<i>Cyclea peltata</i> (Lam.) Hook.f. & Thomson	Le(Ju) ^[7]	DI ^[273]
	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers.	Le / St(Ju) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[274] , AI, AS ^[275] , LL ^[12]
Moraceae (02)	<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	Fr / La/ Le(Dec) ^[58]	AI, AO, AS ^[276] , LL ^[12]
	<i>Ficus palmata</i> Forssk.	Fr(NDF) ^[7]	AO ^[277]
Moringaceae (01)	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Fl /Le/Ro/Se (Dec) ^[278]	AG, AI, AO, AS ^[278] , DI ^[279] , LL ^[19]
Musaceae (03)	<i>Ensete superbum</i> (Roxb.) Cheesman.	Ro(Ju); Se(Pw) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Musa balbisiana</i> Colla.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AI ^[280]
	<i>Musa × paradisiaca</i> L.	Fl /Le/Ro/ St(Dec) ^[7]	DI ^[9]
Myrtaceae (04)	<i>Leptospermum amboinense</i> Reinw. ex Blume.	Ap(NDF) ^[7]	
	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.	Ap(NDF) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Myrtus communis</i> L.	Se(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, DI ^[281]
	<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i> (L.) Merr. & L.M.Perry.	Fl Bd(Pw) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[282]
Nyctaginaceae (01)	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[283]	ACE-I ^[284] , AI, AS ^[283] , AO ^[285] , DI ^[283] , LL ^[12]
Oleaceae (03)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Le(NDF) ^[90]	DI, LL ^[90]
	<i>Olea europaea</i> L.	Ba / Le (Dec) ^[7]	ACE-I, AG, AI, AO ^[286] , AS ^[71] , LT ^[75]
	<i>Phillyrea latifolia</i> L.	Fr(NDF) ^[7]	AI, DI ^[287]
Onagraceae (01)	<i>Ludwigia perennis</i> L.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	AG ^[288]
Orchidaceae (01)	<i>Dactylorhiza umbrosa</i> (Kar. & Kir.) Nevski.	Tu(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
Oxalidaceae(04)	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L.	Fr(NDF) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, DI ^[289] , LT ^[34]
	<i>Biophytum reinwardtii</i> (Zucc.) Klotzsch.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[290]
	<i>Biophytum sensitivum</i> (L.) DC.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[291] , LL ^[292]
	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, DI ^[293]
Paeoniaceae (01)	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i> L.	Fr(NDF) ^[7]	NDF
Papaveraceae (01)	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> L.	Wp(Inf) ^[80]	DI, LL ^[80]
Papilionoideae (01)	<i>Derris trifoliata</i> Lour.	Ap(NDF) ^[7]	DI ^[9]
Parmeliaceae (01)	<i>Parmelia perlata</i> (Huds.) Ach.*	Wp(Pw) ^[294]	AT, AI, DI, LT ^[159]
Pedaliaceae(01)	<i>Pedaliium murex</i> L.	Fr(NDF) ^[267]	AO ^[295] , LT ^[267]
Phyllanthaceae(06)	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Fr(Ju) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, AS ^[296]
	<i>Phyllanthus fraternus</i> G.L.Webster.	Wp(Dec/ Inf) ^[7]	DI ^[9]
	<i>Phyllanthus lanceolatus</i> Poir.	Le / St(Dec) ^[7]	NDF

	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> L.	Le / Wp(Dec) ^[7]	ACE-I ^[284] , AG, AI, AS, DI ^[297] , LL ^[66] , LT ^[298-300]
	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i> L.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	AO, DI ^[301]
	<i>Physalis alkekengi</i> L.	Fr(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[302] , DI ^[303]
Pinaceae (05)	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> (Roxb. ex D.Don) G. Don.	Wd / La(NDF) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, DI, LT ^[304]
	<i>Picea mariana</i> (Mill.) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb.	Ba(Dec) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[305]
	<i>Picea smithiana</i> (Wall.) Boiss.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[306]
	<i>Pinus brutia</i> Ten.	Fr(NDF) ^[66]	LL ^[66]
	<i>Pinus eldarica</i> Medw.	Fr(NDF) ^[7]	LL ^[307]
Piperaceae(05)	<i>Peperomia pellucida</i> (L.) Kunth	Le(Dec/ Inf) ^[7]	AG, AI, DI ^[308] , AO ^[309]
	<i>Piper aduncum</i> L.	Le(Dec / Inf) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Piper cubeba</i> L.f.	Fr(NDF) ^[7]	AO ^[310]
	<i>Piper longum</i> L.	Fr/ Le (Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[311] , DI ^[267]
	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	Fr(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AS ^[312]
Plantaginaceae(03)	<i>Plantago coronopus</i> L.	Wp(Inf) ^[80]	DI, LL ^[80]
	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	Le(Inf) ^[7]	AI ^[313]
	<i>Plantago major</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, DM, LL ^[314]
Platanaceae(01)	<i>Platanus orientalis</i> L.	Fr(Inf) ^[7]	AG, AI ^[315]
Poaceae(16)	<i>Agropyron repens</i> (L.) P.Beauv.	Ri(Dec) ^[267]	DM, DI ^[267] , LT ^[31]
	<i>Bambusa nutans</i> Wall. ex Munro	Sh(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, AS, DI ^[316]
	<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> (DC.) Stapf.	Wg(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[317]
	<i>Cymbopogon schoenanthus</i> (L.) Spreng.	Fl(NDF) ^[7]	DI, LL ^[318]
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	Ri(Dec) ^[319]	AG, AI, AO, DI, LL ^[319]
	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Se(Dec/Inf) ^[7]	AI, DI ^[320] , AO ^[321] , DM ^[321]
	<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i> (L.) Stapf.	Ap(Inf) ^[80]	DI, LL ^[80]
	<i>Lolium perenne</i> L.	Ap(NDF) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Maydis stigma</i> L.(corn silk)*	Zmh(Dec/ Inf) ^[58, 80]	AI, AO, DM, DI ^[322] , LL ^[1]
	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> L.	Fl(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Phragmites australis</i> (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.	Ro(Dec) ^[169]	DI, LT ^[169]
	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	DI ^[323]
	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	DI, DM, LT ^[324]
	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.	wheat bran ^[66]	LL ^[66]
		<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i> (L.) Nash.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]
Polygonaceae(07)	<i>Emex spinosa</i> (L.) Campd.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	AS, DI ^[325]
	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	Wp(Dec) ^[80]	AI, AO ^[326] , DI, LL ^[80]
	<i>Polygonum cognatum</i> Meisn.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	AO, DI ^[327]
	<i>Rheum emodi</i> Wall.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AO, DI ^[328]
	<i>Rumex acetosa</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AO, DI ^[85]
	<i>Rumex acetosella</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Rumex hastatus</i> D. Don	Ro(Dec)	NDF
Portulacaceae (01)	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Le(Dec) ^[58]	AI, AO ^[329] , DI ^[132] , LL ^[58]
Primulaceae (01)	<i>Primula veris</i> L.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[330]
Pteridaceae (01)	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> L.	Le(Inf/ Ju) ^[7]	AG, AI, LT, AO ^[331]
Ranunculaceae (02)	<i>Aquilegia fragrans</i> Benth.	Ro(NDF) ^[7]	AI ^[332]
	<i>Nigella sativa</i> L.	Fr/ Se(Inf) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, DI ^[333]
Rhamnaceae (03)	<i>Paliurus spina-christi</i> Mill.	Fr(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Sageretia brandrethiana</i> Aitch.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Ziziphus lotus</i> (L.) Lam.	Ba / Ro(Inf) ^[7]	Ag, AI ^[334] , AS ^[335]
Rosaceae (19)	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i> L.	Se(NDF) ^[336, 337]	AO, AT, DI ^[336, 337]
	<i>Prunus amygdalus</i> var. <i>amara</i> (DC.) Focke.	oil ^[7]	AO ^[338]
	<i>Cerasus avium</i> (L.) Moench.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	DI ^[339]
	<i>Cerasus mahaleb</i> (L.) Mill.	Se(Inf) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Crataegus aronia</i> (L.) Bosc ex DC.	Le(Dec) ^[37]	AO ^[340] , DI, LL ^[37]
	<i>Crataegus azarolus</i> L.	oleo gum resin ^[7]	AO ^[341]
	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq.	Ap(Inf) ^[7]	AI ^[342]
	<i>Crataegus pentagyna</i> Waldst. & Kit. ex Willd.	Ap(Inf) ^[7]	AO ^[343]
	<i>Duchesnea indica</i> (Jacks.) Focke.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[344]
	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> (Thunb.) Lindl.	Le(Dec) ^[58]	AG, AI ^[345] , LL ^[58]
	<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i> Moench.	Ro(Dec) ^[144]	LT ^[144]
	<i>Fragaria nilgerrensis</i> Schltdl. ex J.Gay	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Prunus avium</i> (L.) L.	Fr(NDF) ^[75]	AO ^[346] , DI ^[75]
	<i>Prunus cerasus</i> L.	Ch(NDF) ^[75]	AO ^[347] , DI, LT ^[75]
	<i>Rosa canina</i> L.	Fr / Le(Dec / Inf) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, DI ^[348]
	<i>Rosa indica</i> L.	Fl / Bd ^[7]	AG ^[349]
	<i>Rubus caesius</i> L.	Le / Ro(Dec/Inf) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Rubus ellipticus</i> Sm.	Fr(NDF) ^[7]	AG, AO ^[350]
	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Lour.	Fr / Fl / Ro(NDF) ^[7]	NDF

