



DOSSIER · SUBSTANCE

Chanca Piedra

Chanca Piedra (stonebreaker) is a herb traditionally used for kidney and gallstones; human studies show a mixed picture.

117

STUDIES IN
TOTAL

22

IN HUMANS

11

OF WHICH
CONTROLLED

26

IN ANIMALS

29

IN THE LAB

Figures from the IHR study database · Last updated 2026-10-15

How to Read This Dossier

ESTABLISHED

measured in humans, with a
comparison group

PLAUSIBLE

supported by mechanism, animal
studies or observation

HYPOTHESIS

a likely connection that still needs to
be tested

Chanca Piedra at a Glance

For kidney stones, a randomized controlled trial with the extract Uriston found a higher stone-free rate for lower caliceal stones after shock wave therapy ⁵.

A meta-analysis reports reduced stone size and stone number ³, a systematic review reports improved urinary risk factors ².

A randomized controlled trial with capsules saw no difference from placebo in stone passage or pain relief; in hypercalciuria, urinary calcium decreased compared with baseline ⁹.

For liver diseases, a randomized controlled trial found an improved fibrosis score in NAFLD, while liver fat and liver enzymes did not differ ¹².

A combination preparation of Nigella sativa and Chanca Piedra relieved swallowing difficulties in acute tonsillopharyngitis more than placebo and reduced the need for paracetamol ⁴.

We evaluated 21 human studies on Chanca piedra, including 9 randomised controlled trials and 3 meta-analyses or systematic reviews; the controlled studies include 767 participants in total. As of 3 October 2026.

1. What Is Chanca Piedra? Occurrence, Origin and Forms

Chanca piedra (Phyllanthus niruri), also called stonebreaker, is a small herb of the leafflower family (Phyllanthaceae). In the folk medicine of South and Central America it is traditionally used for kidney stones and gallstones; hence the Spanish name ('stone breaker') and the Portuguese name quebra-pedra.

The plant grows in tropical regions of the Americas, Africa and Asia, often as a weed on roadsides and fields. The whole herb is used.

Products include dried herb for tea, powder, capsules and extracts.

Forms and Preparations Studied

- Tea made from the dried herb
- Powder and capsules
- Extracts
- Combination products with chanca piedra – the other ingredients are named in each case

Not covered on this page:

- Other Phyllanthus species such as Phyllanthus amarus and Phyllanthus urinaria, and amla (Phyllanthus emblica)

2. What Does Chanca Piedra Do? Results by Area

AREA	RESULT IN CONTROLLED STUDIES	STRENGTH OF EVIDENCE	STUDIES	PARTICIPANTS
Kidney stones and urinary tract	mostly no difference	moderate	3 meta-analyses · 3 controlled · 9 other	290
Liver and gallbladder	mostly no difference	low	0 meta-analyses · 4 controlled · 1 other	267
Infections	mostly improved	low	0 meta-analyses · 1 controlled · 1 other	186
Blood sugar and metabolism	mostly improved	low	0 meta-analyses · 1 controlled · 2 other	146
Other outcomes	mostly improved	moderate	1 meta-analyses · 4 controlled · 1 other	216

How to read the table: counted are human studies whose results concern the area. “High” means at least one meta-analysis and two controlled studies showing improvement, or at least three controlled studies of which three quarters show improvement, with at least 300 participants in total. “Moderate” means at least two controlled studies showing improvement, as a majority, or one meta-analysis alongside controlled studies. “Low” means one controlled study showing improvement. Where an area has no controlled study, the strength of evidence is at most “low” (result “reviews only” or “observational data only”). Everything else is “unclear”. A study counts as showing improvement when at least half of its outcomes in this area improved. Reviews of combination products do not count as meta-analyses; results that only describe side effects or shares of users do not count as an effect. The same study is counted only once.

