

Supplementary Table S1. Traditional consumption and dose of medicinal plants for urolithiasis.

Common name	Binomial nomenclature	Traditional consumption and dose	Reference
Chicalote amarillo	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L	This plant is consumed as infusion. Traditional dose: Three grams in a liter of water, it is drunk three cups a day for periods not exceeding 10 days.	[78], ([79], pp. 48-49)
Palo amarillo	<i>Berberis trifoliata</i> Hartw. Ex Lindl	There are not documented evidence about consumption or doses of this plant. Traditional dose: Not available	Not available
Planta de insulina	<i>Costus mexicanus</i> Liebm	This plant is consumed as tea or infusion. Traditional dose: Not available	[80]
Cenizo	<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	This plant is consumed as infusion Traditional dose: Not available	[45]
Visnaga	<i>Ammi visnaga</i> (L.) Lam.	Consumed through preparations made from the decoction and/or powdered plant. Traditional dose: Not available	[47]
Palo azul	<i>Eysenhardtia polystachya</i> (Ortega) Sarg	This plant is consumed as tea. Traditional dose: One or two pieces of stem in one liter of water.	[81, 82]
Doradilla	<i>Selaginella lepidophylla</i> (Hook. & Grev.) Spring	This plant is consumed as tea or infusion. Traditional dose: Three leaves of the plant in a liter of water, it is drunk daily after meal.	[83, 84]
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> L	This plant is consumed as tea or infusion. Traditional dose: Six grams of whole plant in a liter of water. Drink one cup each six hours for 25 days.	([79], pp. 58-59), [86]