

Based on the provided sources, the following list details herbs, plants, and herbal combinations that have been studied for treating various *Candida* species, including *C. albicans* and non-*albicans* strains:

I. Individual Herbs, Plants, and Plant Extracts Studied for Anti-Candida Activity

Herb/Plant (Scientific Name)	Preparation Studied	Findings against <i>Candida</i> species	Source Citation
<b><i>Aloe</i> (<i>Aloe barbadensis</i> Miller / <i>Aloe vera</i>)</b>	Ethanol extract, gel extract, and general extracts	Shown concentration-dependent inhibitory activity on <i>C. albicans</i> <sup>1</sup> .... Extracts displayed considerable antifungal activity against <i>C. albicans</i> <sup>45</sup> . Used to synthesize silver nanoparticles exhibiting antifungal activity against <i>C. albicans</i> <sup>6</sup> .1...	
<b><i>Arctium lappa</i> (Burdock)</b>	Root extracts	Shown antimicrobial effects against <i>C. albicans</i> <sup>7</sup> . The extract alone had a limited effect on <i>C. albicans</i> biofilm growth <sup>8</sup> . Demonstrated significant reduction in <i>C. albicans</i> biofilms at 250 mg/mL <sup>9</sup> .7...	
<b><i>Asparagus</i> (<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.)</b>	Tuber extracts	Shown significant antifungal activity against <i>C. albicans</i> <sup>10</sup> .10...	

<b><i>Asphodelus tenuifolius</i> (Kufer)</b>	Alcoholic extracts, seed extract	Alcoholic extracts inhibited <i>C. albicans</i> growth after 24 hours <sup>13</sup> <sup>14</sup> . Seed extract showed antimicrobial activity against clinical isolates, including <i>C. albicans</i> <sup>10</sup> .... <sup>10</sup> ...
<b><i>Astronium urundeuva</i></b>	Leaf extracts (free extract and microemulsion)	Demonstrated antifungal activity against <i>C. glabrata</i> and <i>C. albicans</i> <sup>17</sup> <sup>18</sup> . <sup>17</sup> <sup>18</sup>
<b><i>Avicennia marina</i> (Qurm)</b>	Alcoholic extracts	Studied for anti- <i>Candida</i> activities <sup>14</sup> .... <sup>14</sup> ...
<b><i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> L.</b>	Fruit extract	Showed antimicrobial activity against clinical isolates, including <i>C. albicans</i> <sup>10</sup> .... <sup>10</sup> ...
<b>Berberine (alkaloid from Berberine-containing herbs)</b>	Alkaloid form	Investigated for fungicidal potential against <i>C. albicans</i> and non- <i>albicans</i> species; retarded cell growth maximally at 200 µg/ml <sup>19</sup> .... <sup>19</sup> ...

<b>Carvacrol (Monoterpene)</b>	Essential oil/API form	<p>Showed significant biological activity against all <i>Candida</i> species (average MIC 24.96 µg/ml)<sup>25</sup>. Suppressed <i>C. albicans</i> biofilm formation by 80% at 2 mg/ml<sup>22</sup>. Inhibitory effects against oral candidiasis isolates were investigated<sup>26,27</sup>. One of six monoterpenes studied in nanoformulations against various <i>Candida</i> species<sup>28,22</sup>...</p>
<b>Chamaecrista (<i>Chamaecrista absus</i>)</b>	Not specified (documented use)	<p>Documented as a potential anti-candida plant in Uganda<sup>31,31</sup></p>
<b>Cinnamon (<i>Cinnamomum verum</i>, <i>C. cassia</i>)</b>	Essential oil, bark hydroalcoholic extracts	<p>Showed significant inhibitory and fungicidal activity against oral microorganisms, including <i>C. albicans</i> and <i>C. glabrata</i><sup>16,32</sup>. Hydroalcoholic extracts of bark were evaluated against fluconazole-resistant <i>C. albicans</i><sup>32,16</sup>...</p>

<b><i>Combretum zeyheri</i></b>	Leaf extract	Compound B (5-hydroxy-7,4'-dimethoxyflavone) isolated from the leaves was active against <i>C. albicans</i> <sup>34,3435</sup>
<b><i>Coriandrum sativum</i> (Coriander)</b>	Essential oil/extracts	Essential oil activity on <i>Candida</i> spp. strains is related to monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes present in the leaves <sup>36,36</sup>
<b>Curcumin (from <i>Curcuma longa</i>)</b>	Nanoparticle suspension, extract	Considered a promising natural antifungal <sup>37</sup> . Nanocurcumin suspension was effective in treating oral candidiasis, showing significant reduction in candida colonies <sup>38</sup> . Proven to have antifungal activity against fungal agents <sup>39</sup> . Suppressed <i>Candida</i> Spp. Biofilms (0.1–2 mg/ml) <sup>2240,22...</sup>
<b><i>Dicerocaryum senecioides</i></b>	Ethyl acetate extracts	Showed antifungal potency against <i>C. albicans</i> (especially in a polyherbal mixture) <sup>4142,41...</sup>