	<i>Rubus sanctus</i> Schreb.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AO, AI, LL ^[351]
Rubiaceae (13)	<i>Coffea arabica</i> L.	SeHuBv ^[7]	AG, AO, DI ^[352]
	<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Galium verum</i> L.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Hamelia patens</i> Jacq.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[353] , DI ^[354]
	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i> L.	Fr(Ju) ^[355]	DI ^[9]
	<i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i> (Roxb.) Bosser.	Ba /Fr(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI ^[356] , DI ^[357] , LL ^[66]
	<i>Oldenlandia herbacea</i> (L.) Roxb.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[358]
	<i>Paederia foetida</i> L.	Le(NDF) ^[7]	AG ^[359]
	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i> L.		AI, AO, DI ^[360]
	<i>Rubia manjith</i> Roxb. ex Fleming.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Rubia tinctorum</i> L.		NDF
	<i>Spermacoce hispida</i> L.	Le(NDF) ^[75]	AG, AI, AO ^[361] , LT ^[75]
	Rutaceae (06)	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corrêa.	Le/Fr (NDF) ^[12]
<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle.		Fr(NDF) ^[7]	AO, DI ^[363]
<i>Citrus latipes</i> (Swingle) Yu.Tanaka.		Fr(Inf) ^[7]	NDF
<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Osbeck.		Fr(Ju) ^[7]	AG ^[364] , AO ^[365] , DM, DI ^[364]
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck.		Fr(NDF) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[366]
<i>Ruta graveolens</i> L.		Le(NDF) ^[7]	DI ^[9]
Salicaceae (01)	<i>Populus alba</i> L.	Ba/ Le (Inf) ^[367]	AI, DI ^[368, 369]
Santalaceae (01)	<i>Santalum album</i> L.	sandalwood ^[75]	AI, AO ^[370] , DI ^[75]
Sapotaceae (03)	<i>Manilkara zapota</i> (L.) P.Royen.	Fr(RE);Se(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[371]
	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L.	Ba(Dec) ^[7]	DI ^[9] , LL ^[66]
	<i>Pouteria sapota</i> (Jacq.) H.E.Moore & Stearn.	Se(NDF) ^[7]	NDF
Saxifragaceae (04)	<i>Bergenia ciliata</i> (Haw.) Sternb.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[372]
	<i>Bergenia ligulata</i> Engl.		AO ^[373] , AT, DI ^[12] , LT ^[373]
	<i>Bergenia stracheyi</i> (Hook.f. & Thomson) Engl.	Ri(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
Scrophulariaceae (06)	<i>Bonnaya brachiata</i> Link & Otto.		AG, AI, AO ^[374]
	<i>Bonnaya reptans</i> (Roxb.) Spreng.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	LT ^[139]
	<i>Buddleja polystachya</i> Fresen.		AI ^[375] , AS ^[376]
	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L.	Ro(Inf) ^[58]	LL ^[58]
	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> L.	Ap(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[377]
	<i>Veronica orientalis</i> Mill.	Wp(Inf) ^[7]	AO ^[378]
Simaroubaceae (01)	<i>Quassia amara</i> L.	Wd(Inf) ^[7]	NDF
Smilacaceae (02)	<i>Smilax aspera</i> L.	Le/ Ro (Inf) ^[7]	DI ^[80]
	<i>Smilax lanceifolia</i> Roxb.	Ri(Dec) ^[7]	AG ^[379]
Solanaceae (09)	<i>Physalis alkekengi</i> L.	Fr ^[169]	DI, LT ^[169]
	<i>Solanum anguivi</i> Lam.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	LL ^[66]
	<i>Solanum incanum</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AG ^[380]
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	Se/ Wp(Dec) ^[7]	AI, DI ^[381]
	<i>Solanum surattense</i> Burm. f.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	DI ^[9]
	<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw.	Fr / Se(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[382]
	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i> L.	Fl / Le(NDF) ^[7]	DI, LT ^[383]
	<i>Solanum virginianum</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Withania somnifera</i> (L.) Dunal.	Wp(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, DI ^[384]
Tamaricaceae (01)	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i> (L.) H. Karst.	Le(NDF) ^[7]	
Theaceae (01)	<i>Anneslea fragrans</i> Wall.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
Tropaeolaceae (01)	<i>Tropaeolum tuberosum</i> Ruiz & Pav.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
Typhaceae (01)	<i>Typha latifolia</i> L.	Le(NDF) ^[7]	NDF
Ulmaceae(02)	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> Jacq.		LT ^[169]
	<i>Ulmus pumila</i> L.	Le(NDF) ^[169]	LT ^[169]
Urticaceae (05)	<i>Forsskaolea angustifolia</i> Retz.	Wp(Inf) ^[80]	DI, LL ^[80]
	<i>Forsskaolea tenacissima</i> L.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[385]
	<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Le /Se (Dec) ^[59]	AG, AO ^[386] , DI ^[59]
	<i>Urtica morifolia</i> Poir.	Le(Dec) ^[80]	DI, LL ^[80]
	<i>Urtica pilulifera</i> L.	Le(RE) ^[7]	AI, AT, DI ^[387]
Valerianaceae (02)	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[85]
	<i>Valeriana wallichii</i> DC.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AO, AS ^[388]
Verbenaceae (06)	<i>Clerodendrum serratum</i> (L.) Moon.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[389]
	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> (L.) Greene.	Wp(Dec) ^[66]	LL ^[66]
	<i>Stachytarpheta indica</i> (L.) Vahl.	Le(Ju) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Verbena officinalis</i> L.	Ap(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[377]
	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> L.	Se(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[390]
	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Ro(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[391]
Vitaceae (03)	<i>Cissus adnata</i> Roxb.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	AO, DI, LL ^[392]
	<i>Cissus gongylodes</i> (Baker) Burch. ex Baker.	Le(NDF) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.	Fr(Ju) ^[7]	AI, AO ^[393]
Xanthorrhoeaceae (01)	<i>Asphodelus tenuifolius</i> Cav.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	AO ^[394] , LL ^[19]

Zingiberaceae (04)	<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> (L.) Maton.	Fr(Inf) ^[7]	AO ^[97] , DI ^[395]
	<i>Hedychium aurantiacum</i> Roscoe.	St(NDF) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Hedychium coronarium</i> J.Koenig.	Ri(Inf) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, LL ^[396]
	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe.	Ri(Dec) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO ^[71] , AO ^[397] , AS ^[71] , LL ^[398]
Zygophyllaceae (03)	<i>Larrea tridentata</i> (Sessé & Moc. ex DC.) Coville.	Le(Dec) ^[7]	NDF
	<i>Peganum harmala</i> L.	Fr(Inf) ^[7]	AO ^[399]
	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	Fr/ Le / Se / Ro(Dec / Inf) ^[7]	AG, AI, AO, DI, LL ^[400]

Keys: AG= analgesic; AI= antiinflammatory; AO= antioxidant; Ap= Aerial part; AS= antispasmodic; AT= astringent; Ba= Bark; Bd= buds; BI= Bulb; Br= berries; Ch= Cherry; Cn= cone; Dec= decoction; DI= diuretic; DM= demulcent; Ex= extract; Fe= Fresh; Fl= Flower; Fr= Fruit; Inf= infusion; Ju= Juice; La= Latex; Le= Leaf; LL= litholytic; LT= lithotriptic; NDF= No data found; PLA₂-I= Phospholipase A₂ inhibition; PcVn= pickled in vinegar; Pw= powder mix with water; RE= raw eaten; Rn= rind; Ri= rhizome; Ro= root; Se= seed; SeHuBv= seed husk beverage; Sh=shoots; St= stem; Tu= tuber; Wd= wood; Wg=whole grass; Wp= whole plant; Zmh= *Zea mays* hairs; *= plants not found in the electronic database The Plant List - a working list of all plant species created by Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew and Missouri Botanical Garden

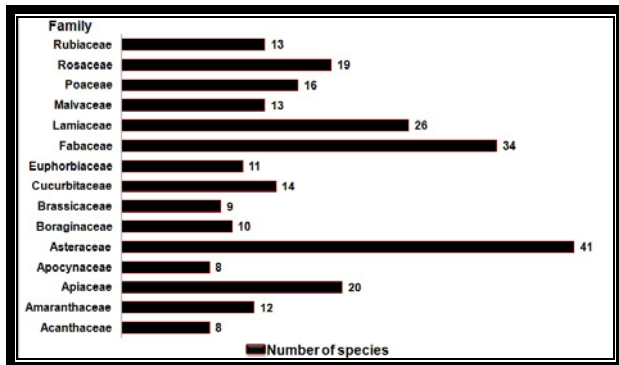


Fig 1: The fifteen families with highest number of cited species.

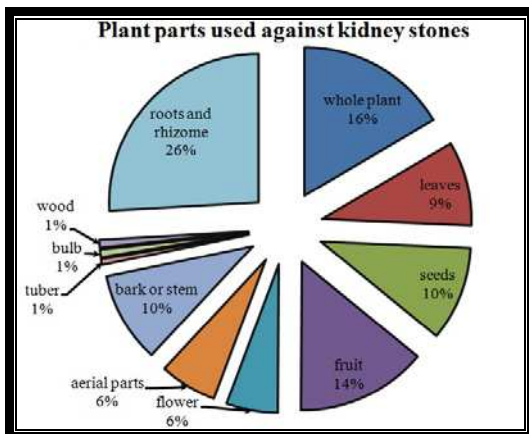


Fig 2: Percentage contribution of plant parts used against urolithiasis.

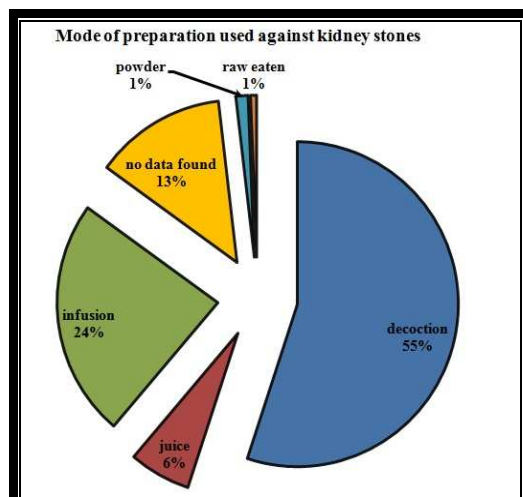


Fig 3: Percentage contribution of mode of preparations used against urolithiasis

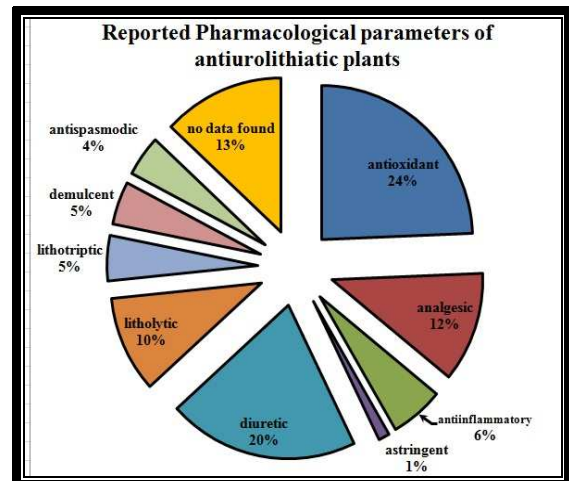


Fig 4: Percent reported pharmacological parameters of antiurolithiatic plants.

References

- Pareta SK. Establishing the principle of herbal therapy for antiurolithiatic activity: A review. *Journal of Pharmacology and Toxicology*. 2011; 6(3):321-32.
- Khan SR. Reactive oxygen species as the molecular modulators of calcium oxalate kidney stone formation: evidence from clinical and experimental investigations. *The Journal of Urology*. 2013; 189(3):803-811.
- Jonassen JA. Intracellular events in the initiation of calcium oxalate stones. *Nephron Experimental Nephrology*, 2004; 98(2):e61-4.
- Follmer C. Ureases as a target for the treatment of gastric and urinary infections. *Journal of Clinical Pathology*. 2010; 63(5):424-30.
- Laikangbam R, Devi MD, Singh SR. Anti-bacterial efficacy of elite medicinal plants on urolithiasis inducing flora. *Journal of Food, Agriculture and Environment*. 2009; 7(2):40-45.
- McDonald J. *Herbal Properties and Actions*, 2015 [cited 2015 Jan 23]; Available from: <http://www.herbcraft.org/properties.html>.
- Ahmed S, Hasan M, Mahmood Z. Antiurolithiatic plants in different countries and cultures. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*. 2016; 5(1):102-115.
- El-Shanawany MA. Chemical constituents, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant activities of *Anisotes trisulcus*. *Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy, Cairo University*, 2014; 52(1):9-14.

