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Growth of Urinary Calcium Oxalate Crystals on Glass Slide and their Inhibition by *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. infusion

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The study was carried out on glass slides to observe the growth patterns of urinary calcium oxalate monohydrate crystals and their inhibition by using 5, 10 and 15% *Phaseolus vulgaris* seed infusion. For this purpose, a drop of gel medium (sodium metasilicate of 1.06 specific gravity and 3M acetic acid solution) at pH 5.02-5.17 was placed in the middle of glass slide and allowed to convert into gel. Single drop of 1 M oxalic acid was dropped to the left and 1 M calcium chloride and magnesium acetate (1:1) solution was dropped to the right side of properly formed gel. The glass slide was observed under microscope till it was completely dried. In case of crystal inhibition study, a drop of *Phaseolus vulgaris* infusion was also added at right side just after the addition of calcium chloride and magnesium acetate solution. The results without infusion showed detailed morphology and aggregation patterns of observed crystals as donut, dumbbell, needles, platy, prismatic, rosette, round edges, loose and compact aggregates. All infusions of *Phaseolus vulgaris* showed defected crystals. 5 % infusion inhibited crystals of all morphologies with their loose and compact aggregates except rosettes. Whereas, 10 and 15 % infusion converted the rosette crystals into ineffective calcium oxalate dihydrate crystals of tetragonal bipyramidal and elongated rod shape. The present microscopic study of calcium oxalate crystal growth and its inhibition is uniquely simple and provide rapid qualitative analysis of antiurolithiatic activity.