

Medicinal plants effective on pregnancy, infections during pregnancy, and fetal infections

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Pregnancy is a condition in which a woman has embryos in her womb. During this period, which lasts for 9 months, the embryo is predisposed to some infectious and non-infectious or certain chronic and acute illnesses. Diseases, whether infectious or non-infectious, acute or chronic, can be associated with suffering and economic and social burden not only in the fetus but in the people of any age [1-4]. Over the years, natural medicines, especially medicinal plants, have served as the bases and even, in some cases, the only remedy, and their compounds were used in the pharmaceutical industry as well [5-7]. In fact, plants have numerous therapeutic effects by containing numerous active compounds in their different parts [8-10]. The discovery of new medicinal plants leads to novel uses as supplementary drugs in chemical or antibiotic treatments, the discovery of the health value of plants, and finally the discovery of new materials such as vitamins, hormones, antimicrobials, and antiviral and anticancer agents in medicinal plants [11-13]. Useful herbal antibiotics during pregnancy include thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*), garlic (*Allium sativum*), onion (*Allium cepa*), lavender (*Lavandula angustifolia*), green tea (*Camellia sinensis*), pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*), *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, raspberries (*Rubus caesius*), ginger (*Zingiber officinale*), common mallow (*Malva sylvestris*), primrose (*Primula vulgaris*), lemon balm (*Melissa officinalis*), and burdock (*Arctium lappa*) are some of the most important medicinal plants that can be effective to strengthen pregnant women and embryos. Additional studies can help to reduce the burden of infectious diseases in pregnant women. The phytochemicals and bioactive compounds in each plant serve to affect the treatment of infectious and noninfectious diseases.

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