

## THE PHARMA INNOVATION - JOURNAL

### Ethnobotany and Diuretic Activity of Some Selected Indian Medicinal Plants: A Scientific Review

Moh. Adil Tahseen\*, Garima Mishra

1. College of Pharmacy, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad-Delhi Road, NH-24, Moradabad-244001, U.P., India.  
[E-mail: [adil12373@yahoo.com](mailto:adil12373@yahoo.com)]

---

The Ayurvedic system of medicine, 'Pashanabheda' group plants, claimed to be useful in the treatment of urinary stones. 'Pashanabheda' is the Sanskrit term used for a group of plants with diuretic. Diuretics cause increase in the rate of urine flow rate thus employed in numerous disorders like hypertension, anxiety, cardiovascular disorders, diabetes mellitus and liver degeneration diseases. Hence, in the present review an attempt has been made to enumerate the studies carried out on these plants. This could serve as a source of information on the present trends in research on plants accredited with diuretic activity.

---

**Keyword:** Ethnobotany, Diuretic activity, Family, Allium sativum

#### 1. Introduction

There is growing interest in the health benefits of herbs and botanicals. In line with this there are an increasing number of published articles claiming that plants or plant-derived actives may function as mild diuretic agents. Diuretics are substances that act within the kidney and promote the loss of fluid from the body<sup>[1]</sup>. To be clinically effective, however, such compounds must induce the loss of sodium<sup>[2]</sup>. This is achieved by compounds interfering with the reabsorption of ions, as well as water, through the walls of the kidney tubules and this promotes their excretion from the body<sup>[3]</sup>. Diuretics work by promoting the expulsion of urine (measured as the urine volume [UV] excreted) and urinary sodium (UNa) from the body and this helps reduce the volume of blood circulating through the cardiovascular system<sup>[4]</sup>. A large majority of this research has determined the degree of clinical support for the traditional use of common or folklore medicines.

#### 1.1 Chemistry of plant diuretics

Wide ranges of phytoconstituents were responsible for diuretic activity includes alkaloids, glycosides, tannins, phenolics coumarins, triterpenoids etc. These phytoconstituents present in plant exert desired pharmacological effect on body and thus act as natural diuretic. Phenolics (flavanoids and tannins) of *Tribulus terrestris*, *Urtica dioica*, *Olea europaea*; alkaloids of *Aerva lanata*, *Foeniculum vulgare*, *Azima tetracantha*; *Allium sativum*; triterpenes of *Taraxacum officinale*, *Abutilonindicum*; saponins of *Asparagus racemosus*, *Tribulus terrestris*; sesquiterpenes lactones of *Taraxacum officinale*; glycosides of *Opuntia ficus indica*, *Moringa oleifera* might be involved in the mechanism of diuretic activity<sup>[5-7]</sup>.

## 1.2 Pharmacological activities

Natural Diuretics acts by increasing the urine output as well as urinary electrolyte concentration. *Lepidium sativum*, *Costus speciosus*, *Phyla nodiflora*, *Withania coagulans*, *Tylophora indica*, *Thespesia populnea*, *Phyllanthus fraternus*, *Mimosa pudica* increases the sodium and potassium ion concentration in urine. *Spilanthes acmella*, *Tribulus alatus* acts as loop diuretics and *Rungia repens* might cause risk of hypokalemia due to increase in potassium level in urine. There are many Indian medicinal plants reported for their remarkable diuretic activity<sup>15,61</sup>.

### 1.3 *Tribulus terrestris*: Zygophyllaceae

It is an herbaceous perennial plant growing as a summer annual in colder climates. Its stems branch from its crown to a width between 10 and 100 cm, and are usually flat in appearance. Its leaves are pinnate and quite short (~0.5 in length). *Tribulus terrestris* is characterised by small (4–10mm wide) yellow petal flowers and thorny fruits. *Tribulus terrestris* is widely distributed in Africa, Southern Europe, China, Japan, Korea and western parts of Asia<sup>16,71</sup>.

#### 1.3.1 Ethnobotany

In Ayurvedic medicine, the fruits of *Tribulus terrestris* are recommended for the treatment of urinary disorders and in traditional Chinese medicine it has been used as an anti-hypertensive, coronary heart disease and to treat erectile dysfunction by increasing serum testosterone levels.<sup>7</sup> It is also suggested to stimulate melanocyte proliferation and therefore is a putative treatment for vitiligo and it is reputed to have anti-bacterial and cytotoxic activities<sup>17,81</sup>.

#### 1.3.2 Diuretic activity

The Diuretic activity of an ether and aqueous extract was studied from the fruit of *Tribulus terrestris* in anaesthetised dogs. Urine flow was significantly increased by the ether extract (37–52 ml [versus baseline]) but not by the aqueous extract. The ether extract was also shown to increase glomerular filtration (as shown by a significant increase in creatinine clearance)<sup>181</sup>.

The diuretic effect of an aqueous *Tribulus terrestris* decoction prepared from its fruit and leaves were also tested. Urine was collected for the 24 h after administration and shown to increase UV (5.6 ml versus 16.2 ml) and UNa (0.5 ml versus 0.7 mEq l<sup>-1</sup>) compared with placebo. These effects were similar to responses achieved with a 120 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> dose of furosemide (15.6 ml 24 h<sup>-1</sup> and 1.3 mEq l<sup>-1</sup> 24 h<sup>-1</sup>)<sup>161</sup>.

### 1.4 *Urtica dioica*: Urticaceae

*Urtica dioica* grows up to 2m high during the summer months and dies down during the winter. It has leaves that are soft and serrated at their edges. They are roughly 3–15 cm in length and have a cordate base and an acuminate tip. Brittle, hollow, silky hairs cover the leaves and stems and contain formic acid which serves as a defence. *Urtica dioica* is an herbaceous flowering plant that is native to Africa, Asia, Europe and North America<sup>9,101</sup>.

#### 1.4.1 Ethnobotany

This plant has traditional uses as an anti-inflammatory, to stimulate the proliferation of human lymphocytes, and as a therapy against prostate enlargement<sup>9,101</sup>. *Urtica dioica* is also reported to be an anti-diabetic medicine in Mexico and Morocco<sup>11,121</sup> as an antihypertensive in Morocco<sup>161</sup> and to treat urinary ailments in Guatemala<sup>13,141</sup>.

#### 1.4.2 Diuretic activity

Two studies have tested the diuretic effects of *Urtica dioica*. In the first study<sup>14</sup>, *Urtica dioica* was one of 67 plants investigated for its purported diuretic effects. The authors, however, failed to show any change in UV up to 6 h after administration and owing to this lack of efficacy changes in urinary solute excretion were not tested.

