CrossMark  
click for updates

# Identification of medicinal plants for the treatment of kidney and urinary stones

Mahmoud Bahmani<sup>1</sup>, Babak Baharvand-Ahmadi<sup>2</sup>, Pegah Tajeddini<sup>3</sup>, Mahmoud Rafieian-Kopaei<sup>3</sup>, Nasrollah Naghdi<sup>4\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Razi Herbal Medicines Research Center, Lorestan University of Medical Sciences, Khorramabad, Iran

<sup>2</sup>Madani Heart Hospital, Department of Cardiovascular, Faculty of Medicine, Lorestan University of Medical Sciences, Khorramabad, Iran

<sup>3</sup>Medical Plants Research Center, Shahrekord University of Medical sciences, Shahrekord, Iran

<sup>4</sup>Clinical Microbiology Research Center, Ilam University of Medical Sciences, Ilam, Iran

## ARTICLE INFO

**Article Type:**  
Original

**Article History:**

Received: 29 May 2016

Accepted: 13 July 2016

Published online: 27 July 2016

**Keywords:**

Kidney stones

Medicinal plants

Iran

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Kidney stones are the third most common urinary tract problems after urinary tract infections and prostate pathology. Kidney stones may cause extreme pain and blockage of urine flow. They are usually treated with medications that may cause a number of side-effects. Medicinal herbs are used in different cultures as a reliable source of natural remedies.

**Objectives:** This study aimed to determine native medicinal plants used by traditional healers of Shiraz for the treatment of kidney stones.

**Materials and Methods:** The ethno-medicinal data were collected between July and September 2012 through face-to-face interview with local herbalist.

**Results:** A total of 18 species belonging to 19 botanical families were recorded in study area. Species with the highest frequency of mentions were *Alhagi maurorum* (51.58%), *Tribulus terrestris* (51.58%), and *Nigella sativa* (48.14). The most frequently used plant parts were aerial parts (38%), leaf (33%) and fruits (17%). Decoction (68%) was the most frequently prescribed method of preparation. Most of the medicinal plants recommended by Shirazian herbalists have not been investigated in animal and humane models of renal stone which provides a new area of research.

**Conclusion:** In the case of safety and effectiveness, they can be refined and processed to produce natural drugs.

### Implication for health policy/practice/research/medical education:

Kidney stones known as a renal calculus which it is a solid piece of material which is formed in the kidneys from minerals in urine. Kidney stones typically leave the body in the urine stream, and a small stone may pass without causing symptoms. The use of herbs in the prevention and treatment of kidney stones is a useful strategy. In this study, we have reported 18 species in Shiraz which were used for the treatment of renal calculus which could have the potential to produce natural remedies for removed kidney stone.

*Please cite this paper as:* Bahmani M, Baharvand-Ahmadi B, Tajeddini P, Rafieian-Kopaei M, Naghdi N. Identification of medicinal plants for the treatment of kidney and urinary stones. J Renal Inj Prev. 2016;5(3):129-133. DOI: 10.15171/jrip.2016.27

## Introduction

Kidney stones are the third most common urinary tract problems, after urinary tract infections and prostate diseases. Most people with kidney stones suffer from severe colic pains that are not relieved by conventional pain killers and may require narcotic analgesics. In addition to pain, urinary tract obstruction, urinary tract infection, hydronephrosis and severe bleeding may occur and in some cases, surgery is required to remove or break stones (1). The introduction of ESWL in the 1980s revolutionized

the treatment of urinary stones. Today, more than 90% of patients with upper urinary tract stones are treated based on the size, type and location of the stone, with a treatment success rate of 68%-86% (2). It has been reported that increased dietary protein intake may elevate the rates of developing kidney stones. Kidney stones are common clinical disorders and have both high incidence and high prevalence in the world. The prevalence of kidney stones is influenced by geographic location, lifestyle, race/ethnicity and other factors. In different studies, its world prevalence



\*Corresponding author: Nasrollah Naghdi; Email; [dr.naghdi93@gmail.com](mailto:dr.naghdi93@gmail.com)

has been reported to be about 1%-15%. Iran has a high incidence of kidney stones prevalence. Approximately 75% of all kidney stones are calcium stone which composed of calcium oxalate and/or calcium phosphate (3).

It has been estimated that 80% of the world's population relies on traditional medicine to treat their diseases (4). Medicinal plants have a long history of use and are globally safer than synthetic drugs (5). They are a reliable source for drug discovery (6). Today, researchers have focused on the drug discovery from medicinal plants (7). It has been estimated that at least one third of all medicinal product have plant origin (8). Medicinal plants are regarded as an acceptable, cheap, easily available and safe source of active compounds for pharmaceutical (9). The therapeutic effects of medicinal plants on kidney and urinary tract disorders have been variously studied and their efficacy has been demonstrated (10).

