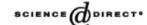
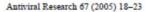




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Identification of natural compounds with antiviral activities against SARS-associated coronavirus

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Received 7 December 2004; accepted 28 February 2005

DISEASE: SARS-Coronavirus-1

LOCATION: China

STUDY SUBJECTS: Cell study – two active strains of the SARS-Coronavirus

TREATMENT: A. annua extract

<u>RESULT</u>: Extracts of *Artemisia annua* significantly prevented cell death resulting from infection of SARS-coronavirus.

Quoting Their Conclusion: "In conclusion, the compounds extracted from A. annua, L. radiata, P. lingua, and L. aggregata have been identified to show antiviral activity against SARS-CoV in Vero cell-based CPE/MTS screening. The results from our study provide strong support for the usage of these herbs to treat SARS-CoV infectious diseases."

LINK:

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0166354205000690?via%3 Dihub



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Original article

Antiviral activities of aerial subsets of *Artemisia* species against Herpes Simplex virus type 1 (HSV1) *in vitro*

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DISEASE: Herpes Simplex virus type-1

LOCATION: Iran

STUDY SUBJECTS: Cell study – active strain of the Herpes Simplex type-1 virus

(KOS strain)

TREATMENT: A. annua extract

<u>RESULT</u>: Artemisia annua extract had a significant anti-herpetic activity, and was the highest of all Artemisia species examined.

<u>Quoting Their Conclusion</u>: "In conclusion, **extracts of A. annua** and related species may be **appropriate candidate** for further therapeutic studies **against herpes viruses**."

<u>LINK</u>: https://content.sciendo.com/view/journals/abm/5/1/article-p63.xml?lang=en





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Antiviral activity of herbal extracts against the hepatitis A virus

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DISEASE: Hepatitis A virus

LOCATION: South Korea

PARTICIPANTS: Cell study – active strain of the Hepatitis A virus (HM-175 strain)

TREATMENT: A. annua extract

RESULT: Artemisia annua extract reduced the Hepatitis A virus titer by more than 99%.

<u>THEIR CONCLUSION</u>: "In conclusion, A. annua, A. fistulosum, A. japonica, A. pilosa, A. sativum, C. sativum, E. senticosus, G. biloba, P. multiflorus, and T. japonica extracts could be potentially used to control HAV titers without exhibiting cytotoxicity.

LINK:

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0956713516303905?via %3Dihub