

Jain S, Argal A. Effect of a polyherbal formulation on glycolic acid-induced urolithiasis in rats. *Bull. Pharm. Res.* 2013;3(1):40-3.

Abstract: The present study was done to evaluate the antiurolithiatic effect of a polyherbal formulation on glycolic acid-induced urolithiasis in rats. Oxalate urolithiasis was produced by the addition of 3% glycolic acid to the diet for a period for 42 days. In this study the level of oxalate, calcium and phosphorus was significantly increased whereas the level of sodium and potassium was significantly decreased. Treatment with cystone significantly decreases the level of oxalate, calcium and inorganic phosphorus. There was a significant increase in the kidney weight (both dry and wet weight) of animals receiving 3% glycolic acid which was significantly reduced by the treatment with cystone and polyherbal formulation. Results suggested that the increase in calcium and phosphate excretion could be due to defective tubular reabsorption in the kidneys while treatment with polyherbal formulation and ABP at the dose of 200 mg/kg markedly reduced the levels of these ions, showing the protective effect of polyherbal formulation and ABP (alcoholic *Bryophyllum pinnatum*) against urolithiasis.

Key words: Antiurolithiatic activity, Polyherbal formulation, ABP, Glycolic acid.

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