### Objectives

A wide variety of medicinal plants are used in Iranian traditional medicine to treat kidney disorders (11). This study aimed to determine the native medicinal plants used by traditional healers of Shiraz for the treatment of kidney stone.

### Materials and Methods

#### The study area

This study was conducted in Shiraz which is located in the southwest of Iran. Shiraz is one of the largest cities in Iran and is the capital of Fars province. The city has a length of 40 km, a width of 15-30 km and a total area of 1268 km<sup>2</sup>. The population of this city was 1 460 665 in 2009. It has a moderate climate and lies in the Zagros mountain range at an altitude of 1468 m. It is surrounded by Kuh-e Sabz Pushan, Kuh-e Bamu, Kuh-e Chel Magham in the north and Kuh-e Drak in the west. The coldest month of

the year is January, with an average temperature of 5°C and the warmest month is July with an average temperature of 30°C. The average annual temperature is about 18°C and the average annual rainfall is 3378 mm (12).

#### The methodology of ethno-medicinal data collection

The ethno-medicinal data were collected between July and September 2012 through face-to-face interview with local herbalist and herbal healers. Herbalists were interviewed in their herbal stores with the aid of semi-structured questionnaires. Questionnaires were included herbalist personal information, plant local name, plant growth season, plant parts used, preparation methods, and traditional therapies. Questionnaires data were transferred to Microsoft Excel.

#### Ethical issues

The research followed the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki. The research was approved by the ethical committee of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences.

#### Statistical analysis

Data collected from local herbalist was analyzed using Microsoft Excel 2007.

### Results

Ethno-medicinal information of plants used in the management of kidney stone in Shiraz are shown in Table 1. A total of 18 species belonging to 19 botanical families are used to treat kidney stone in Shiraz. The number of mentions of each plant species for the treatment of kidney stone is shown in Table 2. Species with the highest frequency of mentions in the interview were *Alhagi maurorum* (51.58%), *Tribulus terrestris* (51.58%), *Nigella Sativa* (48.14%), *Mangifera indica* (44.44%), *Prunus cerasus* (37.03%), *Prangos acaulis* (DC.) Bornm (33.33%). Botani-

**Table 1.** Medicinal plant recommended for the treatment of kidney stone; scientific name, common name, family name, plant parts used and preparation methods

Scientific name	Family	Persian names	Usable part of plant	How to use	Traditional therapeutic effect in Shiraz
<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>	Fabaceae	Kharshotor	Aerial parts	Decoction	Kidney stone
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Zygophyllaceae	Kharkhasak	Aerial parts	Decoction	Kidney stone
<i>Nigella Sativa</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Siahdaneh	Seed	Decoction	Kidney stone
<i>Althea aucheri</i> Boiss.	Malvaceae	Khatmi-armanestani	Aerial parts	Decoction	Kidney stone
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> L	Compositae	Kahoo	Leaf	Fresh	Kidney stone
<i>Prunus cerasus</i>	Rosaceae	Albaloo	Fruit	Fresh	Kidney stone
<i>Alhagi camelorum</i>	Papilionaceae	Taranjebin	Aerial parts	Decoction	Kidney stone
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Anbeh	Fruit	Fresh	Kidney stone
<i>Prangos acaulis</i> (DC.) Bornm	Apiaceae	Jashi-kotoleh	Aerial parts	Decoction	Kidney stone
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L	Urticaceae	Gazaneh	Aerial parts	Decoction	Kidney stone
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Fumariaceae	Shah-tareh	Leaf	Decoction and fresh	Kidney stone
<i>Plantago psyllium</i>	Plantaginaceae	Esfarzeh	Leaf	Decoction	Kidney stone
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Leguminosae	Yonjeh	Decoction	Decoction	Kidney stone
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Umbelliferae	Karafs	Decoction	Decoction	Kidney stone
<i>Rheum ribes</i>	Polygonaceae	Rivas	Fruit	Fresh	Kidney stone
<i>Arctium lappa</i>	Compositae	Baba-adam	Aerial parts	Decoction	Kidney stone
<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>	Apiaceae	Anison	Aerial parts	Decoction	Kidney stone
<i>Gundelia tournefortii</i>	Asteraceae	Kangar	Leaf	Fresh	Kidney stone