The second study was in anaesthetised rats<sup>191</sup>. Blood pressure was measured in the femoral artery and the bladder was cannulated for urine collection. A placebo group was not included and so changes were compared to the baseline. *Urtica dioica* was infused for 60 min at doses of 4 and 24 mg<sup>-1</sup> kg<sup>-1</sup> and decreased arterial blood

pressure by 17 and 43 mmHg, respectively (from 114 mmHg). The change at the highest dose being not too dissimilar to that achieved with 2mg-1 kg<sup>-1</sup> of furosemide (-31 mmHg). This data would suggest that *Urtica dioica*, when directly infused, has dilatatory effects on arterial tone and acts as a diuretic and natriuretic.

### 1.5 *Imperata cylindrica*: Poaceae

*Imperata cylindrica* grows up to 3m high and has leaves that are roughly 2 cm wide, which narrow to a point at their tips. The leaf edges are fine toothed and embedded with sharp silica crystals. The dorsal surface of the leaf is hairy whilst the ventral side is not. *Imperata cylindrica* is a perennial rhizomatous grass native to south-east Asia<sup>[15]</sup>.

#### 1.5.1 Ethnobotany

In Thailand and Vietnam, *Imperata cylindrica* is deemed a medicinal plant by the Vietnamese Ministry of Health<sup>[16]</sup>.

#### 1.5.2 Diuretic activity

Sripanidkulchai et al. prepared an aqueous extract from the root of *Imperata cylindrica* and fed it to adult Sprague-Dawley rats. UV was collected for 4 h. No changes in UNa were observed and assessment of UV showed a general retention of water (15.6 ml versus 26.3 ml [the highest dose versus placebo]). The second study also used a root extract. This was a randomised, placebo designed cross-over trial in healthy volunteers (Doan et al., 1992). The study was conducted in 40 subjects (2 cohorts of 20 subjects) and lasted 4 days. On the first day subjects reported to the laboratory and provided blood samples for the measurement of haemoglobin, creatinine, sodium and potassium. The second and fourth days served as intervention days and the third was treated as a washout day. On intervention days, subjects were monitored in the test facility and dietary intake was restricted. UV was collected every morning at 8 a.m. and prior to any intervention. It was then collected for 24 h and measured after 14 h, respectively. None of the interventions tested changed UV or UNa (or its electrolytes)<sup>[17]</sup>.

### 1.6 *Olea europaea*: Oleaceae

*Olea europaea* is an evergreen tree or shrub that is around 8–15m in height. Its leaves are silver-green, oblong in shape and measure 4–10 cm in length and 1–3 cm in width. It has a trunk that is gnarled and twisted and it has a drupe shaped fruit that is 1–2.5 cm in length. *Olea europaea* is native to Europe, Asia and Africa and cultivated for its fruit and oil<sup>[18]</sup>.

#### 1.6.1 Ethnobotany

*Olea europaea* has traditional uses as a diuretic, anti-hypertensive, emollient, febrifuge, a tonic for urinary and bladder infections and headaches, and in cardiovascular disease<sup>[19,20]</sup>.

#### 1.6.2 Diuretic activity

Somova et al. investigated the diuretic effects of *Olea europaea* which was cultivated in African, Greece or Christ town. Ursolic acid and oleanolic acid were also tested. Urine was collected at 5 and 24 h after intraperitoneal application of the various extracts. Urea (1 g kg<sup>-1</sup>) and hydrochlorothiazide (25 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) were used as a placebo and positive control, respectively<sup>[19]</sup>.

### 1.7 *Equisetum bogotense*, *Equisetum fluviatile*: Equisetaceae

*Equisetum* is a genus of perennial plants that reproduce by spores rather than seeds. Plants normally grow to between 0.2 and 1.5m high. All *Equisetum* species are herbaceous perennials and can be found in temperate (e.g., *Equisetum hiemale*) and tropical regions. *Equisetum giganteum* is native to southern and central America and found in hot, humid environments. In contrast, *Equisetum fluviatile* is found in the Northern Hemisphere and grows in shallow watery areas like marshes and streams.

#### 1.7.1 Ethnobotany

In Chile and Mexico, *Equisetum* has traditional uses as a diuretic and a means of treating kidney stones. It has also been used for polishing copper utensils, cleansing teeth<sup>[21,22]</sup> to have anti-diabetic<sup>[23]</sup> and platelet sedating effects<sup>[24]</sup>.

### 1.7.2 Diuretic activity

Two studies have tested the effects of Equisetum. In first study extracts were prepared in distilled water and administered orally. Urine was then collected every 2 h over a 6 h period. All species increased UV after 6 h with the largest change being observed with Equisetum hiemale var. affine (9.0 ml versus 2.9 ml [versus placebo]) and the smallest with Equisetum giganteum (5.0 ml versus 2.9 ml [versus placebo]). For comparison, hydrochlorothiazide (25 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) was administered and was not so different (7.1 ml). Analysis of urinary electrolytes showed a similar trend<sup>[21]</sup>.

The second study also reported positive effects with Equisetum. This was a clinical trial in humans in which a 10% solution of Equisetum bogotense (equivalent to 0.75 g day<sup>-1</sup>) was given for 2 days. Urine was collected for 24 h on the second day and water balance was assessed from the difference between liquid intake and UV. Equisetum bogotense significantly decreased the water balance (the net loss was 496 ml) and increased UNa (+65 from 157 mEq l<sup>-1</sup>). This was accompanied by significant increases in urinary potassium and chloride<sup>[22]</sup>.

### 1.8 Phyllanthus amarus, Phyllanthus corcovadensis and Phyllanthus sellowianus: Euphorbiaceae

Phyllanthus is suggested to be made up of some 750 species and comprise trees, bushes, and annual or biennial herbs (Hnatyszyn et al., 1999). Phyllanthus amarus is an annual, glabrous herb that grows to between 30 and 60 cm. Its stems are angular with distichously, elliptic-oblong shaped leaves and its flowers are yellow and numerous. Its fruits are capsule shaped, very small and smooth and its seeds are longitudinally ribbed on the back. Phyllanthus is found in tropical areas, although it is found in subtropical regions and is usually quite scattered in its distribution<sup>[25,26]</sup>.