3. What the Studies Show in Detail

Chanca Piedra, Kidney Stones and Urinary Tract: Human Studies

For kidney stones and urinary tract complaints, Chanca Piedra (stonebreaker) shows a mixed picture. A randomized controlled trial with the Phyllanthus niruri extract Uriston found a higher stone-free rate for lower caliceal stones after shock wave therapy, while the overall stone-free rate and the need for repeat ESWL treatment did not differ ⁵. A meta-analysis reports a reduction in stone size and stone number ³, and a systematic review describes improvements in urinary risk factors and stone formation ². In contrast, a randomized controlled trial with capsules found no difference from placebo in stone passage or pain relief ⁹. Only in the subgroup with hypercalciuria did urinary calcium decrease compared with baseline; the summary does not mention a comparison with placebo for this ⁹. The evidence is moderate; the controlled studies investigated extracts and capsules, while tea, powder, and combination preparations were mainly tested in uncontrolled studies. It remains open whether the partly positive findings on stone-free rate and stone passage can be confirmed in larger, blinded studies with uniform outcome measures.

STUDY	DESIGN · PARTICIPANTS	PREPARATION · DOSE · DURATION · COMPARISON
¹ Iregui-Parra et al. 2025	systematic review	Phyllanthus niruri (PN); vs. traditional interventions, partly ESWL
² Lo et al. 2025	systematic review	Phyllanthus niruri (Chanca Piedra) as herbal supplement; vs. Other interventions or control groups of included studies
³ Dhawan et al. 2020	meta-analysis	Phyllanthus niruri (stone breaker); vs. Control group (controlled studies)
⁵ Micali et al. 2006	randomised controlled · 150 participants	Uriston, a Phyllanthus niruri extract; 2 gm daily; at least 3 months, followup 180 days; vs. control group without P. niruri
⁸ Sowjanya et al. 2021	randomised controlled · 71 participants	Phyllanthus niruri; 4 weeks; vs. Placebo
⁹ Nishiura et al. 2004	randomised controlled · 69 participants	Phyllanthus niruri, 450 mg capsules; 450 mg capsules, three times daily; 3 months; vs. Placebo
¹³ Di et al. 2024	cohort study · 159 participants	Boldine + Phyllanthus niruri + Ononis spinosa plus tamsulosin; Tamsulosin 0.4 mg plus boldine/Phyllanthus niruri/Ononis spinosa
¹⁴ Cai et al. 2021	study · 82 participants	Food supplement: Phyllanthus niruri 220 mg, Chrysanthellum americanum 55 mg, potassium citrate 244 mg, magnesium

Further studies in this area: [15](#) [16](#) [17](#) [18](#) [19](#) [20](#) [21](#)

Chanca Piedra, Liver and Gallbladder: Human Studies

For liver and gallbladder, four controlled studies investigated Chanca Piedra as an extract in people with liver diseases. One randomized controlled study found an improvement in the fibrosis score in adults with mild to moderate NAFLD, while liver fat and liver enzyme levels did not differ ¹². In chronic hepatitis B, a randomized controlled study found no difference from placebo in viral load ¹⁰. In alcoholic hepatitis, liver function values did not improve more than with placebo ⁸. A mixed preparation of Chanca Piedra and milk thistle (Silybum marianum) lowered ALT compared with baseline, without a confirmed difference from placebo ⁶. The evidence is low because only one study found an advantage over placebo; controlled data on tea or powder are lacking.

STUDY	DESIGN · PARTICIPANTS	PREPARATION · DOSE · DURATION · COMPARISON
⁶ Shaker et al. 2025	randomised controlled · 146 participants	Heptex® capsules: 200 mg Phyllanthus niruri + 100 mg Silybum marianum extract; one or two capsules daily; 36 weeks
⁸ Sowjanya et al. 2021	randomised controlled · 71 participants	Phyllanthus niruri; 4 weeks; vs. Placebo
¹⁰ Baiguera et al. 2018	randomised controlled · 50 participants	Phyllanthus niruri; 12 months treatment, 6 months follow-up; vs. Placebo
¹² Abu et al. 2023	randomised controlled	standardized Phyllanthus niruri extract; 3,000 mg daily; 12 months; vs. placebo
¹⁷ Viswambharan et al. 2026	review	Phyllanthus niruri (stone breaker plant)

Chanca Piedra and Infections: Human Studies

A randomized controlled study in 186 patients with acute tonsillopharyngitis found that a mixed preparation of *Nigella sativa* and Chanca Piedra (stonebreaker) relieved swallowing difficulties, reduced the need for paracetamol, and more often led to complete freedom from pain ⁴. The evidence is low because only one controlled study is available and it tested a mixed preparation. The result therefore does not apply to Chanca Piedra alone; there are no data on tea, powder, or pure extract for infections.