9. Dixit P, Mittal S. A comprehensive review on herbal remedies of diuretic potential. *International Journal of Research in Pharmacy and Science*. 2013; 3(1):42-51.
10. Diyya K, Gummadi V, Battu G, Pharmacognosy of *Ecbolium viride*: a review. *International Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemical Research*. 2014; 6(1):45-52.
11. Chauhan NS, Dixit V. *Asteracantha longifolia* (L.) Nees, Acanthaceae: chemistry, traditional, medicinal uses and its pharmacological activities-a review. *Revista Brasileira de Farmacognosia*, 2010; 20(5):812-817.
12. Alok S. Pathophysiology of kidney, gallbladder and urinary stones treatment with herbal and allopathic medicine: A review. *Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Disease*. 2013; 3(6):496-504.
13. Balakumbahan R, Rajamani K, Kumanan K. *Acorus calamus*: An overview. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Research*. 2010; 4(25):2740-2745.
14. Kumar G. Hepatoprotective activity of *Trianthema portulacastrum* L. against paracetamol and thioacetamide intoxication in albino rats. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2004; 92(1):37-40.
15. Ahmad S. Ethnobotanical studies of plant resources of Cholistan desert, Pakistan. *International Journal of Science and Research*. 2014; 3(6):1782-1788.
16. Russo EB, Hou J. *The Healing Power of Chinese Herbs and Medicinal Recipes*. Taylor & Francis, 2012.
17. Naz I, Ahmad M, Tamoor-ul-Hassan. Ethnobotanical investigation of medicinal flora used by indigenous people in district Attock, Pakistan. *Journal of Advanced Botany and Zoology*. 2014; 1(4):1-7.
18. Srivastav S. *Achyranthes aspera*-An important medicinal plant: A review. *Journal of Natural Product and Plant Resources*. 2011; 1(1):1-14.
19. Joy J. Potent herbal wealth with litholytic activity: a review. *Innovative Drug Discovery*, 2012; 2(2):66-75.
20. Padala K, Ragini V. Anti urolithiatic activity of extracts of *Aerva javanica* in rats. *International Journal of Drug Development and Research*. 2014; 6(4):35-45.
21. Munir H, Sarfraz RA. Medicinal Attributes of *Aerva javanica* Native to Pothohar Plateau. *Pakistan Journal of Life and Social Sciences*. 2014; 12(2):80-86.
22. Goyal M, *Aerva lanata*: A review on phytochemistry and pharmacological aspects. *Pharmacognosy Reviews*, 2011; 5(10):195-198.
23. Kumar S. Phytopharmacological review of *Alternanthera brasiliensis* (Amaranthaceae). *Asian Journal of Plant Science and Research*. 2011; 1(1):41-47.
24. Pereira DF. Antioxidant activities and triterpenoids isolated from *Alternanthera brasiliensis* (L.) Kuntze leaves. *Natural Product Research*, 2013; 27(18):1660-3.
25. Jo HJ. Radical Scavenging Activities of Tannin Extracted from Amaranth (*Amaranthus caudatus* L.). *Journal of Microbiology and Biotechnology*. 2015; 25(6):795-802.
26. Ninfali P, Angelino D. Nutritional and functional potential of *Beta vulgaris cicla* and *rubra*. *Fitoterapia*, 2013; 89:188-199.
27. Nidavani RB. Pharmacology of *Celosia argentea* L. *Journal of Atoms and Molecules*. 2014; 4(1):635-644.
28. Sikarwar I. A review on phytopharmacological studies on *Chenopodium album* Linn. *American Journal of Pharm Research*, 2013; 3(4):3089-3098.
29. Ilyas M, Tarnam A, Begum N. Biological potential and phytopharmacological screening of *Gomphrena* Species. *Global Journal of Pharmacology*. 2013; 7(4):457-464.
30. Goswami P, Srivastava R. Protective effect of root extract of *Nothosaerva brachiata* Wight in ethylene glycol induced urolithiatic rats. *International Research Journal of Pharmacy*. 2015; 6(12):808-812.
31. Chiej, R., *Encyclopaedia of Medicinal Plants*. Edinburgh: MacDonald, 1984.
32. Corea G. Antispasmodic saponins from bulbs of red onion, *Allium cepa* L. var. Tropea. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*. 2005; 53(4):935-940.
33. Yin M.-c, Cheng W.-s. Antioxidant activity of several *Allium* members. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*. 1998; 46(10):4097-4101.
34. Ahmed MM, Singh KP. Traditional knowledge of kidney stones treatment by Muslim Maiba (herbalists) of Manipur, India. *Notulae Scientia Biologicae*, 2011; 3(2):12-15.
35. Jayanthi M, Jyoti M. Experimental animal studies on analgesic and anti-nociceptive activity of *Allium sativum* (garlic) powder. *The Indian Journal of Research and Reports in Medical Sciences*. 2012; 2:1-7.
36. Wu PL. Antioxidative and cytotoxic compounds extracted from the sap of *Rhus succedanea*. *Journal of Natural Product*. 2002; 65(11):1719-21.
37. Aburjai T. Ethnopharmacological survey of medicinal herbs in Jordan, the Ajloun Heights region. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2007; 110(2):294-304.
38. Bencheraiet R. Flavonols and antioxidant activity of *Ammi visnaga* L. (Apiaceae). *Records of Natural Products*, 2011; 5(1):52-55.
39. Selim YA, Ouf NH. Anti-inflammatory new coumarin from the *Ammi majus* L. *Organic and medicinal chemistry letters*, 2012; 2(1):1-4.
40. Okoli C, Akah P, Nwafor S. Anti-inflammatory activity of plants. *Journal of Natural Remedies*. 2003; 3(1):1-30.
41. Anjaria J. *A glossary of selected indigenous medicinal plants of India*. Ahmedabad, India: Sristi Innovations, 2002.
42. Kulkarni KS. Antispasmodics—A New Perspective. *Jama India*, 2001; 4(8):119-121.
43. Hajhashemi V, Sajjadi SE, Zomorodkia M. Antinociceptive and anti-inflammatory activities of *Bunium persicum* essential oil, hydroalcoholic and polyphenolic extracts in animal models. *Pharmaceutical Biology*, 2011; 49(2):146-51.
44. Shahsavari N. Antioxidant activity and chemical characterization of essential oil of *Bunium persicum*. *Plant Foods for Human Nutrition*, 2008; 63(4):183-8.
45. Agrahari P, Singh DK. A review on the pharmacological aspects of *Carum carvi*. *Journal of Biology and Earth Sciences*. 2014; 4(1):M1-M13.
46. Thangam C, Dhananjayan R. Antiinflammatory potential of the seeds of *Carum copticum* Linn. *Indian Journal of Pharmacology*. 2003; 35(6):388-391.
47. Boskabady MH, Alitaneh S, Alavinezhad A. *Carum copticum* L.: a herbal medicine with various pharmacological effects. *BioMed Research International*, 2014; 2014:11.
48. Sultan RA. Pharmacognostic and phytochemical investigation of aerial parts of *Centella asiatica* Linn. *International Journal of Phytomedicine*. 2012; 4:125-133.

49. Momin AH, Acharya SS, Gajjar AV. *Coriandrum sativum*-review of advances in phytopharmacology. International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research. 2012; 3(5):1233-1239.
50. Strzelecka M. Anti-inflammatory effects of extracts from some traditional Mediterranean diet plants. Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology. 2005; 56(1):139-156.
51. Ljubuncic P. Antioxidant activity and cytotoxicity of eight plants used in traditional Arab medicine in Israel. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 2005; 99(1):43-47.
52. Badgajar SB, Patel VV, Bandivdekar AH. *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill: A Review of Its Botany, Phytochemistry, Pharmacology, Contemporary Application, and Toxicology. BioMed Research International, 2014; 2014:32.
53. Abascal K, Yarnell E. Botanical medicine for cystitis. Alternative & Complementary Therapies, 2008; 14(2):69-77.
54. Shojaii A, Abdollahi Fard M. Review of Pharmacological Properties and Chemical Constituents of *Pimpinella anisum*. ISRN Pharmaceutics, 2012; 2012:510795.
55. Bluementhal M, Busse W, Goldberg A. The complete German commission E Monographs, Austin Tex, American Botanical Council, 1998.
56. Mahmood S, Hussain S, Malik F. Critique of medicinal conspicuousness of Parsley (*Petroselinum crispum*): a culinary herb of Mediterranean region. Pakistan journal of pharmaceutical sciences. 2014; 27(1):193-202.
57. Faridi P, Roozbeh J, Mohagheghzadeh A. Ibn-Sina's life and contributions to medicinal therapies of kidney calculi. Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases. 2012; 6(5):339-345.
58. Said O. Ethnopharmacological survey of medicinal herbs in Israel, the Golan Heights and the West Bank region. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 2002; 83(3):251-265.
59. Tilgner S. Herbal Translation-A botanical newsletter for health care practitioner. Wise Acres Publishing. 2000; 5:1-12.
60. Jafar S. The antiurolithiasic and hepatocurative activities of aqueous extracts of *Petroselinum sativum* on ethylene glycol-induced kidney calculi in rats. Scientific Research and Essays, 2012; 7(15):1577-1583.
61. Deshmukh S, Jadhav V. Antioxidant activity of some wild edible tuberous plants. International Journal of Pharmacy, 2014; 4(4):236-239.
62. Sinha S. Evaluation of phytochemical and pharmacological aspects of *Holarrhena antidysenterica* (Wall.): A comprehensive review. Journal of Pharmacy Research. 2013; 6(4):488-492.
63. Gilani AH. Pharmacological basis for the medicinal use of *Holarrhena antidysenterica* in gut motility disorders. Pharmaceutical Biology, 2010; 48(11):1240-1246.
64. Verma PR. Antinociceptive activity of alcoholic extract of *Hemidesmus indicus* R. Br. in mice. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 2005; 102(2):298-301.
65. Anbu J. Antiurolithiatic activity of ethyl acetate root extract of *Ichnocarpus frutescens* using ethylene glycol induced method in Rats. Journal of Pharmaceutical Science Research. 2011; 3(4):1182-1189.
66. Shelke T. A pharmacological appraisal of medicinal plants with antilithiatic activity. World Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences. 2014; 3(7):447-456.
67. Hao D. Research progress in the phytochemistry and biology of *Ilex* pharmaceutical resources. Acta Pharmaceutica Sinica B, 2013; 3(1):8-19.
68. Süleyman H. Acute and chronic antiinflammatory profile of the ivy plant, *Hedera helix*, in rats. Phytomedicine, 2003; 10(5):370-374.
69. Debnath T. Hypoglycaemic effects of alcoholic root extract of *Borassus flabellifer* (Linn.) in normal and diabetic rats. Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences. 2013; 26(4):673-679.
70. Silva RR. Anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and antimicrobial activities of *Cocos nucifera* var. *typica*. BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine, 2013; 13:107-107.
71. Ross I. Medicinal plants of the world: chemical constituents, modern and traditional medicinal uses. Totowa, New Jersey: Humana Press Inc. 2005; 3:623.
72. Sharma K. *Asparagus racemosus* (Shatavari): a versatile female tonic. International Journal of Pharmaceutical & Biological Archive. 2011; 2(3):855-863.
73. Wiboonpun N, Phuwapraisirisan P, Tip-pyang S. Identification of antioxidant compound from *Asparagus racemosus*. Phytotherapy Research, 2004; 18(9):771-773.
74. Kumar MC. Acute toxicity and diuretic studies of the roots of *Asparagus racemosus* Willd in rats. West Indian Medical Journal. 2010; 59(1):3-6.
75. Khare CP. Indian medicinal plants: an illustrated dictionary. Springer-Verlag Berlin/Heidelberg, 2007.
76. Maeda T. Antioxidation capacities of extracts from green, purple, and white *Asparagus* spears related to polyphenol concentration. HortScience, 2005; 40(5):1221-1224.
77. Jagannath N. Study of antiurolithiatic activity of *Asparagus racemosus* on albino rats. Indian Journal of Pharmacology. 2012; 44(5):576-579.
78. Abbas S. Gastrointestinal stimulant effect of *Urginea indica* Kunth. and involvement of muscarinic receptors. Phytotherapy Research, 2012; 26(5):704-8.
79. Gonçalves S. The phenolic content and antioxidant activity of infusions from Mediterranean medicinal plants. Industrial Crops and Products, 2013; 43:465-471.
80. Darias V. Plants used in urinary pathologies in the Canary Islands. Pharmaceutical Biology, 2001; 39(3):170-180.
81. Valizadeh H. Cytotoxicity, antioxidant activity and phenolic content of eight fern species from North of Iran. Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2015; 21(1):18-24.
82. Berk S. Screening of the antioxidant, antimicrobial and DNA damage protection potentials of the aqueous extract of *Asplenium ceterach* DC. African Journal of Biotechnology. 2013; 10(44):8902-8908.
83. Benedek B, Kopp B. *Achillea millefolium* L. s.l. revisited: recent findings confirm the traditional use. Wien Med Wochenschr, 2007; 157(13-14):312-4.
84. Potrich FB. Antiulcerogenic activity of hydroalcoholic extract of *Achillea millefolium* L.: involvement of the antioxidant system. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 2010; 130(1):85-92.
85. Mantle D, Eddeb F, Pickering AT. Comparison of relative antioxidant activities of British medicinal plant species in vitro. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 2000; 72(1-2):47-51.
86. Dubey S. Phytochemistry, pharmacology and toxicology of *Spilanthes acmella*: a review. Advances in Pharmacological Sciences, 2013; 2013:9.
87. Singh SB. Ethnobotany, phytochemistry and pharmacology of *Ageratum conyzoides* Linn (Asteraceae). Journal of Medicinal Plants Research. 2013; 7(8):371-385.