#### 1.8.1 Ethnobotany

Traditional uses vary from place to place, but Phyllanthus has been medicinally to treat urolithiasis<sup>[27,28]</sup>, as an anti-hypertensive<sup>[29]</sup>, an anti-diabetic<sup>[30]</sup>, an analgesic<sup>[31]</sup>, a treatment for

liver diseases<sup>[32]</sup>, as an anti-viral agent<sup>[33]</sup>, as a laxative and anti-septic<sup>[34]</sup>.

#### 1.8.2 Diuretic activity

Phyllanthus corcovadensis<sup>[29]</sup> and Phyllanthus sellowianus<sup>[34]</sup> have been assessed in rats. Phyllanthus sellowianus was given at a dose of 400 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> and changes in UV and urinary electrolytes were monitored for the subsequent 8 h. UV was shown to be significantly increased compared to a placebo control (3.6 ml versus 2.7 ml), as was UNa which was 178 mEq l<sup>-1</sup> (versus 136 achieved with the placebo). Urinary potassium and chloride were measured and a significant increase in the latter was reported. Comparisons were also made with hydrochlorothiazide which increased UV 2 h after it was given. In bladder cannulated rats, Phyllanthus corcovadensis was also shown to increase UV (5.9 ml versus 1.6 ml [versus placebo]) 4 h after its administration. Significant increases were also seen after 2 h. This study did not, however, measure changes in urinary electrolytes.

### 1.9 Allium sativum: Alliaceae

Allium sativum is a perennial herb and grows to a length of roughly two feet (Grover et al., 2002). The bulb is the part used in traditional medicine and consists of between 4 and 20 cloves. Originally it comes from central Asia, but is now cultivated throughout the world.

#### 1.9.1 Ethnobotany

Allium sativum is commonly used as a flavoring agent and has been used as a traditional medicine for thousands of years.<sup>35</sup> Its main active is allicin, which is responsible for its characteristic smell and has been used for its anti-bacterial properties<sup>[36]</sup>. Allium sativum is reputed to offer protection against strokes, coronary thrombosis, atherosclerosis and platelet aggregation, and work as an anti-hypertensive, anti-hyperglycaemic and anti-hyperlipidemic agent<sup>[37-41]</sup>.

#### 1.9.2 Diuretic activity

Five studies have tested the diuretic effect of Allium sativum<sup>[37-41]</sup>. Pantoja et al. has performed

three trials in anaesthetized animals.<sup>39-41</sup> The first used anaesthetised, saline hydrated dogs and urine flow was monitored following cannulation of the ureters. A powdered extract *Allium sativum* was administered intra-gastrically and increased UV and UNa, with between 30 and 40 min. Blood pressure was also decreased by this extract. Unfortunately, however, no statistical comparisons were performed and responses were deemed indifferent<sup>[39]</sup>.

### 1.10 *Aerva lanata*: **Amaranthaceae**

It is an erect herbaceous weed with many branches with spikes (shades ranging from white to pink) that are clustered and range between 1 and 1.5 in length<sup>[42,43]</sup>. It is common in India, Sri Lanka, Arabia, Egypt, Ceylon, tropical Africa, Java and the Philippines<sup>[43]</sup>.

#### 1.10.1 Ethnobotany

It is usually prepared as an herbal drink<sup>[44]</sup>. It has traditional uses in Sri Lanka, being commonly prescribed by Ayurvedic doctors, alone or in combination, as a treatment for urinary infections. This is not its only use, however, as it is suggested to possess analgesic, anthelmintic, antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory, anti-malarial, anti-venin, diuretic and sedative properties. It is also suggested to be of use in the treatment of bronchitis, coughs, fractures, hematemesis, nasal bleeding, scorpion stings, spermatorrhoea, to clear the uterus after delivery, to prevent lactation and urinary calculi<sup>[43-45]</sup>.

#### 1.10.2 Diuretic activity-

Three studies, of which two were carried out in humans and one in conscious rats. Udupihille and Jiffy concluded that its leaves and flowers evoked a higher increase in UV than the whole herb itself. Unfortunately, however, this study did not include a placebo group for comparison and no numbers or statistics were reported in the text<sup>[44,46,47]</sup>.

### 1.11 *Foeniculum vulgare*: **Apiaceae**

*Foeniculum vulgare* is a glabrous, glaucous perennial or biennial plant growing up to 2.5 cm high. It has 3–4 pinnate leaves that are triangular

in shape, long (5–50 mm) and filiform, with acuminate lobes which are cartilaginous at their apex. Its petals are yellow and oblong in shape. The fruit are also oblong, 4–10.5mm long<sup>[48]</sup>. It is found across Europe (except the north), India, Java, Japan, Egypt, Guatemala and Morocco<sup>[48,49]</sup>.

#### 1.11.1 Ethnobotany

*Foeniculum vulgare* is believed to exert natural analgesic, anti-inflammatory, anti-spasmodic, antidiabetic and antihypertensive<sup>[48-50]</sup>.

#### 1.11.2 Diuretic activity-

Three studies have investigated the diuretic properties of *Foeniculum vulgare* used administered a hydroalcohol root extract to saline loaded rats<sup>[48-51]</sup>.

### 1.12 *Taraxacum officinale*: **Asteraceae**

It is a perennial weed roughly 15–30 cm in length with large, serrated leaves (5–40 cm in length) clustered in a rosette around the base of the plant. Its flowering stalks stand upright, are 5–40 cm long and carry a solitary terminal inflorescence. It is widely distributed in warm temperate areas of the Northern Hemisphere, inhabiting fields and road and railway sides<sup>[52]</sup>.

#### 1.12.1 Ethnobotany

*Taraxacum officinale* has traditional uses in Germany, North America, Turkey and China.<sup>52</sup> Briefly, in Germany it has been used in the treatment of gout, diarrhoea, blisters, and spleen and liver complaints. In North America, it has been used in kidney disease, dyspepsia and heartburn. In Mexico is suggested to aid the control of Diabetes. In Turkey the herb is applied as a laxative, diuretic and used as an anti-diabetic medicine. In Traditional Chinese Medicine, *Taraxacum folium* is used to treat hepatitis and upper respiratory tract infections (i.e., bronchitis and pneumonia). Other uses include the treatment of arthritis and rheumatoid arthritis, certain skin conditions (e.g., eczema), weight control<sup>[52,53]</sup>.

