OBJECTIVE
Currently treatment options for nephrolithiasis are very limited. For smaller stone, advice to drink more fluid intake & pain medication including NSAIDs are suggested. To enhance passage of stone from urinary tract, diuretics are prescribed. Flush therapy is also suggested for that. For larger &/or painful stones, lithotripsy & some other surgical procedures are preferred.
Diuretics can cause severe adverse effects such as ototoxicity, acute hypovolemia, potassium depletion, hyponatremia. Pain Medication like NSAIDS causes number of side effects like peptic ulcer, nephrotoxicity etc. Surgical procedure has its own sets of limitation like risk for postoperative complication, cost, specific skill & equipments requirement. So many herbal drugs are used in treatment of urolithiasis. Mostly used herbal drugs are *Tribulus terrestris, Crataeva nurvala, Bergenia ligulata* etc.
Allopathy does not have any specific medication for Urolithiasis. Options available today have many limitations including risk of adverse effects, where as herbal world offers many options with safety, efficacy & availability with economical aspects also. According to some advantages, *foeniculum vulgare* and *Cucumis melo* can be selected. Research papers of antiurolithiatic activity are not found. They have diuretic and other pharmacological activities. They are regularly taken in food. They did not have any side effects.
In light of this, the objective of the study is to evaluate the efficacy of some indigenous herbs in urolithiasis using various experimental models.