STUDY	DESIGN · PARTICIPANTS	PREPARATION · DOSE · DURATION · COMPARISON
⁴ Dirjomuljono et al. 2008	randomised controlled · 186 participants	NSPN capsules with <i>Nigella sativa</i> and <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> extracts; 3 times 1 capsule daily (360 mg <i>N. sativa</i> , 50 mg <i>P. niruri</i>)
¹⁴ Cai et al. 2021	study · 82 participants	Food supplement: <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> 220 mg, <i>Chrysanthellum americanum</i> 55 mg, potassium citrate 244 mg, magne

Chanca Piedra, Blood Sugar and Metabolism: Human Studies

For blood sugar and metabolism, the evidence is low. One study without a control group found no change in body measurements and blood values in people with kidney stones taking tea from the herb ¹⁵. A review suggests a blood-sugar-lowering effect of Chanca Piedra extracts ¹⁷. Controlled studies on blood sugar and metabolism with Chanca Piedra are lacking.

STUDY	DESIGN · PARTICIPANTS	PREPARATION · DOSE · DURATION · COMPARISON
⁶ Shaker et al. 2025	randomised controlled · 146 participants	Heptex® capsules: 200 mg <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> + 100 mg <i>Silybum marianum</i> extract; one or two capsules daily; 36 w
¹⁵ Pucci et al. 2018	study · 56 participants	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> infusion; 12 weeks treatment, then 12-week wash-out; vs. Before-after comparison (baseline, tr
¹⁷ Viswambharan et al. 2026	review	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> (stone breaker plant)

Chanca Piedra: Further Outcomes in Studies

In alcoholic hepatitis, an extract increased antioxidants in the blood and appetite more than placebo ⁸. In healthy men, tea from the herb increased gallic acid and ascorbic acid in the blood ¹¹. A mixed preparation with *Sida cordifolia* relieved diabetic nerve pain more than placebo ⁷. These are contrasted by findings with no difference: a systematic review of extracts saw no change in serum electrolytes and liver function ¹, a randomized controlled study with extract no change in kidney function parameters in chronic hepatitis B infection ¹⁰, and the tea study no change in antioxidant enzymes ¹¹. The evidence is low; the studies are small, and transferability to other forms and populations is open.

STUDY	DESIGN · PARTICIPANTS	PREPARATION · DOSE · DURATION · COMPARISON
¹ Iregui-Parra et al. 2025	systematic review	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> (PN); vs. traditional interventions, partly ESWL
⁷ Patel et al. 2022	randomised controlled · 90 participants	Whole drug powder <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> plus <i>Sida cordifolia</i> root decoction vs. extracts; 8 weeks; vs. Placebo
⁸ Sowjanya et al. 2021	randomised controlled · 71 participants	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> ; 4 weeks; vs. Placebo
¹⁰ Baiguera et al. 2018	randomised controlled · 50 participants	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> ; 12 months treatment, 6 months follow-up; vs. Placebo
¹¹ Colpo et al. 2014	randomised controlled · 5 participants	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> infusion (tea); 5 g/750 mL; Single ingestion, blood sampling up to 4 h; vs. 750 mL water (control), ran
¹⁴ Cai et al. 2021	study · 82 participants	Food supplement: <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> 220 mg, <i>Chrysanthellum americanum</i> 55 mg, potassium citrate 244 mg, magnesiu

4. How Is Chanca Piedra Dosed? Preparation, Dose and Duration in Studies

The controlled studies mainly tested extracts, including the *Phyllanthus niruri* extract Uriston and standardized extracts, as well as capsules ⁵⁹¹². A tea made from the dried herb was studied in a small randomized controlled trial in healthy men ¹¹. Three studies tested combination preparations of Chanca Piedra with *Nigella sativa*, milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*), or *Sida cordifolia* ⁴⁶⁷.