#### 1.12.2 Diuretic activity

The effect of *Taraxacum folium* (herb) and *Taraxacum radix* (root) on diuresis and weight

loss, in conscious rats, have been compared and investigated previously. The concentration of the extracts ranged between 0.5 and 6% and effects were assessed on 2 days—days 1 and 30. UV and UNa were assessed using indices of diuretic and sodium excretion (i.e., the ratio of responses to placebo). This comparison showed that the herb had more marked effects than the root both acutely (diuretic index, 1.9 versus 1.4; and, sodium saluretic index, 6.3 versus 2.6) and chronically (diuretic index, 2.1 versus 1.7; and, sodium saluretic index, 4.0 versus 1.3). Numbers on days 1 and 30 seem to be similar, although this was not equivocal as no statistics were provided<sup>[52,54]</sup>.

### 1.13 *Lepidium latifolium* and *Lepidium sativum*: Brassicaceae

*Lepidium latifolium* is a perennial plant growing to between 30 cm and even as tall as 2m. This plant has woody stems, waxy leaves and small white flowers arranged in clusters. The plant produces fruits in the form of two reddish seeds and roughly measures 1.6mm in diameter. *Lepidium sativum* is a perennial plant and eaten as a garnish. *Lepidium* is native to southern Europe<sup>[55-57]</sup>. *Lepidium latifolium*, but not *Lepidium sativum*, is also native to Asia and nowadays can be found growing in the wild across North America.

#### 1.13.1 Ethnobotany

The *Lepidium latifolium* has traditional uses as anti-escorbite, stomach tonic, aperitif and diuretic. In Morocco, *Lepidium sativum* is considered a herbal medicine and recommended in the treatment of hypertension, diabetes and renal disease<sup>[55-57]</sup>.

#### 1.13.2 Diuretic activity

Navarro et al. determined the urinary effects of an aqueous leaf extract (from *Lepidium latifolium*) over a 6 h period. When given intra-gastrically, UV increased (~60 ml kg<sup>-1</sup> versus ~40 ml kg<sup>-1</sup> [versus placebo]) but UNa and potassium were unchanged. These effects were seen at two doses (50 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> and 100 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>). The authors also tested the responses following the intra-peritoneal

injection of *Lepidium*. This time, only the highest dose increased UV (~50 ml kg<sup>-1</sup> versus ~40 ml kg<sup>-1</sup>)<sup>[55]</sup>.

### 1.14 *Sambucus mexicana* and *Sambucus nigra*: Caprifoliaceae

The genus *Sambucus* contains between 5 and 30 species of fast-growing shrubs and small trees growing that grow to less than 10m high. Its leaves are serrated and arranged in opposition to one another in a pinnate with 5–9 leaflets that are 5–30 cm in length and around 3–5 cm in width. In late Spring *Sambucus* flowers and this is followed the production of bunches of small red, bluish or black berries that are 3–5mm in diameter. The genus *Sambucus* is found in temperate to subtropical regions of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, with its distribution being more widespread in the Northern than Southern Hemisphere<sup>[58]</sup>.

#### 1.14.1 Ethnobotany

*Sambucus nigra* is consumed in preserves, wine and juice, and is recognised as potentially having health benefits owing to its antioxidant and antiviral properties, and immune system modulation via cytokines.<sup>58</sup> Thus, areas in which *Sambucus nigra* has been postulated as beneficial include diabetes, lipid lowering and protection against vital infections such as HIV, influenza and herpes simplex. In complete contrast, *Sambucus Mexicana* is not as commercialised and not considered for its medicinal properties<sup>[59]</sup>.

#### 1.14.2 Diuretic activity

Beaux et al. tested the leaves from *Sambucus nigra* and Caceres et al. used an ethanol extract of *Sambucus Mexicana*<sup>[51,60]</sup>. Both species are used in traditional medicines although the actives are unclear and could involve di- and tri-terpene, glycosides and phenols (e.g., flavanoids, tannins and coumarins)<sup>[51]</sup>.

### 1.15 *Cecropia leucocoma* and *Cecropia pachystachya*: Cecropiaceae

*Cecropia* is a genus with roughly<sup>[59]</sup> species of trees. *Cecropia* is identified by its large, circular palmate lobed leaves that are between 30 and 40

cm in width and deeply divided into 7–11 lobes. In northeast Argentina, Paraguay and southern Brazil, *Cecropia pachystachya* can reach heights of around 10m with large, dual coloured leaves that are dark-green on their upper-side and silver-grey on their underside. In central Argentina, *Cecropia pachystachya* is not as tall and reaches heights of less than 1m.<sup>61</sup> This tree can be found in the forests of neotropical regions in paranaense phytogeographical province in Northeast Argentina, Paraguay and southern Brazil, and the temperate hilly grasslands of central Argentina<sup>[61,62]</sup>.

#### 1.15.1 Ethnobotany-

*Cecropia pachystachya* is a traditional medicine and used as a dietary supplement, a treatment for coughs and asthma, a cardiogenic and as a diuretic<sup>62</sup> indeed, studies in rats show it may lower blood pressure and this could be explained by diuresis. The traditional use of *Cecropia leucocoma* is not so well described. Although, we are led to believe that in the state of São Paulo in Brazil it is a medicinal plant popularly used for its diuretic and hypertensive properties<sup>[63]</sup>.

#### 1.15.2 Diuretic activity-

*Cecropia leucocoma* was administered to rats implanted with a urinary catheter. UV was collected for 4 h after its administration and shown to increase, compared with a placebo control, after 30, 120 and 240 min. Indeed, at the end of the recording phase UV was 5.5 ml in the treatment group and 1.6 ml in the placebo group.<sup>62</sup> The second trial explored the cardiovascular effects of *Cecropia pachystachya* and showed a lowering of steady state blood pressure with extracts obtained from neotropical and temperate regions<sup>[61]</sup>.

#### 1.16 *Spergularia purpurea*: Caryophyllaceae

This is a glabrous or pubescent plant that inhabits sandy soil with a stem that is around 2–2.5 cm in width and about 5–15 cm in height. Its leaves are arranged in a rosette and between 8 and 40mm in length. Its flowers are a rose-purple colour and 3–4.5mm in length. This plant originates from Asia and Europe<sup>[64]</sup>.

#### 1.16.1 Ethnobotany

*Spergularia purpurea* is documented as being used in traditional Moroccan medicine and a water extract is prepared from the whole plant and used in the treatment of renal disease, hypotension and diabetes<sup>[65]</sup>.

#### 1.16.2 Diuretic activity

Jouad et al. administered *Spergularia purpurea*, furosemide (10 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) and a placebo to normal rats and measured UV and urinary electrolytes every week for 4 weeks. Data showed significant increases in UV with *Spergularia purpurea* and were seen after 1 week of intervention and sustained till week 4 (~23 ml 24 h<sup>-1</sup> with 400 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> of *Spergularia purpurea*)<sup>[64]</sup>.

