



OPEN ACCESS

EDITED BY
Luca Rastrelli,
University of Salerno, Italy

REVIEWED BY
Susana Gorzalczy, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina
Imma Pagano, University of Salerno, Italy

*CORRESPONDENCE
Fateme Eghbalian,
✉ dregbalian@gmail.com

SPECIALTY SECTION
This article was submitted to
Ethnopharmacology,
a section of the journal
Frontiers in Pharmacology

RECEIVED 22 December 2022
ACCEPTED 19 January 2023
PUBLISHED 02 February 2023

CITATION
Mirhosseini H, Alias J and Eghbalian F (2023), Commentary: An evaluation of traditional Persian medicine for the management of SARS-CoV-2. *Front. Pharmacol.* 14:1124157. doi: 10.3389/fphar.2023.1124157

COPYRIGHT
© 2023 Mirhosseini, Alias and Eghbalian. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License \(CC BY\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.

Commentary: An evaluation of traditional Persian medicine for the management of SARS-CoV-2

Haniye Mirhosseini^{1,2,3}, Jale Aliasl⁴ and Fateme Eghbalian^{1,2*}

¹Department of Traditional Medicine, Institute for Studies in Medical History, Persian and Complementary Medicine, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Department of Traditional Medicine, School of Persian Medicine, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ³Student Research Committee Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ⁴Traditional Medicine Clinical Trial Research Center, Shahed University, Tehran, Iran

KEYWORDS

SARS-CoV-2, traditional Persian medicine, cardio tonic, infection, herbal medicine

A Commentary on

An evaluation of traditional Persian medicine for the management of SARS-CoV-2

by Mirhosseini H, Aliasl J and Eghbalian F (2020). *Front. Pharmacol.* 11:571434. doi: 10.3389/fphar.2020.571434

We read with interest the article by [Bahramsoltani](#) and [Rahimi](#) published in November 2020 ([Bahramsoltani and Rahimi, 2020](#)). They reviewed the pharmacological mechanisms of medicinal plants that could affect SARS-CoV-2 infection and related organ damage according to Traditional Persian Medicine (TPM). Bahramsoltani and Rahimi first introduced several medicinal plants with potential benefits for treating SARS-CoV-2 infection according to TPM textbooks. Then, they reviewed pharmacological studies in the literature that examined medicinal plants, and discussed their mechanism of action in SARS-CoV-2 infection ([Bahramsoltani and Rahimi, 2020](#)). Most of the medicinal plants included in this review show multitargeted activity and protective mechanisms in the tissues damaged in SARS-CoV-2 infection. The most important effects of the medicinal plants and their isolated phytochemicals include anti-inflammatory activity, immunomodulatory effect and antioxidant properties. This review is very update and in a meticulous way was written. While thanking the authors for presenting a scientific and valuable article, we would like to mention a few points about this article, and complement their findings. Table 1 in their article failed to present some of the medicinal plants in the TPM reference books with protective properties against humor infection and excitation. Some of these plants are as follows.

1. Zedoary (*Curcuma zedoaria*) has cardiogenic and nephrotonic properties and prevents humor infection ([Aghili Khorasani, 1771](#)).
2. Lemon (*Citrus limon*) is mentioned in *Makhzan-al-Adviah* for preventing excitation of blood and bile ([Aghili Khorasani, 1771](#)).
3. Chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla*) is mentioned in *Makhzan-al-Adviah* for preventing black bile and phlegm (Sauda & Balgham) infection ([Aghili Khorasani, 1771](#)).
4. Cinnamon (cinamum zelinicum) is cardiogenic, and prevents humor infection as stated in *Makhzan-al-Adviah* and *Canon of Medicine* (Qanoon-fil-Tib) ([Aghili Khorasani, 1771](#); [Avicenna, 1025](#)).

5. Green olive oil (*Olea europaea*) (Zit al-Anfaq) disrupts humor infection as mentioned in TPM references (Aghili Khorasani, 1771).
6. Zaferān (*Crocus sativus* L.), mentioned in the Makhzan-al-Adviah, cures phlegm infection, as well as preventing and protecting it from change and corruption (Aghili Khorasani, 1771).
7. *Nepeta mentoides* or lavender is cardiotoxic, and prevents humor infection, as stated in Makhzan-al-Adviah and Canon of Medicine (Qanoon-fil-Tib) (Aghili Khorasani, 1771; Avicenna, 1025).

In addition, we would like to add another information to the original manuscript, and complement their findings.

Ghār, Barg-e-Bou (*Laurus nobilis* L.) was also mentioned in Table 1 as an agent that prevents humor infection (Bahramsoltani and Rahimi, 2020); however, we did not find this property in the review of the mentioned reference book (Aghili Khorasani, 1771).

In conclusion, we thank the authors of the article “An Evaluation of Traditional Persian Medicine for the Management of SARS-CoV-2,” and heartily recommend that they appropriately modify it to strengthen their findings.

References

- Aghili Khorasani, M. H. (1771). *Makhzan-al-Adviah* (rewritten by shams ardakani MR, rahimi R, farjadmand F. 1st ed). Tehran: Tehran University of Medical Sciences.
- Avicenna, H. (1025). “The Canon of medicine (Qanoon-fil-Tib),” in *Translated by sharaḥkandi*. Editor A. Tehran (Tehran, Iran: Soroush), Vol. 2. 1991.

Author contributions

HM and FE searched the literature. HM, FE, and JA conceived and wrote the manuscript. All authors contributed to drafting the manuscript and approved the submitted version.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Publisher’s note

All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.

- Bahramsoltani, R., and Rahimi, R. (2020). An evaluation of traditional Persian medicine for the management of SARS-CoV-2. *Front. Pharmacol.* 11, 571434. doi:10.3389/fphar.2020.571434