88. Chan YS. A review of the pharmacological effects of *Arctium lappa* (burdock). *Inflammopharmacology*, 2011; 19(5):245-54.
89. Craciunescu O. Evaluation of antioxidant and cytoprotective activities of *Arnica montana* L. and *Artemisia absinthium* L. ethanolic extracts. *Chemistry Central Journal*, 2012; 6(1):97.
90. Tita I, Mogosanu GD, Tita MG. Ethnobotanical inventory of medicinal plants from the South-West of Romania. *Farmacia*, 2009; 57(2):141-156.
91. Ahmad F, Khan RA, Rasheed S. Study of analgesic and anti-inflammatory activity from plant extracts of *Lactuca scariola* and *Artemisia absinthium*. *Journal of Islamic Academy of Sciences*. 1992; 5(2):111-14.
92. Tariq KA. Anthelmintic activity of extracts of *Artemisia absinthium* against ovine nematodes. *Veterinary Parasitology*, 2009; 160(1-2):83-88.
93. Habib M, Waheed I. Evaluation of anti-nociceptive, anti-inflammatory and antipyretic activities of *Artemisia scoparia* hydromethanolic extract. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2013; 145(1):18-24.
94. Khan A.-u, Gilani AH. Antispasmodic and bronchodilator activities of *Artemisia vulgaris* are mediated through dual blockade of muscarinic receptors and calcium influx. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2009; 126(3):480-486.
95. Pang Y. *Blumea balsamifera*—A phytochemical and pharmacological review. *Molecules*, 2014; 19(7):9453-9477.
96. Muley B, Khadabadi S, Banarase N. Phytochemical constituents and pharmacological activities of *Calendula officinalis* Linn (Asteraceae): a review. *Tropical Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*. 2009; 8(5):455-465.
97. Salama M, Diuretic plant ecology and medicine in the Western Mediterranean coastal region of Egypt. *The Sciences*, 2001; 1(4):258-266.
98. Kuri S. Phytochemical and in vitro biological investigations of methanolic extracts of *Enhydra fluctuans* Lour. *Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine*. 2014; 4(4):299-305.
99. Alonso-Castro AJ. Medicinal plants used in the Huasteca Potosina, Mexico. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, 2012; 143(1):292-298.
100. Babycha L. The anticonvulsant effect of *Eupatorium birmanicum* DC Leave extract alone and in combination with phenytoin against MES seizure in albino mice. *Indian Medical Gazette*, 2014, 106-110.
101. Bournemouth, Grieve M. A modern herbal: the medicinal, culinary, cosmetic and economic properties, cultivation and folk-lore of herbs, grasses, fungi, shrubs and trees with all their modern scientific uses. Reprint of the 1931 edition, London: C.F. Leyel Ed., 1985.
102. Czinner E. In vitro antioxidant properties of *Helichrysum arenarium* (L.) Moench. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2000; 73(3):437-443.
103. Yagura T. Anticarcinogenic compounds in the Uzbek medicinal plant, *Helichrysum maracandicum*. *Journal of Natural Medicines*. 2008; 62(2):174-178.
104. Albayrak S. Compositions, antioxidant and antimicrobial activities of *Helichrysum* (Asteraceae) species collected from Turkey. *Food Chemistry*, 2010; 119(1):114-122.
105. Bigovic D. Relaxant effect of the ethanol extract of *Helichrysum plicatum* (Asteraceae) on isolated rat ileum contractions. *Molecules*, 2010; 15(5):3391-401.
106. Berk S, Tepe S, Arslan S. Screening of the antioxidant, antimicrobial and DNA damage protection potentials of the aqueous extract of *Inula oculus-christi*. *African Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*. 2011; 5(14):1695-1702.
107. Singh O. Chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla* L.): an overview. *Pharmacognosy Reviews*, 2011; 5(9):82-95.
108. Kiselova Y. Polyphenol content and in vitro antioxidant activity of aqueous-alcoholic extracts from Bulgarian herbs. *Bull Med Inst Mehrabyan (Yerevan, Armenia)*, 2006; 1:78-83.
109. Abascal K, Yarnell E. The many faces of *Silybum marianum* (Milk Thistle): Part 1-Treating cancer and hyperlipidemia and restoring kidney function. *Alternative & Complementary Therapies*, 2003; 9(4):170-175.
110. Vilela FC. Evaluation of the antinociceptive activity of extracts of *Sonchus oleraceus* L. in mice. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2009; 124(2):306-310.
111. Galani VJ, Patel BG, Rana DG. *Sphaeranthus indicus* Linn.: A phytopharmacological review. *International Journal of Ayurveda Research*. 2010; 1(4):247-253.
112. Pareek A. Feverfew (*Tanacetum parthenium* L.): a systematic review. *Pharmacognosy Reviews*, 2011; 5(9):103-110.
113. Mojarrab M. Antioxidant activity and safety assessment of *Tragopogon buphthalmoides* hydroethanolic extract: Acute and subchronic toxicities. *Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 2014; 9(5):359-366.
114. Kamboj A, Saluja AK. Phytopharmacological review of *Xanthium strumarium* L. (Cocklebur). *International Journal of Green Pharmacy*. 2010; 4(3):129-139.
115. Ashraf H. Aqueous extract of *Berberis integerrima* root improves renal dysfunction in streptozotocin induced diabetic rats. *Avicenna Journal of Phytomedicine*, 2013; 3(1):82-90.
116. Taheri S. Evaluation of the effects of hydroalcoholic extract of *Berberis vulgaris* root on the activity of liver enzymes in male hypercholesterolemic rats. *Avicenna Journal of Phytomedicine*. 2012; 2(3):153-161.
117. Germano MP. *Betula pendula* leaves: polyphenolic characterization and potential innovative use in skin whitening products. *Fitoterapia*, 2012; 83(5):877-82.
118. Verma D. Pharmacological and phytochemical properties of *Betula utilis*: an overview. *Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences*. 2014; 5(5):284-288.
119. Kumar R. Pharmacological evaluation of ethanolic extract of *Kigelia pinnata* fruit against ethylene glycol induced urolithiasis in rats. *Asian Journal of Plant Science and Research*. 2012; 2(1):63-72.
120. Chaudhary PH, Khadabadi SS. *Bombax ceiba* Linn.: pharmacognosy, ethnobotany and phyto-pharmacology. *Pharmacognosy Communications*, 2012; 2(3):2-9.
121. Srinivas K, Rao M, Rao S. Anti-inflammatory activity of *Heliotropium indicum* linn. and *Leucas aspera* spreng. in albino rats. *Indian Journal of Pharmacology*. 2000; 32(1):37-38.
122. Chopra R, Nayar S, Chopra I. Glossary of Indian medicinal plants. New Delhi: Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1956.
123. Ivanova D. Polyphenols and antioxidant capacity of Bulgarian medicinal plants. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2005; 96(1):145-150.

124. Singh S. Evaluation of aqueous extract of *Rotula aquatica* Lour for in vitro anthelmintic activity. *Journal of Advanced Pharmacy Education & Research*, 2011; 2:184-188.
125. Velioglu Y. Antioxidant activity and total phenolics in selected fruits, vegetables, and grain products. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*. 1998; 46(10):4113-4117.
126. Hura K. Carbohydrate, phenolic and antioxidant level in relation to chlorophyll a content in oilseed winter rape (*Brassica napus* L.) inoculated with *Leptosphaeria maculans*. *European Journal of Plant Pathology*. 2015; 143(2):291-303.
127. Choudhary A. Antiinflammatory and analgesic activity of whole plant of *Brassica oleracea* L. variety capitata (Rubiaceae) in rats. *Journal of Global Pharma Technology*. 2010; 2(8):30-34.
128. Köksal E, Gülçin İ. Antioxidant activity of cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea* L.). *Turkish Journal of Agriculture and Forestry*. 2008; 32(1):65-78.
129. Kuroda K, Takagi K. Studies on *Capsella bursa pastoris*. II. Diuretic, anti-inflammatory and anti-ulcer action of ethanol extracts of the herb. *Archives Internationales de Pharmacodynamie et de Therapie*, 1969; 178(2):392-399.
130. Kuroda K, Takagi K. Physiologically active substance in *Capsella bursa-pastoris*. *Nature*, 1968; 220:707-708.
131. Takaya Y. Antioxidant constituents of radish sprout (kaiware-daikon), *Raphanus sativus* L. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*. 2003; 51(27):8061-8066.
132. Kumar BS. A review on natural diuretics. *Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences*. 2010; 1(4):615-634.
133. Vargas SR. Antiuro lithiatic activity of *Raphanus sativus* aqueous extract on rats. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 1999; 68(1-3):335-338.
134. Yuris A, Siow LF. A comparative study of the antioxidant properties of three pineapple (*Ananas comosus* L.) varieties. *Journal of Food Studies*. 2014; 3(1):40-56.
135. Adam Y. Diuretic activity of roots from *Carica papaya* L. and *Ananas comosus* L. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences Review and Research*. 2013; 23(1):163-167.
136. Kainsa S, Kumar P, Rani P. Pharmacological potentials of *Cassia auriculata* and *Cassia fistula* plants: a review. *Pakistan Journal of Biological Sciences*. 2012; 15(9):408.
137. Rahmani AH. *Cassia fistula* Linn: Potential candidate in the health management. *Pharmacognosy Research*, 2015; 7(3):217-224.
138. Formukong E, Evans A, Evans F. Analgesic and antiinflammatory activity of constituents of *Cannabis sativa* L. *Inflammation*, 1988; 12(4):361-371.
139. Mikawlrang K, Kumar S. Current scenario of urolithiasis and the use of medicinal plants as antiuro lithiatic agents in Manipur (North East India): a review. *International Journal of Herbal Medicine*. 2014; 2(1):1-12.
140. Udeh NE, Onoja SO. Analgesic and free radical scavenging activities of hydromethanolic extract of *Crateva adansonii* stem bark. *Journal of Intercultural Ethnopharmacology*. 2015; 4(3):224-227.
141. Loganayaki N, Manian S. Evaluation of Indian sacred tree *Crataeva magna* (Lour.) DC. for antioxidant activity and inhibition of key enzymes relevant to hyperglycemia. *Journal of Bioscience and Bioengineering*. 2012; 113(3):378-380.
142. Ferreira A. The in vitro screening for acetylcholinesterase inhibition and antioxidant activity of medicinal plants from Portugal. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2006; 108(1):31-37.
143. Azaizeh H. The state of the art of traditional Arab herbal medicine in the Eastern region of the Mediterranean: a review. *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, 2006; 3(2):229-235.
144. Usher G. *A Dictionary of Plants Used by Man*. UK: Macmillan Pub Co., 1974, 619.
145. Bhanumathy M. Phyto-pharmacology of *Celastrus paniculatus*: an overview. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Drug Research*, 2010; 2(3):176-181.
146. Katekhaye S, Duggal S, Singh A. An inside preview of nutritional and pharmacological profile of *Celastrus paniculatus*. *International Journal of Recent Advances in Pharmaceutical Research*. 2011; 1:19-24.
147. Paarakh PM. *Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb.) Wt. and Arn.: a review. *International Journal of Pharmacology*. 2010; 6(5):515-534.
148. Martinez M. *Taraxacum officinale* and related species—An ethnopharmacological review and its potential as a commercial medicinal plant. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2015; 169(1):244-262.
149. Padhi M. Traditional uses and phytopharmacological aspects of *Argyrea nervosa*. *Journal of Advanced Pharmaceutical Research*. 2013; 4(1):23-32.
150. Austin DF. *Sendera-clandi* (*Xenostegia tridentata*, Convolvulaceae): A medicinal creeper. *Ethnobotany Research and Applications*, 2014; 12:433-454.
151. de Cogain MR. Aqueous extract of *Costus arabicus* inhibits calcium oxalate crystal growth and adhesion to renal epithelial cells. *Urolithiasis*, 2015; 43(2):119-24.
152. Hegde PK, Rao HA, Rao PN. A review on Insulin plant (*Costus igneus* Nak). *Pharmacognosy Reviews*, 2014; 8(15):67-72.
153. Swati S, Agarwal P. *Kebuka* (*Costus Speciosus*): a critical review. *World Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences*. 2015; 4(10):421-431.
154. Quintans Junior LJ. Antinociceptive and anti-inflammatory effects of *Costus spicatus* in experimental animals. *Pharmaceutical Biology*, 2010; 48(10):1097-102.
155. Pandurangan A, Kaur A, Sharma D. *Bryophyllum calycinum* (Crassulaceae)—an overview. *International Bulletin of Drug Research*, 2015; 5(8):51-63.
156. Ojewole JAO. Antinociceptive, anti-inflammatory and antidiabetic effects of *Bryophyllum pinnatum* (Crassulaceae) leaf aqueous extract. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2005; 99(1):13-19.
157. Biswas SK. Literature review on pharmacological potentials of *Kalanchoe pinnata* (Crassulaceae). *African Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*. 2011; 5(10):1258-1262.
158. Al-Snafi AE. The Pharmacological importance of *Benincasa hispida*. A review. *International Journal of Pharma Sciences and Research*. 2013; 4(12):165-170.
159. Chitme HR. Herbal treatment for urinary stones. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*. 2010; 1:25-31.
160. Hussain AI. *Citrullus colocynthis* (L.) Schrad (bitter apple fruit): A review of its phytochemistry, pharmacology,