#### 1.17 *Cucumis Melo* and *Cucumis Trigonus*: Cucurbitaceae

*Cucumis melo* is oval in shape, measures up to around one foot in length, has smooth skin interspaced by length-wise grooves. *Cucumis trigonus*, like *Cucumis melo*, is a fruit and resembles a small egg streaked with yellow and green, and is extremely bitter. *Cucumis melo* is found Worldwide and *Cucumis trigonus* can be located in North India<sup>[66,67]</sup>.

#### 1.17.1 Ethnobotany

*Cucumis trigonus* and *Cucumis melo* are from the Cucurbitaceae family.<sup>32, 33</sup> In India the seeds from *Cucumis melo* are produced to provide a sweet edible oil that has nutritional value and analgesic, anti-inflammatory and diuretic properties. In contrast, *Cucumis trigonus* has no traditional usage, but the alcohol extract contains a glycoside fraction which, via its anti-inflammatory properties, may promote diuresis<sup>[66-68]</sup>.

#### 1.17.2 Diuretic activity

The diuretic effect of *Cucumis trigonus* was tested in conscious albino rats and the study included a placebo group and a positive test group (i.e., hydrochlorothiazide). After oral administration, UV was measured for 6 h<sup>[66]</sup>.

### 1.18 *Elephantopus scaber*: Equisetaceae

*Elephantopus scaber* is a shrub that grows in the wild. It grows to a height of between 20 and 40 cm, has a high rosette of leaves. Its leaf stems are very short, white, and hairy and can be found close to the ground. *Elephantopus scaber* is a small herb that grows in hotter regions of India and throughout America<sup>[69]</sup>.

#### 1.18.1 Ethnobotany-

*Elephantopus scaber* has a wide range of reported uses in traditional medicine. Indeed, it has been used as an analgesic, anti-emetic, anti-inflammatory, anti-microbial. It has been used in conditions such as bronchitis, smallpox, diarrhoea and suggested to have cytotoxic and anti-tumoral properties<sup>[69-72]</sup>.

#### 1.18.2 Diuretic activity

Two studies have tested its diuretic properties; one in conscious rats and the other in a human trial gave *Elephantopus scaber* to conscious rats and showed no effect on UV after 3 h. Its effect on UNa not tested<sup>[73]</sup>.

### 1.19 *Orthosiphon stamineus*: Lamiaceae

*Orthosiphon stamineus* comes from little oval, green leaves that are finely toothed and rolled like

ordinary tea. *Orthosiphon stamineus* is an herb that is found growing in tropical areas and is popular medicinal plant in Southeast Asia where it is consumed as an herbal tea<sup>[26,74,75]</sup>.

#### 1.19.1 Ethnobotany

*Orthosiphon stamineus* is traditionally used to treat hypertension, diabetes, urinary disorders, rheumatism, tonsillitis and menstrual disorders<sup>[60,76-78]</sup>. It is also documented in the German Pharmacopoeia DAB 9 and considered effective in humans by the Commission E of the Federal Health Authority (BGA)<sup>[76,77]</sup>.

#### 1.19.2 Diuretic activity

Three trials have been conducted in rats. Englert and Harnischfeger tested the diuretic effect of a mixture of leaves and stems from *Orthosiphon* in conscious, volume loaded rats. UV was unchanged by this intervention, but UNa increased (~2-fold, compared with placebo, at a dose of 750 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>), as did urinary potassium (~2-fold) and chloride (~3-fold). However, no statistics were reported and for this reason we scored these effects as not being significantly different and conclude *Orthosiphon stamineus* had no effect<sup>[76]</sup>.

**Table 1:** An Overview of Plants With Putative Diuretic Effects

Family	Species	Common names	Traditional diuretic use?	Part used
Alismataceae	<i>Echinodorus grandiflorus</i> (Cham. & Schltld.) Micheli	Amazon sword plant specie	N (anti-hypertensive)	Leaf
Alliaceae	<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	Garlic	N (anti-hypertensive)	Bulb
Amaranthaceae	<i>Aerva lanata</i> Linn.	Common Sri Lankan Herb, Kapurijadi, Katumpangan Ayer	Y (urinary infections)	Plant; leaf; flower
Apiaceae	<i>Alepidea amatymbica</i> Eckl. & Zeyh.	Larger tinsel flower, Kalmoes, Iqwili	N	Rhizome
Apiaceae	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> L.	Fennel	Y	Root
Apiaceae	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Mill	Fennel	Y	Root; rhizome
Apiaceae	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> var dulce	Fennel	Y	Fruit
Apiaceae	<i>Petroselinum sativum</i> Hoffm.	Parsley	Y	Seedlings

Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia thuscula</i> Cav.	<i>Artemisia thuscula</i> , an endemic species of the Canary Islands	Y	Aerial part
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea phyllocephala</i> Boiss.	A common weed	N (anti-hypertensive)	Leaf
Asteraceae	<i>Solidago gigantea</i> Ait.	Giant goldenrot (Herb)	N	Plant
Asteraceae	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> L.	Common tansy	Y	Leaf
Brassicaceae	<i>Eruca sativa</i> Mill.	Rocket, garden rocket, rocketsalad	N (anti-hypertensive)	Leaf
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> L.	Pepperweed (broad leaved)	Y (renal disorders)	Seed
Bromeliaceae	<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr.	Pineapple, Nana of the Tupi Indians	Y (renal disorders)	Root
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (L.) Mill.	Prickly pear, cactus pear, Indian fig	Y	Cladode;
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Sambucus mexicana</i> Presl ex DC.	Elderberry (Mexican)	N	Flower
Caricaceae	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Papaya, Pawpaw, Melon tree	Y (dysuria)	Root
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Sechium edule</i> Sw.	Chayote	N (anti-hypertensive)	Leaf; seed
Equisetaceae	<i>Elephantopus scaber</i>	Elephant's Foot, Bull's Tongue	Y	Plant
Lamiaceae	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> L.	Horehound	N (anti-hypertensive)	Leaf
Leguminosae	<i>Vicia faba</i> L.	Broad bean	N	Seedlings
Moringaceae	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Horseradish tree	N (anti-hypertensive)	Bark; stalk; leaf
Myristicaceae	<i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt.	Nutmeg	N (anti-hypertensive)	Seed
Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Ash tree	Y (facilitate renal excretion)	Leaf
Piperaceae	<i>Piper chaba</i> Hunter	Long pepper	N	Bark
Poaceae	<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> L.	Job's tears	N (anti-hypertensive)	Leaf
Poaceae	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> Beauv.	Cogon grass, Cotton grass, Lalang	Y	Rhizome
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus brasiliensis</i> Mart.	Brazilian/Mauritius raspberry	N (anti-hypertensive)	Leaf
Rubiaceae	<i>Palicourea marcgravii</i> A.St.-Hil.	Cafezinho	N (anti-hypertensive)	Leaf
Rubiaceae	<i>Randia echinocarpa</i> Sess'e & Moc. ex DC.	Papache	Y (urinary disease)	Fruit
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Common foxglove, purple foxglove	N	Fruit
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum paniculatum</i> L.	Jurubeba	N (anti-hypertensive)	Leaf
Solanaceae	<i>Withania somnifera</i> Dunal	Winter cherry, ashwagandha	N	Root
Urticaceae	<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Stinging nettle	Y (urinary ailments)	Leaf; aerial part
Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia speciosa</i>	Shell plant	Y	Plant
Zingiberaceae	<i>Hedychium coronarium</i> J.Koenig	White ginger, butterfly ginger, ginger lily, white butterfly ginger lily, garland flower	N (anti-hypertensive)	Leaf blade