PREPARATION OR FORM	DOSE	DURATION	STUDY
NSPN capsules with <i>Nigella sativa</i> and <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> extracts	3 times 1 capsule daily (360 mg <i>N. sativa</i> , 50 mg <i>P. niruri</i>)	7 days	⁴
Uriston, a <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> extract	2 gm daily	at least 3 months, followup 180 days	⁵
Heptex® capsules: 200 mg <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> + 100 mg <i>Silybum marianum</i> extract	one or two capsules daily	36 weeks	⁶
Whole drug powder <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> plus <i>Sida cordifolia</i> root decoction vs. extracts	—	8 weeks	⁷
<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	—	4 weeks	⁸
<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> , 450 mg capsules	450 mg capsules, three times daily	3 months	⁹
<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	—	12 months treatment, 6 months follow-up	¹⁰
<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> infusion (tea)	5 g/750 mL	Single ingestion, blood sampling up to 4 h	¹¹
standardized <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> extract	3,000 mg daily	12 months	¹²

5. Is Chanca Piedra Safe? Side Effects in Studies

The studies mainly report good tolerability without serious adverse events ¹⁵¹⁰¹². Combination preparations with *Nigella sativa* or milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*) were also described as safe and well tolerated ⁴⁶. In a cohort study with boldine, Chanca Piedra, *Ononis spinosa*, and tamsulosin, side effects such as headache, dizziness, and nausea were comparable in both groups ¹³. A review notes that side effects of the products are often unknown ¹⁹.

STUDY	REPORTED SIDE EFFECTS
¹ Iregui-Parra et al. 2025	no significant adverse effects; long-term safe
⁴ Dirjomuljono et al. 2008	safe and well tolerated
⁵ Micali et al. 2006	No side effects recorded with ESWL or <i>P. niruri</i> therapy
⁶ Shaker et al. 2025	safe and well tolerated
¹⁰ Baiguera et al. 2018	No changes in renal function, no serious adverse events
¹² Abu et al. 2023	no major adverse events in either group
¹³ Di et al. 2024	Headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, postural hypotension, backache, running nose comparable
¹⁵ Pucci et al. 2018	No significant adverse effects on serum metabolic parameters; safe
¹⁷ Viswambharan et al. 2026	described as safe and efficacious
¹⁸ Emiliani et al. 2021	no significant adverse effects
¹⁹ Garbens et al. 2021	side-effects of remedies often unknown
²⁰ Boim et al. 2010	No adverse renal, cardiovascular, neurological or toxic effects detected

6. What Remains Open: Limits of the Evidence

- The controlled studies on kidney stones investigated extracts and capsules; tea, powder, and combination preparations were mainly not tested in controlled settings.
- For liver diseases, only one study found an advantage over placebo, and controlled data on tea or powder are lacking.
- The positive findings for pharyngitis and diabetic nerve pain come from studies with combination preparations and cannot be attributed to Chanca Piedra alone.

- It remains open whether the partly positive findings on stone-free rate and stone passage can be confirmed in larger, blinded studies with uniform outcome measures.
- The transferability of the results to other forms, dosages, and populations is unclear.

7. Bottom Line: What Is Established About Chanca Piedra

Chanca Piedra (stonebreaker, *Phyllanthus niruri*) is traditionally used for kidney and gallstones. Human studies show a mixed picture: for kidney stones, there is evidence of a higher stone-free rate for lower caliceal stones after shock wave therapy with the extract Uriston⁵, while another randomized controlled trial with capsules found no difference in stone passage or pain relief⁹. A meta-analysis and systematic review report reduced stone size and stone number as well as improved urinary risk factors²³. In NAFLD, a randomized controlled trial showed improvement in the fibrosis score compared with placebo, but not in liver fat and liver enzymes¹²; in hepatitis B and alcoholic hepatitis, viral load and liver values, respectively, showed no advantage⁸¹⁰. A combination preparation of *Nigella sativa* and Chanca Piedra relieved swallowing difficulties in acute tonsillopharyngitis more than placebo⁴. Overall, the evidence is low to moderate, the studies are partly small and short, and many positive findings come from combination preparations.

Frequently Asked Questions

How well has Chanca piedra been studied in humans?