**Table 2.** The number of mentions of each plant spices for the treatment of kidney stone

Scientific name	The number of herbalists mentioned the plant	The total number of herbalists	Frequency of citation (FC) percentage (%)
<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>	14	27	51.58
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	14	27	51.58
<i>Nigella Sativa</i>	13	27	48.14
<i>Althea aucheri</i> Boiss.	7	27	25.92
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> L	5	27	18.51
<i>Prunus cerasus</i>	10	27	37.03
<i>Alhagi camelorum</i>	12	27	44.44
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	9	27	33.33
<i>Prangos acaulis</i> (DC.) Bornm	2	27	7.40
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L	3	27	11.11
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	5	27	18.51
<i>Plantago psyllium</i>	4	27	14.81
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	5	27	18.51
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	4	27	14.81
<i>Rheum ribes</i>	2	27	7.40
<i>Arctium lappa</i>	4	27	14.81
<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>	2	27	7.40
<i>Gundelia tournefortii</i>	5	27	18.51

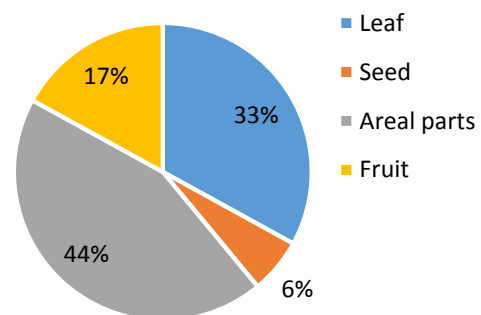
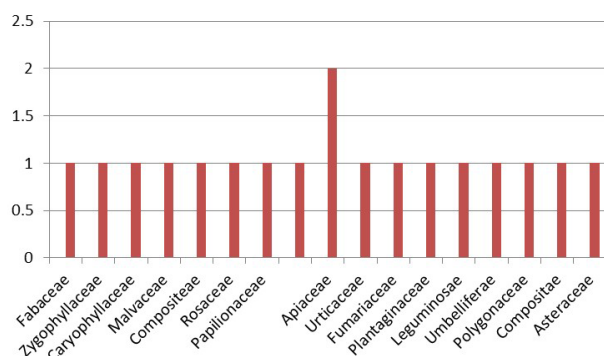
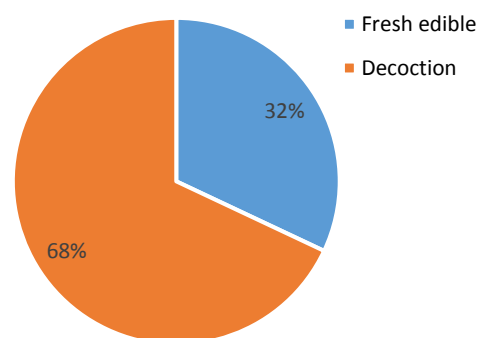
cal families recommended by Shirazian herbalist for the treatment of kidney stone are shown in Figure 1. Apiaceae was the most commonly recommended family. As shown in Figure 2 the most frequently used plant parts were aerial parts (38%), leaf (33%) and fruits (17%). Decoction (68%) was the most frequently prescribed method of preparation (Figure 3).

### Discussion

We collected local knowledge of Shirazian herbal healers on medicinal plants used in the treatment of kidney stone. A total of 18 species belonging to 19 botanical families are used to treat kidney stone in Shiraz. The most frequently used plant species were *Alhagi maurorum* (51.58%), *Tribulus terrestris* (51.58%), *Nigella sativa* (48.14%), *Mangifera indica* (44.44%), *Prunus cerasus* (37.03%) and *Prangos acaulis* (DC.).

A wide variety of medicinal plants are used to treat renal stones in different parts of Iran. In ethno-botany of Kazeroun *Nasturtium officinale* (L.) R. Br., *Alhagi camelorum*, and *Tribulus terrestris* L. are used to treat kidney stone (13). *Alhagi persarum* Boiss & Buhse and *Rubia tinctorum*

are used in Sistan and Baluchestan Province (southeastern Iran), to treat kidney stone (14). In Kashan ethnobotany, *Cousinia alexeenkoana* Bornm is used for this purpose (15). Kerman people believed that *Petroselinum hortense* can break up kidney stones (16). *Achillea santolina*, *Matricaria recutita* L., *Cuminum cyminum* L., *Nigella sativa* L., *Raphanus sativus* L., *Zea mays* L., *Plantago psyllium* L.,

**Figure 2.** The percentage of different plant parts used to cure kidney stone in Shiraz**Figure 1.** Botanical family recommended by Shirazian herbalist for the treatment of kidney stone.**Figure 3.** The percentage of different preparation methods of medicinal plant for the treatment of kidney stone in Shiraz.