## 2. Conclusion

The current review is intended to provide an overview of the current knowledge surrounding the use of herbal medicines as diuretics. We think the present findings are of interest where herbal medicines are used according to folklore. This is extremely important and potentially very useful in countries that have limited resources for the production and importation of modern medicines as they are accessible, cheap and applicable to the local population.

## 3. References

1. Brater, D.C., 2000. Pharmacology of diuretics. *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* 319, 38–50.
2. Lahlou, S., Tahraoui, A., Israili, Z., Lyoussi, B., 2006. Diuretic activity of the aqueous extracts of *Carum carvi* and *Tanacetum vulgare* in normal rats. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 110 (3), 458–463.
3. Materson, B.J., 1983. Insights into intrarenal sites and mechanisms of action of diuretic agents. *American Heart Journal* 106, 188–208.
4. Williams, B., Poulter, N.R., Brown, M.J., Davis, M., McInnes, G.T., Potter, J.F., Sever, P.S., Thom, S.M., 2004. British Hypertension Society guidelines for hypertension management 2004 (BHS-IV): summary. *British Medical Journal* 328, 634–640.
5. Gupta V K and Arya V, 2011. A review on potential diuretics of Indian medicinal plants. *Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research*. 03 (01), 613-619.
6. Al Ali, M., Wahbi, S., Twaij, H., Al Badr, A., 2003. *Tribulus terrestris*: preliminary study of its diuretic and contractile effects and comparison with *Zea mays*. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 85, 257–260.
7. Sharifi, A.M., Darabi, R., Akbarloo, N., 2003. Study of antihypertensive mechanism of *Tribulus terrestris* in 2K1C hypertensive rats: role of tissue ACE activity. *Life Sciences* 73, 2963–2971.
8. Singh, R.C., Sisodia, C.S., 1971. Effect of *Tribulus terrestris* fruit extracts on chloride and creatinine renal clearances in dogs. *Indian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology* 15, 93–96.
9. Tahri, A., Yamani, S., Legssyer, A., Aziz, M., Mekhfi, H., Bnouham, M., Ziyat, A., 2000. Acute diuretic, natriuretic and hypotensive effects of a continuous perfusion of aqueous extract of *Urtica dioica* in the rat. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 73, 95–100.
10. Yarnell, E., 2002. Botanical medicines for the urinary tract. *World Journal of Urology* 20, 285–293.
11. Jouad, H., Haloui, M., Rhiouani, H., El Hilaly, J., Eddouks, M., 2001a. Ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants used for the treatment of diabetes, cardiac and renal diseases in the North centre region of Morocco (Fez-Boulemane). *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 77, 175–182.
12. Andrade-Cetto, A., Heinrich, M., 2005. Mexican plants with hypoglycaemic effect used in the treatment of diabetes. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 99, 325–348.
13. Caceres, A., Giron, L.M., Martinez, A.M., 1987. Diuretic activity of plants used for the treatment of urinary ailments in Guatemala. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 19, 233–245.
14. Koch, E., 2001. Extracts from fruits of saw palmetto (*Sabal serrulata*) and roots of stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*): viable alternatives in the medical treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia and associated lower urinary tracts symptoms. *Planta Medica* 67, 489–500.
15. King, S.E., Grace, J.B., 2000. The effects of gap size and disturbance type on invasion of wet pine savanna by cogongrass, *Imperata cylindrica* (Poaceae). *American Journal of Botany* 87, 1279–1286.
16. Doan, D.D., Nguyen, N.H., Doan, H.K., Nguyen, T.L., Phan, T.S., van Dau, N., Grabe, M., Johansson, R., Lindgren, G., Stjernstrom, N.E., 1992. Studies on the individual and combined diuretic effects of four Vietnamese traditional herbal remedies (*Zea mays*, *Imperata cylindrica*, *Plantago major* and *Orthosiphon stamineus*). *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 36, 225–231.
17. Sripanidkulchai, B., Wongpanich, V., Laupattarakasem, P., Suwansaksri, J., Jirakulsomchok, D., 2001. Diuretic effects of selected Thai indigenous medicinal plants in rats. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 75, 185–190.
18. Somova, L.I., Shode, F.O., Ramnanan, P., Nadar, A., 2003. Antihypertensive, antiatherosclerotic and antioxidant activity of triterpenoids isolated from *Olea europaea*, subspecies *africana* leaves. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 84, 299–305.
19. Ribeiro, R.A., de Barros, F., de Melo, M.M., Muniz, C., Chieia, S., Wanderley, M.D., Gomes, C., Trolin, G., 1988. Acute diuretic effects in conscious rats produced by some medicinal plants used in the state of Sao Paulo, Brasil. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 24, 19–29.
20. Tahraoui, A., El Hilaly, J., Israili, Z.H., Lyoussi, B., 2007. Ethnopharmacological survey of plants used in the traditional treatment of hypertension and diabetes in south-eastern Morocco (Errachidia province). *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 110, 105–117.

