

# A Review of the Most Important Medicinal Herbs Affecting Leishmaniasis and Ulcers in Iranian Pharmacy Knowledge

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## Dear editor;

Cutaneous *leishmaniasis* is an endemic infectious disease and it is one of the major health problems in many countries, including Iran (1). The disease is naturally caused by three types of *Leishmania* including *tropica*, *major* and *ethiopia*, but sometimes *Leishmania donovani* and *Leishmania infantum* also produce cutaneous *Leishmaniasis*. Different species of *Leishmania* are transmitted through the *phlebotomus papastaa* mosquito bunch and some other phlebotomy and lutezomyas species (3.2). Due to the lack of an effective vaccine, the disease is increasing in most parts of the world. The use of five-dose antimuan compounds as first-line drugs is associated with several limitations and side effects. Therefore, the need to make new inexpensive, accessible and low-cost drugs that are absolutely essential for replacing existing chemical compounds (4-7). The use of medicinal plants for the treatment of diseases has a long history. Although most of the chemical drugs are predominant, it is estimated that about one-third of all drug products have a plant origin or have been transformed after plant extraction (8, 9). Medicinal herbs including *Lawsonia inermis*, *Lavandula spica*, *Camellia sinensis*, *Mimosa tenuiflora*, *Echinacea purpurea*, *Arnebia euchroma*, *Achillea millefolium*, *Vinca major*, *Artemisia sieberi*, *Scrophularia striata*, *Rumex* spp., *Medicago lupulina* and *Portucala oleracea* are among the most important anti-leishmaniasis herbs. Many of the therapeutic effects of plants are due to the presence of active ingredients and antioxidants that cause the death of the parasite and repair the wound caused by it in the future, they could use their effective ingredients for the anti-seizure drug

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