- traditional uses and nutritional potential. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2014; 155(1):54-66.
161. Deshmukh CD, Jain A, Tambe MS. Phytochemical and pharmacological profile of *Citrullus lanatus* (THUNB). *BIOLIFE*, 2015; 3(2):483-488.
 162. Rahman H. A review on ethno botany, phytochemistry and pharmacology of *Citrullus lanatus* L. *International Research Journal of Pharmaceutical and Applied Sciences*. 2013; 3(2):77-81.
 163. Adnaik RS. In-vitro inhibition of acetylcholinesterase by *Citrullus vulgaris* seed extract: possible role in memory enhancement. *International Journal of Experimental Pharmacology*. 2014; 4(2):86-88.
 164. Pekamwar S, Kalyankar T, Kokate S. Pharmacological activities of *Coccinia grandis*: Review. *Journal of Applied Pharmaceutical Science*. 2013; 3(5):114-119.
 165. Milind P, Kulwant S. Musk melon is eat-must melon. *International Research Journal of Pharmacy*. 2011; 2(8):52-57.
 166. Muntean E, Muntean N, Duda MM. *Cucurbita maxima* Duch. as a medicinal plant. *Hop and Medicinal Plants*, 2014; 21(1-2):75-80.
 167. Dinesh VBSK, S PP. Herbal formulations used in treatment of kidney stone by native folklore of Nizamabad District, Andhra Pradesh, India. *Bioscience Discovery*, 2013; 4(2):250-253.
 168. Prajapati RP. Phytochemical and pharmacological review of *Lagenaria siceraria*. *Journal of Ayurveda and Integrative Medicine*. 2010; 1(4):266-272.
 169. Duke J, Ayensu E. *Medicinal plants of China*. Michigan: Reference Publications Algonac, MI, 1985.
 170. Kubola J, Siriamornpun S. Phytochemicals and antioxidant activity of different fruit fractions (peel, pulp, aril and seed) of Thai gac (*Momordica cochinchinensis* Spreng). *Food Chemistry*, 2011; 127(3):1138-1145.
 171. Bawara B. Phyto-pharmacology of *Momordica dioica* Roxb. ex. Willd: a review. *International Journal of Phytomedicine*. 2010; 2:01-09.
 172. Mallikadevi T. In vitro and in vivo anti-inflammatory activity of whole plant methanolic extract of *Mukia maderaspatana* (L.) M.roem. (cucurbitaceae). *International Journal of Pharmacy & Pharmaceutical Sciences*. 2012; 5(4):435.
 173. Petrus A, Bhuvaneshwarri N, Alain J. Anti-oxidative constitution of *Mukia maderaspatana* (Linn). M. Roem leaves. *Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources*. 2011; 2(1):34-43.
 174. Sampath SV. Standardization and diuretic activity of hydro-alcoholic extract of *Mukia maderaspatana* whole plant in experimental rats. *Research & Reviews: A Journal of Pharmaceutical Science*. 2013; 4(2):10-15.
 175. Loizzo MR. Comparative chemical composition, antioxidant and hypoglycaemic activities of *Juniperus oxycedrus* spp. *oxycedrus* L. berry and wood oils from Lebanon. *Food Chemistry*, 2007; 105(2):572-578.
 176. Manganelli RU, Tomei P. Ethnopharmacobotanical studies of the Tuscan Archipelago. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 1999; 65(3):181-202.
 177. Bais S. A Phytopharmacological Review on a Medicinal Plant: *Juniperus communis*. *International Scholarly Research Notices*, 2014; 2014:6.
 178. Khan M, Khan AU, Gilani AH. Pharmacological explanation for the medicinal use of *Juniperus excelsa* in hyperactive gastrointestinal and respiratory disorders. *Journal of Natural Medicines*. 2012; 66(2):292-301.
 179. Okasaka M. Terpenoids from *Juniperus polycarpus* var. *serav schanica*. *Phytochemistry*, 2006; 67(24):2635-2640.
 180. Xu F. Structures of new sesquiterpenes and hepatoprotective constituents from the Egyptian herbal medicine *Cyperus longus*. *Journal of Natural Products*. 2004; 67(4):569-576.
 181. Sivapalan SR. Medicinal uses and pharmacological activities of *Cyperus rotundus* Linn-A Review. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*. 2013; 3(5):1-7.
 182. Rashed K. Antioxidant activity from *Diospyros ebenum* Stems extracts and phytochemical profile. *Journal of Applied and Industrial Sciences*. 2013; 1(2):70-72.
 183. Carneiro D. *Equisetum arvense*: scientific evidences for clinical use. *International Journal of Biology, Pharmacy and Allied Sciences*. 2013; 2(8):1579-1596.
 184. Lemus I. Diuretic activity of an *Equisetum bogotense* tea (Platero herb): evaluation in healthy volunteers. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 1996; 54(1):55-58.
 185. Tan JM. Chemical constituents of *Equisetum debile*. *Journal of Asian Natural Products Research*. 2011; 13(9):811-816.
 186. Villa-Ruano N. Anti-lipase and antioxidant properties of 30 medicinal plants used in Oaxaca, Mexico. *Biological Research*, 2013; 46(2):153-60.
 187. Harrison AP, Bartels E. A modern appraisal of ancient Etruscan herbal practices. *American Journal of Pharmacology and Toxicology*. 2006; 1(2):21-24.
 188. Amarowicz R, Barl B, Pegg R. Potential natural antioxidants from Saskatchewan indigenous plants. *Journal of Food Lipids*, 1999; 6(4):317-329.
 189. DiPasquale R. Effective use of herbal medicine in urinary tract infections. *Journal of Dietary Supplements*. 2008; 5(3):219-228.
 190. Galván IJ. Antifungal and antioxidant activities of the phytomedicine pipsisewa, *Chimaphila umbellata*. *Phytochemistry*, 2008; 69(3):738-746.
 191. Pavlović R. Arbutin content and antioxidant activity of some Ericaceae species. *Die Pharmazie-An International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*. 2009; 64(10):656-659.
 192. Jagatheeswari D. *Acalypha indica* L-An important medicinal plant: A review of its traditional uses and pharmacological properties. *International Journal of Research in Botany*. 2013; 3(1):19-22.
 193. Muzammil MS. Anti-inflammatory studies on *Acalypha indica* L. leaves by membrane stabilization. *Indian Journal of Natural Products and Resources*. 2014; 5(2):195-197.
 194. Asha S, Deevika B, Sadiq M. *Euphorbia hirta* Linn - a review on traditional uses, phytochemistry and pharmacology. *World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*. 2014; 3(4):180-205.
 195. Ahmed SA. *Euphorbia nerifolia* Linn: A phytopharmacological review. *International Research Journal of Pharmacy*. 2011; 2(5):41-48.
 196. Ahmad M. Antioxidant and antibacterial activity of crude methanolic extract of *Euphorbia prostrata* collected from District Bannu (Pakistan). *African Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*. 2011; 5(8):1175-1178.
 197. Kumar B. Study of diuretic activity of aqueous and alcoholic extract of the root of *Homonoia riparia* Lour.

- Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Sciences. 2010; 3(3):149-153.
198. Jena J, Gupta AK. *Ricinus communis* Linn: a phytopharmacological review. International Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences. 2012; 4(4):25-29.
 199. Al Muqarrabun LMR, Ahmat N, Aris SRS. A review of the medicinal uses, phytochemistry and pharmacology of the genus *Sapium*. Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 2014; 155(1):9-20.
 200. Garaniya N, Bapodra A. Ethno botanical and Phytopharmacological potential of *Abrus precatorius* L.: A review. Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine. 2014; 4(Suppl 1):S27-S34.
 201. Solanki A, Zaveri M. Pharmacognosy, phytochemistry and pharmacology of *Abrus precatorius* leaf: a review. International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences Review and Research. 2012; 13(2):71-76.
 202. Srivastava B. *Alhagi pseudalhagi*: a review of its phytochemistry, pharmacology, folklore claims and Ayurvedic studies. International Journal of Herbal Medicine. 2014; 2(2):47-51.
 203. Al-Snafi AE. Chemical constituents and pharmacological effects of *Astragalus hamosus* and *Astragalus tribuloides* grown in Iraq. Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical Science & Technology. 2015; 5(4):321-328.
 204. Souza CRF. Antioxidant activity and physical-chemical properties of spray and spouted bed dried extracts of *Bauhinia forficata*. Brazilian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences. 2009; 45:209-218.
 205. Shreedhara CS. Screening of *Bauhinia purpurea* Linn. for analgesic and anti-inflammatory activities. Indian Journal of Pharmacology, 2009; 41(2):75-79.
 206. Sindhia V, Bairwa R. Plant review: *Butea monosperma*. International Journal of Pharmaceutical and Clinical Research. 2010; 2(2):90-94.
 207. Jain SC. Pharmacological investigation of *Cassia italica*. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 1997; 58(2):135-42.
 208. Kaur I, Ahmad S, SL H. Pharmacognosy, phytochemistry and pharmacology of *Cassia occidentalis* Linn. International Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemical Research. 2014; 6(2):151-155.
 209. Kalia K. Review on therapeutic potential of *Cicer arietinum*. International Journal of Universal Pharmacy and Bio Sciences. 2015; 4(4):115-126.
 210. Pendbhaje N. Ethnopharmacology, pharmacogony and phytochemical profile of *Clitoria ternatea* Linn: an overview. Pharmacologyonline, 2011; 3:166-175.
 211. Govindappa M. Antimicrobial, antioxidant and in vitro anti-inflammatory activity and phytochemical screening of *Crotalaria pallida* Aiton. African Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology. 2011; 5(21):2359-2371.
 212. Mun'im A, Negishi O, Ozawa T. Antioxidative compounds from *Crotalaria sessiliflora*. Bioscience Biotechnology and Biochemistry, 2003; 67(2):410-4.
 213. Kaur R, Kaur H, Dhindsa AS. *Glycyrrhiza glabra*: a phytopharmacological review. International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research. 2013; 4(7):2470-2477.
 214. Motamarri S. *Indigofera tinctoria* Linn-a phytopharmacological review. International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Sciences 2012; 3:164-169.
 215. Bora KS, Sharma A. Phytochemical and pharmacological potential of *Medicago sativa*: a review. Pharmaceutical Biology, 2011; 49(2):211-20.
 216. Braga PC. Antioxidant activity of *Melilotus officinalis* extract investigated by means of the radical scavenging activity, the chemiluminescence of human neutrophil bursts and lipoperoxidation assay. Journal of Medicinal Plants Research. 2013; 7(7):358-365.
 217. Anwer M. Hypotensive activity of *Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Pallas. European Journal of Medicine. Series B. 2015; 3(2):80-85.
 218. Joseph B, George J, Mohan J. Pharmacology and traditional uses of *Mimosa pudica*. International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Drug Research. 2013; 5(2):41-44.
 219. Guarino C, De Simone L, Santoro S. Ethnobotanical study of the Sannio area, Campania, southern Italy. Ethnobotany Research & Applications, 2008; 6:255-317.
 220. Yölmaz BS. Analgesic and hepatotoxic effects of *Ononis spinosa* L. Phytotherapy Research, 2006; 20(6):500-503.
 221. Garhwal S. Medicinal plants as a source of antioxidants. Research Journal of Phytochemistry. 2010; 4(4):213-224.
 222. Ranjbar-Heidari A. The effect of fruit pod powder and aquatic extract of *Prosopis farcta* on healing cutaneous wounds in diabetic rat. Zahedan Journal of Research in Medical Sciences. 2012; 14(5):16-20.
 223. Sharif MK. Studies on the anti-inflammatory and analgesic efficacy of *Saraca asoca* in laboratory animals. Archives of Pharmacy Practice, 2011; 2(1):16-21.
 224. De Caluwé E, Halamová K, Van Damme P. *Tamarindus indica* L.: a review of traditional uses, phytochemistry and pharmacology. Afrika Focus, 2010; 23(1):53-83.
 225. Ali N, Shah SWA. Spasmolytic activity of fruits of *Tamarindus indica* L. Journal of Young Pharmacists. 2010; 2(3):261-264.
 226. Patil S, Jain G. Holistic approach of *Trigonella foenum-graecum* in phytochemistry and pharmacology. Current Trends in Technology and Science, 2014; 3(1):34-48.
 227. Laroubi A. Prophylaxis effect of *Trigonella foenum graecum* L. seeds on renal stone formation in rats. Phytotherapy Research. 2007; 21(10):921-925.
 228. Jaishree V, Badami S, Krishnamurthy PT. Antioxidant and hepatoprotective effect of the ethyl acetate extract of *Enicostemma axillare* (Lam). Raynal against CCL₄-induced liver injury in rats. Indian Journal of Experimental Biology. 2010; 48(9):896-904.
 229. Singh A. *Didymocarpus pedicellata*: the lithontripic ethnomedicine. Ethnobotanical Leaflets, 2007; 2007(1):12.
 230. Prameela J. Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities of *Didymocarpus tomentosa* Wight. Indian Journal of Advances in Plant Research. 2014; 1:40-45.
 231. Head KA. Natural approaches to prevention and treatment of infections of the lower urinary tract. Alternative medicine review: a journal of clinical therapeutic, 2008; 13(3):227-244.
 232. Sagratini G. Phytochemical and antioxidant analysis of eight *Hypericum* taxa from Central Italy. Fitoterapia, 2008; 79(3):210-213.
 233. Gioti EM. Antioxidant activity and bioactive components of the aerial parts of *Hypericum perforatum* L. from Epirus, Greece. Food Chemistry, 2009; 117(3):398-404.

234. Radulović N. Screening of in vitro antimicrobial and antioxidant activity of nine *Hypericum* species from the Balkans. *Food chemistry* 2007; 103(1):15-21.
235. Nie Y. Medicinal plants of genus *Curculigo*: traditional uses and a phytochemical and ethnopharmacological review. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2013; 147(3):547-563.
236. Israili ZH, Lyoussi B. Ethnopharmacology of the plants of genus *Ajuga*. *Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*. 2009; 22(4):425-462.
237. Rout OP. Pathorchur (*Coleus aromaticus*): a review of the medicinal evidence for its phytochemistry and pharmacology properties. *International Journal of Applied Biology and Pharmaceutical Technology*. 2012; 3(4):348-355.
238. Kumarasamy Y. Biological activity of *Glechoma hederacea*. *Fitoterapia*, 2002; 73(7-8):721-723.
239. Pathala D, Harini A, Hegde PL. A Review on Gambhari (*Gmelina arborea* Roxb.). *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*. 2015; 4(2):127-132.
240. Pereira OR. Characterization of phenolic constituents of medicinal plants and evaluation of pharmacological activities: focus in antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. University of Salamanca, 2013.
241. Biswas NN, Saha S, Ali MK. Antioxidant, antimicrobial, cytotoxic and analgesic activities of ethanolic extract of *Mentha arvensis* L. *Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine*. 2014; 4(10):792-797.
242. Estrada-Soto S. Spasmolytic effect of *Mentha pulegium* L. involves ionic flux regulation in rat ileum strips. *Journal of Smooth Muscle Research*. 2010; 46(2):107-17.
243. Kanatt SR, Chander R, Sharma A. Antioxidant potential of mint (*Mentha spicata* L.) in radiation-processed lamb meat. *Food Chemistry* 2007; 100(2):451-458.
244. Hussain AI. Chemical composition, antioxidant and antimicrobial activities of basil (*Ocimum basilicum*) essential oils depends on seasonal variations. *Food Chemistry*, 2008; 108(3):986-995.
245. Pai PG. Evaluation of diuretic activity of ethanolic extract of *Ocimum sanctum* (L) in Wistar Albino rats. *Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences*, 2013; 4(1):533-538.
246. Hsu, C.-L., et al., Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects of *Orthosiphon aristatus* and its bioactive compounds. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*. 2010; 58(4):2150-2156.
247. Arafat O. Studies on diuretic and hypouricemic effects of *Orthosiphon stamineus* methanol extracts in rats. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2008; 118(3):354-360.
248. Vági E. Phenolic and triterpenoid antioxidants from *Origanum majorana* L. herb and extracts obtained with different solvents. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*. 2005; 53(1):17-21.
249. Chiu YJ. Analgesic and antiinflammatory activities of the aqueous Extract from *Plectranthus amboinicus* (Lour.) Spreng. both in vitro and in vivo. *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, 2012; 2012:11.
250. Al-Sereitia M, Abu-Amerb K, SP. Pharmacology of rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis* Linn.) and its therapeutic potentials. *Indian Journal of Experimental Biology*. 1999; 37:124-131.
251. Nidavani RB, Mahalakshmi A. Teak (*Tectona grandis* linn.): a renowned timber plant with potential medicinal values. *International Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences*. 2014; 6(1):48-54.
252. Gogoi B. Antihyperglycemic and in vivo antioxidative activity evaluation of *Cinnamomum bejolghota* (Buch.-Ham.) in streptozotocin induced diabetic rats: an ethnomedicinal plant in Assam. *Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Medicine*. 2014; 7s1:S427-34.
253. Devi SL, Kannappan S, Anuradha CV. Evaluation of in vitro antioxidant activity of Indian bay leaf, *Cinnamomum tamala* (Buch. -Ham.) T. Nees & Eberm using rat brain synaptosomes as model system. *Indian Journal of Experimental Biology*. 2007; 45(9):778-84.
254. Mathew S, Abraham TE. In vitro antioxidant activity and scavenging effects of *Cinnamomum verum* leaf extract assayed by different methodologies. *Food and Chemical Toxicology*, 2006; 44(2):198-206.
255. Patrakar R, Mansuriya M, Patil P. Phytochemical and pharmacological review on *Laurus nobilis*. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical and Chemical Sciences*. 2012; 1(2):595-602.
256. Wright C. Herbal medicines as diuretics: a review of the scientific evidence. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2007; 114(1):1-31.
257. Dash DK. Evaluation of hepatoprotective and antioxidant activity of *Ichnocarpus frutescens* (Linn.) R. Br. on paracetamol-induced hepatotoxicity in rats. *Tropical Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*. 2007; 6(3):755-765.
258. Kumavat U. *Scilla indica* Baker - a substitute for indian squill. *World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*. 2015; 4(1):1179-1185.
259. Sanmuga Priya E, Venkataraman S. Anti-inflammatory effect of *Strychnos potatorum*. seeds on acute and subacute inflammation in experimental rat models. *Pharmaceutical Biology*, 2007; 45(6):435-439.
260. Sanmugapriya E, Venkataraman S. Studies on hepatoprotective and antioxidant actions of *Strychnos potatorum* Linn. seeds on CCl₄-induced acute hepatic injury in experimental rats. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2006; 105(1):154-160.
261. Dashora N. Antioxidant activities of *Dendrophthoe falcata* (Lf) Etting. *Pharmaceutical Crops*, 2011; 2:24-27.
262. Badoni Semwal R. *Lawsonia inermis* L. (henna): Ethnobotanical, phytochemical and pharmacological aspects. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2014; 155(1):80-103.
263. Rahimi HR, Arastoo M, Ostad SN. A comprehensive review of *Punica granatum* (Pomegranate) properties in toxicological, pharmacological, cellular and molecular biology researches. *Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research: IJPR*. 2012; 11(2):385-400.
264. Djamhuri T, Khildah Y. Inhibitory activity of kidney stone formation (anti-nephrolithiasis) ethanol extract of red Gedi leaves (*Abelmoschus moschatus* Medik) in male white rats. *Galenika Journal of Pharmacy*, 2015; 2(2):32-39.
265. Gul MZ. Evaluation of *Abelmoschus moschatus* extracts for antioxidant, free radical scavenging, antimicrobial and antiproliferative activities using in vitro assays. *BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, 2011; 11:64-64.
266. Sharma A, Sharma R, SH. Phytochemical and pharmacological profile of *Abutilon indicum* L. Sweet: a review. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences Review and Research*. 2013; 20(1):120-127.