21. Perez Gutierrez, R.M., Laguna, G.Y., Walkowski, A., 1985. Diuretic activity of Mexican Equisetum. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 14, 269–272.
22. Lemus, I., Garcia, R., Erazo, S., Pena, R., Parada, M., Fuenzalida, M., 1996. Diuretic activity of an Equisetum bogotense tea (Platero herb): evaluation in healthy volunteers. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 54, 55–58.
23. Andrade-Cetto, A., Heinrich, M., 2005. Mexican plants with hypoglycaemic effect used in the treatment of diabetes. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 99, 325–348.
24. Mekhfi, H., El Haouari, M., Legssyer, A., Bnouham, M., Aziz, M., Atmani, F., Remmal, A., Ziyat, A., 2004. Platelet anti-aggregant property of some Moroccan medicinal plants. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 94, 317–322.
25. Unander, D.W., Venkateswaran, P.S., Millman, I., Bryan, H.H., Blumberg, B.S., 1990. Phyllanthus species: sources of new antiviral compounds. In: Janick, J., Simon, J.E. (Eds.), *Advances in NewCrops*. Timber Press, Portland, USA, pp. 518–521.
26. Jones, K., 2007. *Pau d'arco: Immune Power from the Rain Forest*. Healing Arts Press, Toronto, Canada.
27. Calixto, J.B., Yunes, R.A., Neto, A.S., Valle, R.M., Rae, G.A., 1984. Antispasmodic effects of an alkaloid extracted from Phyllanthus sellowianus: a comparative study with papaverine. *Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research* 17, 313–321.
28. Freitas, A.M., Schor, N., Boim, M.A., 2002. The effect of Phyllanthus niruri on urinary inhibitors of calcium oxalate crystallization and other factors associated with renal stone formation. *BJU International* 89, 829–834.
29. Ribeiro, R.A., de Barros, F., de Melo, M.M., Muniz, C., Chieia, S., Wanderley, M.D., Gomes, C., Trolin, G., 1988. Acute diuretic effects in conscious rats produced by some medicinal plants used in the state of Sao Paulo, Brasil. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 24, 19–29.
30. Srividya, N., Periwal, S., 1995. Diuretic, hypotensive and hypoglycaemic effect of Phyllanthus amarus. *Indian Journal of Experimental Biology* 33, 861–864.
31. Gorski, F., Correa, C.R., Filho, V.C., Yunes, R.A., Calixto, J.B., 1993. Potent antinociceptive activity of a hydroalcoholic extract of Phyllanthus corcovadensis. *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology* 45, 1046–1049.
32. Dhiman, R.K., Chawla, Y.K., 2005. Herbal medicines for liver diseases. *Digestive Diseases and Sciences* 50, 1807–1812.
33. Martin, K.W., Ernst, E., 2003. Antiviral agents from plants and herbs: a systematic review. *Antiviral Therapy* 8, 77–90.
34. Hnatyszyn, O., Mino, J., Gorzalczany, S., Opezzo, J., Ferraro, G., Coussio, J., Acevedo, C., 1999. Diuretic activity of an aqueous extract of Phyllanthus sellowianus. *Phytomedicine* 6, 177–179.
35. Rahman, K., Lowe, G.M., 2006. Garlic and cardiovascular disease: a critical review. *The Journal of Nutrition* 136, 736S–740S.
36. Wright, C.I., Kroner, C.I., Draijer, R., 2005. Raynaud's phenomenon and the possible use of foods. *Journal of Food Science* 70, R67–R75.
37. Sharafatullah, T., Khan, M.I., Ahmad, S.I., 1986. Diuretic action of garlic extract in anaesthetised normotensive dogs. *The Journal of the Pakistan Medical Association* 36, 280–282.
38. Ribeiro, R.A., de Barros, F., de Melo, M.M., Muniz, C., Chieia, S., Wanderley, M.D., Gomes, C., Trolin, G., 1988. Acute diuretic effects in conscious rats produced by some medicinal plants used in the state of Sao Paulo, Brasil. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 24, 19–29.
39. Pantoja, C.V., Chiang, L.C., Norris, B.C., Concha, J.B., 1991. Diuretic, natriuretic and hypotensive effects produced by Allium sativum (garlic) in anaesthetized dogs. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 31, 325–331.
40. Pantoja, C.V., Norris, B.C., Contreras, C.M., 1996. Diuretic and natriuretic effects of chromatographically purified fraction of garlic (Allium sativum). *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 52, 101–105.
41. Murgan T, Murgan K, Manalan V, 2012. Potent Indian herbs used for the cure and management of Diabetes. *The Journal of Phytopharmacology* 01 (02), 07-32.
42. Vetrichelvan, T., Jegadeesan, M., 2002. Anti-diabetic activity of alcoholic extract of Aerva lanata (L.) Juss. ex Schultes in rats. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 80, 103–107.
43. Shirwaikar, A., Issac, D., Malini, S., 2004. Effect of Aerva lanata on cisplatin and gentamicin models of acute renal failure. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 90, 81–86.
44. Udupihille, M., Jiffry, M.T., 1986. Diuretic effect of Aerva lanata with water, normal saline and coriander as controls. *Indian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology* 30, 91–97.
45. Sharma A, Kumar A, Kumar P, 2012 Selected Indian medicinal plant and their therapeutically effect against Diabetes management. *Journal of Scientific & Innovative Research* 01 (02), 39-50.
46. Goonaratna, C., Thabrew, I., Wijewardena, K., 1993. Does Aerva lanata have diuretic properties? *Indian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology* 37, 135–137.
47. Selvam, R., Kalaiselvi, P., Govindaraj, A., Bala, M.V., Sathish Kumar, A.S., 2001. Effect of Aerva lanata leaf