*Linum usitatissimum* L., *Tribulus terrestris* L., *Prunus cerasus* L and *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill are used by Kurd tribe in Dehloran and Abdanan district, Ilam province for the treatment of kidney stones (17). *Adiantum capillus-veneris*, *Alhagi persarum* Boiss, *Allium akaka* Gmelin, *Cerasus mahaleb* (L.) Miller, *Gundelia tournefortii* L., and *Noaea mucronata* (Forssk.) are traditionally used in Ilam Province as a means of breaking up kidney stones (18). Celery is widely used to treat kidney stone (19). Its essential oil contains chrysoeriol 7-O-diglucoiside, Luteolin, 7-O-apio-sylglucoside and Luteolin7-O (20).

A comparison of medicinal plants used in different parts of Iran shows that *Nigella sativa*, *Prunus cerasus*, *Tribulus terrestris*, and *Alhagi camelorum* are commonly used in different parts and cities for the treatment of kidney stones. The efficacy of some of these plants in treating kidney stone and other kidney diseases has been investigated in different studies (21,22). The effects of *Nigella sativa* L extract on ethylene glycol-induced kidney calculi in rats was investigated. Ethanolic extract of *Nigella sativa* significantly reduced the number of calcium oxalate deposits in rat kidney (23). In the study conducted by Shafaeifar et al, the effect of hydrophilic extract of *Alhagi maurorum* was investigated on ethylene glycol-induced renal stone formation in rats. Their results showed that the hydrophilic extract of *Alhagi maurorum* can reduce urinary oxalate concentration and urinary calcium oxalate stones formation (24). The effect of *Tribulus terrestris* extract on calcium oxalate crystallization in NRK 52E renal epithelial cells was investigated in the Aggarwal et al study. *Tribulus terrestris* extract significantly inhibited nucleation and the growth of the CaOx crystals (25).

Most of the medicinal plants recommended by Shirazian herbalist have not been investigated in animal and humane models of renal stone which provides a new area of research. In the case of safety and effectiveness, they can be refined and processed to produce natural drugs.

### Conclusion

In the case of safety and effectiveness, they can be refined and processed to produce natural drugs.

### Limitations of the study

This study limited to a Shiraz city. The same study in various parts of Iran suggests.

### Acknowledgments

The authors accomplish this research by the support of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences, Shahrekord, Iran (Grant# 1842/5).

### Authors' contribution

All the authors wrote the first draft of the manuscript equally. MRK revised and edited the last version.

### Conflicts of interest

The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publica-

tion of this article.

### Ethical considerations

Ethical issues (including plagiarism, data fabrication, double publication) have been completely observed by authors.

### Funding/Support

The author(s) disclosed receipt of the following financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article: This article was prepared by support of Research Deputy of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences.

### References

1. Khan SR, Thamilselvan S. Nephrolithiasis: a consequence of renal epithelial cell exposure to oxalate and calcium oxalate crystals. *Mol Urol*. 2000;4:305-12.
2. Sarrafchi A, Bahmani M, Shirzad H, Rafieian-Kopaei M. Oxidative stress and Parkinson's disease: New hopes in treatment with herbal antioxidants. *Curr Pharm Des*. 2016; 2:238-246. doi: 10.2174/1381612822666151112151653.
3. Stamatelou KK, Francis ME, Jones CA, et al. Time trends in reported prevalence of kidney stones in the United States: 1976-1994. *Kidney Int*. 2003;63:1817-23. doi: 10.1046/j.1523-1755.2003.00917.x.
4. Kennedy J. Herb and supplement use in the US adult population. *Clin Ther*. 2005;27:1847-58. doi: 10.1016/j.clinthera.2005.11.004.
5. Nasri H, Shirzad H. Toxicity and safety of medicinal plants. *J HerbMed Pharmacol*. 2013;2:21-2.
6. Khosravi-Boroujeni H, Mohammadifard N, Sarrafzadegan N, Sajjadi F, Maghroun M, Khosravi A, et al. Potato consumption and cardiovascular disease risk factors among Iranian population. *Int J Food Sci Nutr*. 2012;63:913-20. doi: 10.3109/09637486.2012.690024.
7. Mohsenzadeh A, Ahmadipour SH, Ahmadipour S, Asadi-Samani M. A review of the most important medicinal plants effective on cough in children and adults. *Der Pharmacia Lettre*. 2016;8:90-6.
8. Saki K, Bahmani M, Rafieian-Kopaei M. The effect of most important medicinal plants on two important psychiatric disorders (anxiety and depression)-a review. *Asian Pac J Trop Med*. 2014;7:34-42. doi: 10.1016/s1995-7645(14)60201-7.
9. Asadbeigi M, Mohammadi T, Rafieian-Kopaei M, Saki K, Bahmani M, Delfan B. Traditional effects of medicinal plants in the treatment of respiratory diseases and disorders: an ethnobotanical study in the Urmia. *Asian Pac J Trop Med*. 2014;7:S364-8. doi: 10.1016/s1995-7645(14)60259-5.
10. Gupta A, Chaphalkar SR. Anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive activities of some flavonoids from medicinal plants. *J HerbMed Pharmacol*. 2016;5:120-4.
11. Sarrafchi A, Rafieian-Kopaei M. The role of community in discovery of new drugs from herbal medicines. *J Herbmed Pharmacol*. 2014;3:69-70.
12. Shiraz weather information. World Weather website. <http://worldweather.wmo.int/en/home.html>.
13. Sewell RDE, Rafieian-Kopaei M. The history and ups and downs of herbal medicine usage. *J Herbmed Pharmacol*. 2014;3:1-3.
14. Ranmanesh M, Najafi SH, Yousefi M. Ethnobotanical study