267. Khare CP. Indian medicinal plants: an illustrated dictionary. Springer-Verlag Berlin/Heidelberg, 2007.
268. Ali BH, Al Wabel N, Blunden G. Phytochemical, pharmacological and toxicological aspects of *Hibiscus sabdariffa* L.: a review. *Phytotherapy Research*, 2005; 19(5):369-75.
269. Cornara L. Traditional uses of plants in the Eastern Riviera (Liguria, Italy). *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2009; 125(1):16-30.
270. Arora M. An inside review of *Cissampelos pareira* Linn: a potential medicinal plant of India. *International Research Journal of Pharmacy*. 2012; 3(12):38-41.
271. Thakkar K. Antioxidant and in vitro cytotoxic activity of extracts of aerial parts of *Cocculus hirsutus* (L) using cell line cultures (breast cell line). *The Journal of Phytopharmacology*. 2014; 3(6):395-399.
272. Marya H, Bothara B. Ethnopharmacological properties of *Cocculus hirsutus* (L.) Diels-a review. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences Review and Research*. 2011; 7(1):108-112.
273. Hullatti K, Gopikrishna U, Kuppast I. Phytochemical investigation and diuretic activity of *Cyclea peltata* leaf extracts. *Journal of Advanced Pharmaceutical Technology & Research*. 2011; 2(4):241-244.
274. Sinha K. *Tinospora cordifolia* (Guduchi), a reservoir plant for therapeutic applications: A Review. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge*. 2004; 3(3):257-270.
275. Upadhyay AK. *Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) Hook. f. and Thoms. (Guduchi) – validation of the Ayurvedic pharmacology through experimental and clinical studies. *International Journal of Ayurveda Research*. 2010; 1(2):112-121.
276. Mawa S, Husain K, Jantan I, *Ficus carica* L. (Moraceae): phytochemistry, traditional uses and biological activities. *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, 2013; 2013:8.
277. Alqasoumi SI. Phytochemical and pharmacological study of *Ficus palmata* growing in Saudi Arabia. *Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal*. 2014; 22(5):460-471.
278. Biswas SK. Pharmacological potentials of *Moringa oleifera* Lam.: a review. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Science Research*. 2012; 3(2):305-310.
279. Cáceres A. Pharmacologic properties of *Moringa oleifera*. 2: Screening for antispasmodic, antiinflammatory and diuretic activity. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 1992; 36(3):233-237.
280. Ibegbu A. Anti-inflammatory effects of the aqueous Extracts of plantain roots (*Musa* Species). *British Journal of Pharmacology and Toxicology*. 2012; 3(2):70-75.
281. Johari H. The effect of *Myrtus communis* extract on liver enzymes and blood biochemical factors in diabetic adult male rats. *Zahedan Journal of Research in Medical Sciences*. 2014; 16(10):12-17.
282. Cortés-Rojas DF, de Souza CRF, Oliveira WP. Clove (*Syzygium aromaticum*): a precious spice. *Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine*. 2014; 4(2):90-96.
283. Mishra S. Phytochemical, Therapeutic, and Ethnopharmacological Overview for a Traditionally Important Herb: *Boerhavia diffusa* Linn. *BioMed Research International*, 2014; 2014:808302.
284. Barbosa-Filho JM. Natural products inhibitors of the angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE): A review between 1980-2000. *Revista Brasileira de Farmacognosia*, 2006; 16(3):421-446.
285. Gopal T. In-vitro anti-oxidant activity of roots of *Boerhaavia diffusa* Linn. *Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences*. 2010; 1(4):782-788.
286. Hashmi MA. Traditional Uses, Phytochemistry, and Pharmacology of *Olea europaea* (Olive). *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, 2015; 2015:29.
287. Pieroni A, Pachaly P. An ethnopharmacological study on common privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*) and phillyrea (*Phillyrea latifolia*). *Fitoterapia*, 2000, 71. Supplement 1:S89-S94.
288. Uddin ME. Sedative and analgesic activities of *Ludwigia repens*. *Phytopharmacology*, 2012; 2:202-211.
289. Dasgupta P, Chakraborty P, Bala N. *Averrhoa carambola*: an updated review. *International Journal of Pharma Research & Review*. 2013; 2(7):54-63.
290. Pawar A, Vyawahare N. Phytochemical and pharmacological profile of *Biophytum sensitivum* (L) DC. *International Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences*. 2014; 6(11):18-22.
291. Bharati AC, Sahu AN. Ethnobotany, phytochemistry and pharmacology of *Biophytum sensitivum* DC. *Pharmacognosy Reviews*, 2012; 6(11):68-73.
292. Pawar AT, Vyawahare NS. Anti-urolithiatic activity of standardized extract of *Biophytum sensitivum* against zinc disc implantation induced urolithiasis in rats. *Journal of Advanced Pharmaceutical Technology & Research*. 2015; 6(4):176-182.
293. Badwaik H. The botany, chemistry, pharmacological and therapeutic application of *Oxalis corniculata* Linn—a review. *International Journal of Phytomedicine*. 2011; 3:1-8.
294. Shailajan S, Joshi M, Tiwari B. Hepatoprotective activity of *Parmelia perlata* (Huds.) Ach. against CCl₄ induced liver toxicity in Albino Wistar rats. *Journal of Applied Pharmaceutical Science*. 2014; 4(2):70-74.
295. Patel DK. *Pedalium murex* Linn.: An overview of its phytopharmacological aspects. *Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Medicine*. 2011; 4(9):748-755.
296. Dasaroju S, Gottumukkala K. Current trends in the research of *Embllica officinalis* (Amla): A pharmacological perspective. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences Review and Research*. 2014; 24(2):150-159.
297. Verma S, Sharma H, Garg M. *Phyllanthus amarus*: a review. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*. 2014; 3(2):18-22.
298. Barros M, Schor N, Boim M. Effects of an aqueous extract from *Phyllanthus niruri* on calcium oxalate crystallization in vitro. *Urological research*, 2003; 30(6):374-379.
299. Nishiura J. *Phyllanthus niruri* normalizes elevated urinary calcium levels in calcium stone forming (CSF) patients. *Urological research*, 2004; 32(5):362-366.
300. Barros ME. Effect of extract of *Phyllanthus niruri* on crystal deposition in experimental urolithiasis. *Urological Research*, 2006; 34(6):351-357.
301. Kumaran A, Joel Karunakaran R. *In vitro* antioxidant activities of methanol extracts of five *Phyllanthus* species from India. *LWT - Food Science and Technology*, 2007; 40(2):344-352.
302. Laczkó-Zöld E. [Antioxidant activity of the fruits and hydrophilic compounds of *Physalis alkekengi*]. *Acta Pharmaceutica Hungarica*, 2008; 79(4):169-173.

303. Ahmad G. Evaluation of diuretic activity of ethanolic extract of Habb-e-Kaknaj (*Physalis alkekengi*, Linn fruit) in Rats. Hippocratic Journal of Unani Medicine. 2013; 8(3):1-9.
304. Gupta S, Walia A, Malan R. Phytochemistry and pharmacology of *Cedrus deodera*: An overview. Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research, 2011; 2(8):2010-2020.
305. Diouf PN, Stevanovic T, A. Cloutier, Study on chemical composition, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities of hot water extract from *Picea mariana* bark and its proanthocyanidin-rich fractions. Food Chemistry, 2009; 113(4):897-902.
306. Sati S, Kumar P, Joshi S. The bark extracts of Himalayan gymnosperm *Picea smithiana* (Wall.): a natural sources of antibacterial and antioxidant agent. International Journal of Pharmacy. Photon. 2015; 106:445-452.
307. Hosseinzadeh H. Antiuro lithiatic activity of *Pinus eldarica* Medw. fruits aqueous extract in rats. Urology Journal. 2010; 7(4):232-237.
308. de Fátima Arrigoni-Blank M. Anti-inflammatory and analgesic activity of *Peperomia pellucida* (L.) HBK (Piperaceae). Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 2004; 91(2-3):215-218.
309. Oloyede GK, Onocha PA, Olaniran BB. Phytochemical, toxicity, antimicrobial and antioxidant screening of leaf extracts of *Peperomia pellucida* from Nigeria. Advances in Environmental Biology, 2011; 5(12):3700-3709.
310. Khalaf NA. Antioxidant activity of some common plants. Turkish Journal of Biology. 2008; 32(11):51-55.
311. Kumar S. Overview for various aspects of the health benefits of *Piper longum* Linn. fruit. Journal of Acupuncture and Meridian Studies. 2011; 4(2):134-140.
312. Ahmad N. Biological role of *Piper nigrum* L. (Black pepper): A review. Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine. 2012; 2(3):S1945-S1953.
313. Vigo E. In-vitro anti-inflammatory activity of *Pinus sylvestris* and *Plantago lanceolata* extracts: effect on inducible NOS, COX-1, COX-2 and their products in J774A. 1 murine macrophages. Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology. 2005; 57(3):383-391.
314. Samuelsen AB. The traditional uses, chemical constituents and biological activities of *Plantago major* L. A review. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 2000; 71(1):1-21.
315. Haider S. Anti-inflammatory and anti-nociceptive activities of *Platanus orientalis* Linn. and its ulcerogenic risk evaluation. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 2012; 143(1):236-240.
316. Devi OJ, Pamba P. Anti-hypertensive activity of bamboo shoot: a review. Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical and Clinical Research. 2015; 8(1):46-47.
317. Manvitha K, Bidya B. Review on pharmacological activity of *Cymbopogon citratus*. International Journal of Herbal Medicine. 2014; 1(6):5-7.
318. Al-Ghamdi SS, Al-Ghamdi AA, Shammah AA. Inhibition of calcium oxalate nephrotoxicity with *Cymbopogon schoenanthus* (Al-Ethkher). Drug Metabolism Letters, 2007; 1(4):241-244.
319. Ashokkumar K, Selvaraj K, Muthukrishnan SD. *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers.: An updated review of its phytochemistry and pharmacology. Journal of Medicinal Plants Research. 2013; 7(48):3477-83.
320. Sinha A. Phytochemical, pharmacological and therapeutic potential of *Hordeum vulgare* Linn.-a review. Asian Journal of Research In Chemistry, 2012; 5(10):1303-1308.
321. Shah JG. Antiuro lithiatic and antioxidant activity of *Hordeum vulgare* seeds on ethylene glycol-induced urolithiasis in rats. Indian Journal of Pharmacology. 2012; 44(6):672-677.
322. Hasanudin K, Hashim P, Mustafa S. Corn silk (*Stigma maydis*) in healthcare: a phytochemical and pharmacological review. Molecules, 2012; 17(8):9697-9715.
323. Haque S. Pharmacological study of treenoponchomul'-an Ayurvedic diuretic preparation. Oriental Pharmacy and Experimental Medicine, 2003; 3(1):21-28.
324. Kumar C. Psychopharmacological studies on the stem of *Saccharum spontaneum*. International Journal of PharmTech Research. 2010; 2(1):319-321.
325. Donia AERM. Cytotoxic and antimicrobial activities of *Emex spinosa* (L.) Campd. extract. Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences. 2014; 27(2):351-6.
326. Granica S. Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory flavonol glucuronides from *Polygonum aviculare* L. Fitoterapia, 2013; 91:180-8.
327. Yıldırım A, Mavi A, Kara AA. Antioxidant and antimicrobial activities of *Polygonum cognatum* Meissn extracts. Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture. 2003; 83(1):64-69.
328. Rajkumar V, Guha G, Ashok Kumar R. Antioxidant and anti-cancer potentials of *Rheum emodi* rhizome extracts. Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine, 2011; 2011:9.
329. Zhou YX. *Portulaca oleracea* L.: A Review of Phytochemistry and Pharmacological Effects. BioMed Research International, 2015; 2015:11.
330. Demir N. The antioxidant and radical scavenging activities of Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*). European Journal of Experimental Biology. 2014; 4(2):395-401.
331. Al-Snafi AE. The chemical constituents and pharmacological effects of *Adiantum capillus-veneris*-A review. Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical Science and Technology. 2015; 5(2):106-111.
332. Mushtaq S. Isolation, characterization and HPLC quantification of compounds from *Aquilegia fragrans* Benth: Their in vitro antibacterial activities against bovine mastitis pathogens. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 2016; 178:9-12.
333. Ali BH, Blunden G. Pharmacological and toxicological properties of *Nigella sativa*. Phytotherapy Research, 2003; 17(4):299-305.
334. Borgi W. Anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities of flavonoid and saponin fractions from *Zizyphus lotus* (L.) Lam. South African Journal of Botany. 2008; 74(2):320-324.
335. Borgi W, Chouchane N. Anti-spasmodic effects of *Zizyphus lotus* (L.) Desf. extracts on isolated rat duodenum. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 2009; 126(3):571-573.
336. Copland A. Antibacterial and free radical scavenging activity of the seeds of *Agrimonia eupatoria*. Fitoterapia, 2003; 74(1):133-135.
337. Uncini Manganelli R, Tomei P. Ethnopharmacobotanical studies of the *Tuscan archipelago*. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 1999; 65(3):181-202.

