

Conclusions: Synthesizing the current evidence surrounding ethnopharmaceuticals for the treatment of OWCL may contribute to drug discovery pipelines and potentially lead to novel therapeutics in a field that has not seen any new drug development for over half a century.

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A Systematic Review of Kidney Solid Organ Transplantation in Acute Presentations of Tropical Infectious Diseases

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Background: Fulminant life-threatening presentations of acute tropical infections may occur, and the degree of end-organ impairment may qualify patients for kidney solid-organ transplantation (SOT). However, there is a knowledge gap around indications for and outcomes in kidney SOT for severe acute tropical infectious diseases.

Objectives: We aim to synthesize such knowledge, focusing on patient outcomes.

Methods: Five electronic databases were searched. The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) will be implemented. Further data extraction will be performed by two reviewers and the quality of the articles will be critically evaluated using the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development, and Evaluation (GRADE) approach. A total of 7662 articles were retrieved. Titles, abstracts, and full-text articles are in the process of being systematically double screened by two reviewers with a tertiary arbitrator. As of right now, 828 studies have been assessed for full-text eligibility and statistical analysis has been performed on 5 papers.

Results: All 5 papers diagnosed malaria in patients. Statistical analysis demonstrates that the most common etiologic pathogens in synthesized papers of patients undergoing kidney SOT are *Plasmodium falciparum* and *Plasmodium vivax*. An analysis of patient outcomes shows that 60% of patients survived after kidney SOT.

Conclusions: Malaria due to *P. falciparum* or *P. vivax* are the most well represented pathogens causing acute tropical infections requiring kidney SOT. The full data set will be summarized to systematically map published literature that will illuminate the frequency, indications for, and health outcomes of kidney SOT recipients in the treatment of acute tropical infectious diseases. Where kidney SOT capacity exists, alongside the occurrence of endemic or imported tropical infectious diseases, such synthesized information is essential for resource allocation and informed clinical decision-making.

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Treatment of Schistosomiasis in Pregnancy: A Systematic Review of Fetal and Infant Outcomes

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Background: Parasitic infections in pregnancy necessitate considerations of numerous factors, including the potential developmental outcomes for the fetus and newborn. For these considerations, a substantial knowledge gap exists in schistosomiasis, with few published and authoritative resources to guide clinical decision-making.

Objectives: We aimed to map the available literature regarding the safety of intestinal schistosomiasis treatments during pregnancy for fetal and infant development.