- of Medicinal Plants of Sistan region. *J Herbal Drugs*. 2010; 2:61-8.
15. Sajjadi S, Batooli H, Ghanbari A. Collection, evaluation and ethnobotany of kashan medicinal plants. *Journal of Islamic and Iranian Traditional Medicine*. 2011;2:29-36. [In Persian].
  16. Sharififar F, Kouhpayeh A, Motaghi MM, Amir-Khosravi A, Pou-Mohseninasab A. The reviews ethnobotany of medicinal plants city of Sirjan, Kerman Province. *J Herbal Drugs*. 2010;3:19-28.
  17. Hayatdavoudi P, Khajavi Rad A, Rajaei Z, Hadjzadeh MA. Renal injury, nephrolithiasis and *Nigella sativa*: a mini review. *Avicenna J Phytomed*. 2016;6:1-8.
  18. Ghasemi Pirbalouti A, Momeni M, Bahmani M. Ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants used by kurd tribe in dehloran and abdanan districts, Ilam province, Iran. *Afr J Tradit Complement Altern Med*. 2013;10:368-85. doi: 10.4103/2225-4110.128904.
  19. Satiyavati GV, Raina MK. *Medicinal plants of India*. New Delhi: Indian Council of Medical Research; 1976. p. 107-10.
  20. Lin L, Lu S, Harnly J. Detection and quantification of glycosylated flavonoid malonates in celery, Chinese celery, and celery seed by LC-DAD-ESI/MS. *J Agric Food Chem*. 2007;55:1321-6. doi: 10.4103/2225-4110.128904.
  21. Shaikh R, Pund M, Dawane A, Ilyas S. Evaluation of anticancer, antioxidant, and possible anti-inflammatory properties of selected medicinal plants used in Indian traditional medication. *J Tradit Complement Med*. 2014; 4:253-7. doi: 10.4103/2225-4110.128904.
  22. Samani MA, Rafieian M, Azimi N. *Gundelia*: a systematic review of medicinal and molecular perspective. *Pak J Biol Sci*. 2013;16:1238-47. doi: 10.4103/0973-1296.90416.
  23. Hadjzadeh M, Khoei A, Hadjzadeh Z, Parizady M. Ethanolic extract of *Nigella Sativa* l seeds on ethylene glycol-induced kidney calculi in rats. *Urol J*. 2007;4:34-45. doi: 10.4103/0973-1296.90416.
  24. Shafaeifar A, Mehrabi S, Malekzadeh J, Jannesar R, Sadeghi H, Vahdani R, et al. Effect of hydrophilic extract of *Alhagi maurorum* on ethylene glycol-induced renal stone in male wistar rats. *Armaghan Danesh* 2012;17:129-38. [In Persian].
  25. Aggarwall A, TandonI S, SinglaII SK, TandonI C. Diminution of oxalate induced renal tubular epithelial cell injury and inhibition of calcium oxalate crystallization in vitro by aqueous extract of *Tribulus terrestris*. *Int Braz J Urol*. 2010;36:32-9. doi: 10.1590/S1677-55382010000400011.

**Copyright** © 2016 The Author(s); Published by Nickan Research Institute. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.