We evaluated 21 human studies on Chanca piedra, including 9 randomised controlled trials and 3 meta-analyses or systematic reviews; the controlled studies include 767 participants in total. As of 3 October 2026.

Does Chanca piedra help with kidney stones and urinary tract? What the studies show

We evaluated 3 meta-analyses or systematic reviews, 3 controlled studies and 9 further studies; the controlled studies include 290 participants in total. Result of the controlled studies: mostly no difference. Strength of evidence under our published rules: moderate. Sources: ¹²³⁵

Does Chanca piedra help with liver and gallbladder? What the studies show

We evaluated 4 controlled studies and one further study; the controlled studies include 267 participants in total. Result of the controlled studies: mostly no difference. Strength of evidence under our published rules: low. Sources: ⁶⁸¹⁰¹²

Does Chanca piedra help with infections? What the studies show

We evaluated one controlled study and one further study; the controlled studies include 186 participants in total. Result of the controlled studies: mostly improved. Strength of evidence under our published rules: low. Sources: ⁴¹⁴

Does Chanca piedra help with blood sugar and metabolism? What the studies show

We evaluated one controlled study and 2 further studies; the controlled studies include 146 participants in total. Result of the controlled studies: mostly improved. Strength of evidence under our published rules: low. Sources: ⁶¹⁵¹⁷

What is Chanca Piedra and what is it traditionally used for?

Chanca Piedra (*Phyllanthus niruri*, stonebreaker) is a small herb from the *Phyllanthus* family. In the folk medicine of South and Central America, it is traditionally used for kidney and gallstones. This is the origin of the Spanish name Chanca Piedra and the Portuguese name Quebra-pedra, both of which mean "stonebreaker".

Do human studies show an effect on kidney stones?

The picture is mixed. A randomized controlled trial with the extract Uriston found a higher stone-free rate for lower caliceal stones after shock wave therapy⁵, and a meta-analysis reports reduced stone size and stone number³. However, a randomized controlled trial with capsules saw no difference from placebo in stone passage or pain relief; in hypercalciuria, urinary calcium decreased compared with baseline⁹.

Are there studies on liver and gallbladder?

Four controlled studies investigated Chanca Piedra as an extract in liver diseases. A randomized controlled trial found an improved fibrosis score in NAFLD, but no differences in liver fat and liver enzymes¹². In chronic hepatitis B, there was no difference from placebo in viral load¹⁰, and in alcoholic hepatitis, no improvement in liver function values⁸. A combination preparation of Chanca Piedra and milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*) lowered ALT compared with baseline, without a confirmed difference from placebo⁶.

Which preparations were used in the studies?

The controlled studies mainly tested extracts, including the *Phyllanthus niruri* extract Uriston and standardized extracts, as well as capsules ⁵⁹¹². A tea made from the dried herb was studied in a small randomized controlled trial in healthy men ¹¹. Three studies tested combination preparations of Chanca Piedra with *Nigella sativa*, milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*), or *Sida cordifolia* ⁴⁶⁷.

How safe is Chanca Piedra?

The studies mainly report good tolerability without serious adverse events ¹⁵¹⁰¹². Combination preparations with *Nigella sativa* or milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*) were also described as safe and well tolerated ⁴⁶. A review notes that side effects of the products are often unknown ¹⁹.

Sources

1

Phyllanthus niruri in the management of nephrolithiasis: A systematic review of the literature
Iregui-Parra J, Rojas Ossa V, Arias Salazar CM, López Estupiñán AD, Díaz Varela D, Sinisterra Parra LM et al. · 2025

2

Systematic review of pharmacological, complementary, and alternative therapies for the prevention of calcium oxalate stones
Lo CYZ, Khor QH, Abdullatif VA, Delgado C, Lu Y, Katz J et al. · 2025

3

Phyllanthus niruri (stone breaker) herbal therapy for kidney stones; a systematic review and meta-analysis of clinical efficacy, and Google Trends analysis of public interest
Dhawan S, Olweny EO · 2020

4

Symptomatic treatment of acute tonsillo-pharyngitis patients with a combination of Nigella sativa and Phyllanthus niruri extract
Dirjomuljono M, Kristiyono I, Tjandrawinata RR, Nofiarly D · 2008