- 338.Sfahlan AJ. Antioxidants and antiradicals in almond hull and shell (*Amygdalus communis* L.) as a function of genotype. *Food Chemistry*, 2009; 115(2):529-533.
- 339.Hooman N. Diuretic effect of powdered *Cerasus avium* (cherry) tails on healthy volunteers. *Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 2009; 22(4):381-3.
- 340.Ljubuncic P. Antioxidant activity of *Crataegus aronia* aqueous extract used in traditional Arab medicine in Israel. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2005; 101(1-3):153-161.
- 341.Bignami C. Preliminary evaluation of nutritional and medicinal components of *Crataegus azarolus* fruits. in *International Conference on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (Part II)* 2001, 597.
- 342.Ahumada C. The effects of a triterpene fraction isolated from *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq. on different acute inflammation models in rats and mice. Leucocyte migration and phospholipase A2 inhibition. *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*. 1997; 49(3):329-331.
- 343.Rabiei K. Antioxidant activity of polyphenol and ultrasonic extracts from fruits of *Crataegus pentagyna* subsp. *elburensis*. *Natural Product Research*, 2012; 26(24):2353-7.
- 344.Hu W. Protective effect of the methanolic extract from *Duchesnea indica* against oxidative stress in vitro and in vivo. *Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology*, 2011; 31(1):42-50.
- 345.Cha DS, Eun JS, Jeon H. Anti-inflammatory and antinociceptive properties of the leaves of *Eriobotrya japonica*. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2011; 134(2):305-12.
- 346.Hayaloglu AA, Demir N. Physicochemical Characteristics, Antioxidant Activity, Organic Acid and Sugar Contents of 12 Sweet Cherry (*Prunus avium* L.) Cultivars Grown in Turkey. *Journal of Food Science*. 2015; 80(3):C564-C570.
- 347.Wojdyło A. Evaluation of Sour Cherry (*Prunus cerasus* L.) Fruits for Their Polyphenol Content, Antioxidant Properties, and Nutritional Components. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*. 2014; 62(51):12332-12345.
- 348.Sadeghi H. Hepatoprotective effect of *Rosa canina* fruit extract against carbon tetrachloride induced hepatotoxicity in rat. *Avicenna Journal of Phytomedicine*. 2015, 1-9.
- 349.Bakshi S. Assessment of in-vivo analgesic activity of *Rosa indica* Linn. leaf extracts in Swiss Albino Mice. *Indian Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2015; 1(1):16-21.
- 350.Sharma US, Kumar A. In vitro antioxidant activity of *Rubus ellipticus* fruits. *Journal of Advanced Pharmaceutical Technology & Research*. 2011; 2(1):47-50.
- 351.Erdemoglu N, Küpeli E, Yeşilada E. Anti-inflammatory and antinociceptive activity assessment of plants used as remedy in Turkish folk medicine. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2003; 89(1):123-129.
- 352.Vedamurthy A. In vitro antioxidant activity of *Coffea arabica* unprocessed bean extracts. *International Journal of Pharmacological Screening Methods*. 2014; 4(3):145-149.
- 353.Surana A, Wagh R. Phytopharmacological Review of *Hamelia Patens*. *International Journal for Pharmaceutical Research Scholars*. 2015; 4(2):290-295.
- 354.Ahmad A. A mini review on chemistry and biology of *Hamelia patens* (Rubiaceae). *Pharmacognosy Journal*. 2012; 4(29):1-4.
- 355.Bhavani R. Effect of Noni (*Morinda citrifolia*) extract on treatment of ethylene glycol and ammonium chloride induced kidney disease. *International Journal of Pharma Sciences and Research*. 2014; 5(6):249-256.
- 356.Mondal S, Dash G, Acharyya S. Analgesic, anti-inflammatory and antipyretic studies of *Neolamarckia cadamba* barks. *Journal of Pharmacy Research*. 2009; 2(6):1133-1136.
- 357.Mondal S. Studies on diuretic and laxative activity of bark extracts of *Neolamarckia cadamba* (Roxb.) Bosser. *Drug Invention Today*, 2009, 1(1).
- 358.Singaravelu P, Shrishailappa B, Subban R. *In vitro* antioxidant activity of *Oldenlandia herbacea* and isolation of 9, 9-dimethyl hexacosane and 23-ethyl-cholest-23-en-3 β -ol. *Natural Product Research*, 2008; 22(17):1510-1515.
- 359.Hossain MM. Antinociceptive activity of whole plant extracts of *Paederia foetida*. *Dhaka University Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*. 2006; 5(1-2):67-69.
- 360.Devi Priya M, Siri E. Traditional and modern use of indian madder (*Rubia cordifolia* L.): an overview. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences Review and Research*. 2014; 25(1):154-164.
- 361.Meti V, Mishra S. Pharmacological activities of *Spermacoce hispida* Linn: a review. *International Journal of Research in Ayurveda & Pharmacy*. 2013; 4(1):18-22.
- 362.Nigam V, Nambiar V. Therapeutic potential of *Aegle marmelos* (L.) correa leaves as an antioxidant and anti-diabetic agent: a review. *International Journal of Pharma Sciences and Research*. 2015; 6(3):611-621.
- 363.Sandoval-Montemayor NE. Chemical composition of hexane extract of *Citrus aurantifolia* and anti-*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* activity of some of its constituents. *Molecules*, 2012; 17(9):11173-11184.
- 364.Arias BA, Ramón-Laca L. Pharmacological properties of citrus and their ancient and medieval uses in the Mediterranean region. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2005; 97(1):89-95.
- 365.Campelo LM. Antioxidant and antinociceptive effects of *Citrus limon* essential oil in mice. *Journal of Biomedicine and Biotechnology*. 2011; 2011:1-8.
- 366.Muhtadi. Antidiabetic and antihypercholesterolemic activities of *Citrus sinensis* peel: in vivo study. *National Journal of Physiology, Pharmacy and Pharmacology*. 2015; 5(5):382-385.
- 367.Yaniv Z, Dudai N. Medicinal and aromatic plants of the Middle-East. 2014, 2.
- 368.Murugaiyah V, Chan K. Antihyperuricemic lignans from the leaves of *Phyllanthus niruri*. *Planta medica*, 2006; 72(14):1262-1267.
- 369.Murugaiyah V, Chan KL. Mechanisms of antihyperuricemic effect of *Phyllanthus niruri* and its lignan constituents. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*. 2009; 124(2):233-239.
- 370.Kumar R, Anjum N, Tripathi Y. Phytochemistry and pharmacology of *Santalum album* L.: a review. *World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*. 2015; 4(10):1842-1876.
- 371.Ma J. Bioactive Novel Polyphenols from the Fruit of *Manilkara zapota* (Sapodilla). *Journal of Natural Products*. 2003; 66(7):983-986.

372. Chauhan R, Ruby K, Dwivedi J. *Bergenia ciliata* mine of medicinal properties: a review. International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences Review and Research. 2012; 15(2):20-23.
373. Bashir S, Gilani AH. Antiuro lithic effect of *Bergenia ligulata* rhizome: an explanation of the underlying mechanisms. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 2009; 122(1):106-116.
374. Devi MN, Singh SR. Phytochemicals minerals and free radical scavenging activity, from indigenous therapeutic herbal *Bonnaya brachiata* Link & Otto. World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research. 2014; 3(10):1139-1150.
375. Al Ati HY. Phytochemical and biological evaluation of *Buddleja polystachya* growing in Saudi Arabia. Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences. 2015; 28(4):1533-40.
376. Rehman NU. Antidiarrheal and antispasmodic activities of *Buddleja polystachya* are mediated through dual inhibition of Ca (++) influx and phosphodiesterase enzyme. Phytotherapy Research, 2015; 29(8):1211-8.
377. Casanova E, García-Mina J, Calvo M. Antioxidant and antifungal activity of *Verbena officinalis* L. leaves. Plant Foods for Human Nutrition, 2008; 63(3):93-97.
378. Harput US. Radical scavenging effects of different *Veronica* species. Records of Natural Products, 2011; 5(2):100-107.
379. Prajapati J. Analgesic and antibacterial activity of methanolic extract of *Smilax lanceifolia* Nepal. International Journal of Pharmaceutical & Biological Archive. 2014; 5(3):79-83.
380. Mwonjoria J, Kariuki H, Waweru F. The antinociceptive antipyretic effects of *Solanum incanum* (Linnaeus) in animal models. International Journal of Phytopharmacology. 2011; 2(1):22-26.
381. Khattak JZK. *Solanum nigrum* as potent therapy: a review. British Journal of Pharmacology and Toxicology. 2012; 3(4):185-189.
382. Yousaf Z, Wang Y, Baydoun E. Phytochemistry and pharmacological studies on *Solanum torvum* Swartz. Journal of Applied Pharmaceutical Science. 2013; 3(4):152-160.
383. Menković N. Ethnobotanical study on traditional uses of wild medicinal plants in Prokletije Mountains (Montenegro). Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 2011; 133(1):97-107.
384. Kumar V. Chemistry and pharmacology of *Withania somnifera*: an update. TANG [HUMANITAS MEDICINE], 2015; 5(1):1-13.
385. El-Hela AA. Phenolic content, antioxidant potential and *Aedes aegyptii* ecological friend larvicidal activity of some selected Egyptian plants. Journal of Egyptian Society of Parasitology. 2013; 43(1):215-34.
386. Gülçin I. Antioxidant, antimicrobial, antiulcer and analgesic activities of nettle (*Urtica dioica* L.). Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 2004; 90(2):205-215.
387. Abo-elmatty DM. Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects of *Urtica pilulifera* extracts in type2 diabetic rats. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 2013; 145(1):269-277.
388. Kalim MD. Oxidative DNA damage preventive activity and antioxidant potential of plants used in Unani system of medicine. BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine, 2010; 10(1):77.
389. Patel JJ, Acharya SR, Acharya NS. *Clerodendrum serratum* (L.) Moon. – A review on traditional uses, phytochemistry and pharmacological activities. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 2014; 154(2):268-285.
390. Hajdu Z. Diterpenoids and flavonoids from the fruits of *Vitex agnus-castus* and antioxidant activity of the fruit extracts and their constituents. Phytotherapy Research, 2007; 21(4):391-394.
391. Ladda P, Magdum C. *Vitex negundo* Linn.: Ethnobotany, phytochemistry and pharmacology-a review. International Journal of Advances in Pharmacy, Biology and Chemistry. 2012; 1(1):111-120.
392. Laitonjam WS, Yumnam RS, Kongbrailatpam BD. Study on isolation and comparison of the chemical compositions of *Cissus adnata* Roxb. leaves and *Smilax lanceaefolia* Roxb. roots and their free radical scavenging activities. International Research Journal of Pure and Applied Chemistry. 2011; 1(1):1-13.
393. Nassiri-Asl M, Hosseinzadeh H. Review of the pharmacological effects of *Vitis vinifera* (grape) and its bioactive compounds. Phytotherapy Research, 2009; 23(9):1197-204.
394. Eddine LS, Segni L, Ridha OM. In vitro assays of the antibacterial and antioxidant properties of extracts from *Asphodelus tenuifolius* Cav and its main constituents: a comparative study. International Journal of Pharmaceutical and Clinical Research. 2015; 7(2):119-125.
395. Gilani AH. Gut modulatory, blood pressure lowering, diuretic and sedative activities of cardamom. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. 2008; 115(3):463-72.
396. Chan EW, Wong SK. Phytochemistry and pharmacology of ornamental gingers, *Hedychium coronarium* and *Alpinia purpurata*: a review. Journal of Integrative Medicine. 2015; 13(6):368-79.
397. Raji Y. Anti-inflammatory and analgesic properties of the rhizome extract of *Zingiber officinale*. African Journal of Biomedical Research. 2003; 5(3):121-124.
398. Joy JM. Potent herbal wealth with litholytic activity: a review. Innovative Drug Discovery, 2012; 2(2):66-75.
399. Asgarpanah J, Ramezanloo F. Chemistry, pharmacology and medicinal properties of *Peganum harmala* L. African Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology. 2012; 6(22):1573-1580.
400. Chhatre S. Phytopharmacological overview of *Tribulus terrestris*. Pharmacognosy Reviews, 2014; 8(15):45-51.