- extract and Vediuppu chunnam on the urinary risk factors of calcium oxalate urolithiasis during experimental hyperoxaluria. *Pharmacological Research* 43, 89–93.
48. Conforti, F., Statti, G., Uzunov, D., Menichini, F., 2006. Comparative chemical composition and antioxidant activities of wild and cultivated *Laurus nobilis* L. leaves and *Foeniculum vulgare* subsp. *piperitum* (Ucria) coutinho seeds. *Biological and Pharmaceutical Bulletin* 29, 2056–2064.
  49. El Bardai, S., Lyoussi, B., Wibo, M., Morel, N., 2001. PharSchutz, K., Carle, R., Schieber, A., 2006. *Taraxacum*—a review on its phytochemical and pharmacological profile. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 107, 313–323.
  50. Beaux, D., Fleurentin, J., Mortier, F., 1997. Diuretic action of hydroalcohol extracts of *Foeniculum vulgare* var *dulce* (D.C.) roots in rats. *Phytotherapy Research* 11, 320–322.
  51. Caceres, A., Giron, L.M., Martinez, A.M., 1987. Diuretic activity of plants used for the treatment of urinary ailments in Guatemala. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 19, 233–245.
  52. Schutz, K., Carle, R., Schieber, A., 2006. *Taraxacum*—a review on its phytochemical and pharmacological profile. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 107, 313–323.
  53. Hook, I., McGee, A., Henman, M., 1993. Evaluation of dandelion for diuretic activity and variation in potassium content. *International Journal of Pharmacognosy* 31, 29–34.
  54. Racz-Kotilla, E., Racz, G., Solomon, A., 1974. The action of *Taraxacum officinale* extracts on the body weight and diuresis of laboratory animals. *Planta Medica* 26, 212–217.
  55. Navarro, E., Alonso, J., Rodriguez, R., Trujillo, J., Boada, J., 1994. Diuretic action of an aqueous extract of *Lepidium latifolium* L. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 41, 65–69.
  56. Jouad, H., Haloui, M., Rhiouani, H., El Hilaly, J., Eddouks, M., 2001a. Ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants used for the treatment of diabetes, cardiac and renal diseases in the North centre region of Morocco (Fez-Boulemane). *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 77, 175–182.
  57. Maghrani, M., Zeggwagh, N.A., Michel, J.B., Eddouks, M., 2005b. Antihypertensive effect of *Lepidium sativum* L. in spontaneously hypertensive rats. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 100, 193–197.
  58. Anon., 2005. Monograph: *Sambucus nigra* (elderberry). *Alternative Medicine Review* 10, 51–54.
  59. Thole, J.M., Kraft, T.F., Sueiro, L.A., Kang, Y.H., Gills, J.J., Cuendet, M., Pezzuto, J.M., Seigler, D.S., Lila, M.A., 2006. A comparative evaluation of the anticancer properties of European and American elderberry fruits. *Journal of Medicinal Food* 9, 498–504.
  60. Beaux, D., Fleurentin, J., Mortier, F., 1999. Effect of extracts of *Orthosiphon stamineus* Benth, *Hieracium pilosella* L., *Sambucus nigra* L. and *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (L.) Spreng. in rats. *Phytotherapy Research* 13, 222–225.
  61. Consolini, A.E., Migliori, G.N., 2005. Cardiovascular effects of the South American medicinal plant *Cecropia pachystachya* (ambay) on rats. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 96, 417–422.
  62. Consolini, A.E., Ragone, M.I., Migliori, G.N., Conforti, P., Volonte, M.G., 2006. Cardiotonic and sedative effects of *Cecropia pachystachya* Mart. (ambay) on isolated rat hearts and conscious mice. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 106, 90–96.
  63. Ribeiro, R.A., de Barros, F., de Melo, M.M., Muniz, C., Chieia, S., Wanderley, M.D., Gomes, C., Trolin, G., 1988. Acute diuretic effects in conscious rats produced by some medicinal plants used in the state of Sao Paulo, Brasil. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 24, 19–29.
  64. Jouad, H., Lacaille-Dubois, M.A., Eddouks, M., 2001b. Chronic diuretic effect of the water extract of *Spergularia purpurea* in normal rats. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 75, 219–223.
  65. Jouad, H., Haloui, M., Rhiouani, H., El Hilaly, J., Eddouks, M., 2001a. Ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants used for the treatment of diabetes, cardiac and renal diseases in the North centre region of Morocco (Fez-Boulemane). *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 77, 175–182.
  66. Naik, V.R., Agshikar, N.V., Abraham, G.J., 1981. *Cucumis trigonus* Roxb. II. Diuretic activity. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 3, 15–19.
  67. Singh, R.C., Sisodia, C.S., 1970. Pharmacodynamic investigations into the diuretic activity of *Cucumis melo* seed (ether extract). *Indian Journal of Medical Research* 58, 505–512.
  68. Naik, V.R., Agshikar, N.V., Abraham, G.J., 1980. Analgesic and antiinflammatory activity in alcoholic extracts of *Cucumis trigonus* Roxburghii. A preliminary communication. *Pharmacology* 20, 52–56.
  69. Avani, K., Neeta, S., 2005. A study of the antimicrobial activity of *Elephantopus scaber*. *Indian Journal of Pharmacology* 37, 126–127.
  70. Laranja, S.M., Bergamaschi, C.M., Schor, N., 1991. Evaluation of acute administration of natural products with potential diuretic effects, in humans. *Memórias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz* 86 (suppl. 2), 237–240.

71. Xu, G., Liang, Q., Gong, Z., Yu, W., He, S., Xi, L., 2006. Antitumor activities of the four sesquiterpene lactones from *Elephantopus scaber* L. *Experimental Oncology* 28, 106–109.
72. Poli, A., Nicolau, M., Simoes, C.M., Nicolau, R.M., Zanin, M., 1992. Preliminary pharmacologic evaluation of crude whole plant extracts of *Elephantopus scaber*. Part I: In vivo studies. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 37, 71–76.
73. Laranja, S.M., Bergamaschi, C.M., Schor, N., 1991. Evaluation of acute administration of natural products with potential diuretic effects, in humans. *Memórias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz* 86 (suppl. 2), 237–240.
74. Doan, D.D., Nguyen, N.H., Doan, H.K., Nguyen, T.L., Phan, T.S., van Dau, N., Grabe, M., Johansson, R., Lindgren, G., Stjernstrom, N.E., 1992. Studies on the individual and combined diuretic effects of four Vietnamese traditional herbal remedies (*Zea mays*, *Imperata cylindrica*, *Plantago major* and *Orthosiphon stamineus*). *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 36, 225–231.
75. Olah, N.K., Radu, L., Mogosan, C., Hanganu, D., Gocan, S., 2003. Phytochemical and pharmacological studies on *Orthosiphon stamineus* Benth. (Lamiaceae) hydroalcoholic extracts. *Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis* 33, 117–123.
76. Englert, J., Harnischfeger, G., 1992. Diuretic action of aqueous *Orthosiphon* extract in rats. *Planta Medica* 58, 237–238.
77. Matsubara, T., Bohgaki, T., Watarai, M., Suzuki, H., Ohashi, K., Shibuya, H., 1999. Antihypertensive actions of methylripariochromene A from *Orthosiphon aristatus*, an Indonesian traditional medicinal plant. *Biological and Pharmaceutical Bulletin* 22, 1083–1088.
78. Sriplang, K., Adisakwattana, S., Rungsipipat, A., Yibchok-Anun, S., 2007. Effects of *Orthosiphon stamineus* aqueous extract on plasma glucose concentration and lipid profile in normal and streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 109, 510–514.