5

Can Phyllanthus niruri affect the efficacy of extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy for renal stones? A randomized, prospective, long-term study
Micali S, Sighinolfi MC, Celia A, De Stefani S, Grande M, Cicero AF et al. · 2006

6

The activity of a herbal medicinal product of Phyllanthus niruri and Silybum marianum powdered extracts (Heptex®) in patients with apparent risk factors for nonalcoholic steatohepatitis: a phase II, multicentered, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial
Shaker MK, Hassany M, Eysa B, Adel A, Zidan A, Mohamed S · 2025

7

A randomized placebo-compared study on the efficacy of classical ayurvedic pharmaceutical form versus aqueous alcoholic extracts of Phyllanthus niruri Linn. Plus Sida cordifolia Linn. in patients of diabetic sensory polyneuropathy
Patel MV, Patel MM, Patel KB, Chhayani PV, Mittwede M, Scheidbach D et al. · 2022

8

Efficacy of Phyllanthus niruri on improving liver functions in patients with alcoholic hepatitis: A double-blind randomized controlled trial
Sowjanya K, Girish C, Bammigatti C, Prasanna Lakshmi NC · 2021

9

Phyllanthus niruri normalizes elevated urinary calcium levels in calcium stone forming (CSF) patients
Nishiura JL, Campos AH, Boim MA, Heilberg IP, Schor N · 2004

10

Phyllanthus niruri versus Placebo for Chronic Hepatitis B Virus Infection: A Randomized Controlled Trial
Baiguera C, Boschetti A, Raffetti E, Zanini B, Puoti M, Donato F · 2018

11

Antioxidant effects of Phyllanthus niruri tea on healthy subjects
Colpo E, Vilanova CD, Pereira RP, Reetz LG, Oliveira L, Farias IL et al. · 2014

12

Effects of one-year supplementation with Phyllanthus niruri on fibrosis score and metabolic markers in patients with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial
Abu Hassan MR, Hj Md Said R, Zainuddin Z, Omar H, Md Ali SM, Aris SA et al. · 2023

13

Efficacy and Safety of Boldine Combined with Phyllanthus niruri and Ononis spinosa in Medical Expulsive Therapy for Distal Ureteral Stones with Renal Colic: A Single-Center, Retrospective Cohort Study
Di Mauro E, Saldutto P, La Rocca R, Sangiorgi G, Patelli G, Barone B et al. · 2024

14

Phyllanthus niruri and Chrysanthellum americanum in association with potassium and magnesium citrates are able to prevent symptomatic episode in patients affected by recurrent urinary stones: A prospective study
Cai T, Tiscione D, Puglisi M, Malossini G, Ruggera L, Verze P et al. · 2021

15

Effect of phyllanthus niruri on metabolic parameters of patients with kidney stone: a perspective for disease prevention
Pucci ND, Marchini GS, Mazzucchi E, Reis ST, Srougi M, Evazian D et al. · 2018

16

Evaluation of the efficacy of Phyllanthus niruri standardized extract combined with magnesium and vitamin B6 for the treatment of patients with uncomplicated nephrolithiasis
Cealan A, Coman RT, Simon V, Andras I, Telecan T, Coman I et al. · 2019

17

Exploring The Multifaceted Medicinal Benefits of Phyllanthus niruri: Insights into Its Antiuro lithic, Hepatoprotective and Anti-Diabetic Activities
Viswambharan VL, Halagali P, Seenivasan R, Tippavajhala VK, Lobo R · 2026

18

Phytotherapy and Herbal Medicines for Kidney Stones
Emiliani E, Jara A, Kanashiro AK · 2021

19

Causes and prevention of kidney stones: separating myth from fact
Garbens A, Pearle MS · 2021

20

Phyllanthus niruri as a promising alternative treatment for nephrolithiasis
Boim MA, Heilberg IP, Schor N · 2010

21

Ayurvedic medicine and renal calculi
Kieley S, Dwivedi R, Monga M · 2008

International Health Research

Research, put in context. Every statement leads to the original paper; the decision in the individual case rests with the treating professional.
ih-research.com/en/knowledge/chanca-piedra/ · Last updated 2026-10-15