<b><i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i></b>	Raw fruit ethyl acetate extracts	Showed antifungal potency against <i>C. albicans</i> (especially in a polyherbal mixture) <sup>41</sup> <sup>42</sup> <sup>41</sup> ...
<b><i>Distimake dissectus</i></b>	Roots (aqueous extracts)	Extracts alone were ineffective at the screening phase but were successfully combined with other plants <sup>44</sup> .... <sup>44</sup> ...
<b><i>Dorstenia mannii</i></b>	Methanol extract, isolated compounds (dorsmanin F)	Methanol extract had the lowest MIC (64 µg/ml) against <i>C. albicans</i> among the tested extracts <sup>47</sup> . Compound F exhibited antifungal activity against <i>C. albicans</i> <sup>47</sup> <sup>47</sup> .
<b><i>Echinacea purpurea</i></b>	Extracts	Studied for antimicrobial effects against <i>C. albicans</i> <sup>74</sup> <sup>8</sup> . Extract alone had a limited effect on <i>C. albicans</i> biofilm growth <sup>8</sup> <sup>7</sup> ...
<b><i>Eclipta alba</i> L.</b>	Extracts	Showed antimicrobial activity against clinical isolates, including <i>C. albicans</i> <sup>11</sup> <sup>12</sup> <sup>11</sup> <sup>12</sup> .

<b><i>Fagonia indica</i> (Shoka'a)</b>	Alcoholic extracts	Studied for anti- <i>Candida</i> activities14....14...
<b>Fenugreek (<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>)</b>	Hydroalcoholic seed extracts, leaf extracts	Evaluated against fluconazole-resistant <i>C. albicans</i> 32. Leaf extracts showed antimicrobial activity against clinical isolates, including <i>C. albicans</i> 10....10...
<b><i>Garcinia kola</i> Heckel</b>	Not specified (traditional use)	Cited in ethnobotanical survey for candidiasis treatment in Benin3649.3649
<b>Geraniol (Monoterpene)</b>	Essential oil/API form	One of six monoterpenes studied in nanoformulations against various <i>Candida</i> species28.28
<b><i>Gossypium barbadense</i></b>	Fruit juice	Studied for antimicrobial activities against the fungus <i>Candida albicans</i> 5051.5051
<b><i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> (L.) Poit.</b>	Not specified (traditional use)	Cited in ethnobotanical survey for candidiasis treatment in Benin36.36

<b><i>Khaya anthotheca</i></b>	Methanol stem bark extract	Exhibited <b>broad spectrum antifungal activities</b> against all tested <i>C. albicans</i> , <i>C. glabrata</i> , and <i>C. tropicalis</i> species/strains, with high antifungal activity (lowest MIC)52....45...
<b><i>Lawsania inermis</i> (Henna)</b>	Alcoholic extracts	Shown <b>significant anti-Candida activity</b> (MIC ~10 µg/mL)60.... Inhibited <i>C. albicans</i> growth significantly in solid and liquid media1314. Showed significant inhibitory effect on <i>C. albicans</i> biofilm formation61.13...
<b>Linalool (Monoterpene)</b>	Essential oil/API form	Inhibited filamentous growth and biofilm formation of <i>C. albicans</i> 63. One of six monoterpenes studied in nanoformulations against various <i>Candida</i> species28.2863

<b>Matricaria (<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>)</b>	Extracts (in Matrica mouthwash)	Showed antifungal activity against <i>C. albicans</i> and <i>C. glabrata</i> <sup>64</sup> <sup>65</sup> . Had better antifungal activity against <i>C. albicans</i> than <i>Salvadora persica</i> <sup>66</sup> <sup>64</sup> ...
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<b><i>Mentha piperita</i> (Peppermint/Mint)</b>	Leaf extracts	Showed high inhibitory activity against <i>C. albicans</i> <sup>41</sup> <sup>7</sup> <sup>417</sup>
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<b><i>Mitragyna rubrostipulata</i> (formerly <i>Hallea rubrostipulata</i>)</b>	Aqueous extract (24.4 °C)	Exhibited <b>broad spectrum antifungal activities</b> against all tested <i>C. albicans</i> , <i>C. glabrata</i> , and <i>C. tropicalis</i> species/strains, demonstrating the greatest extent of inhibition compared to other individual extracts <sup>52</sup> .... <sup>44</sup> ...
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<b><i>Momordica foetida</i></b>	Roots (traditional use)	Commonly used for candidiasis management <sup>67</sup> <sup>68</sup> . Documented as potential anti-fungal plant <sup>69</sup> . (Note: <i>Extracts failed to exhibit anti-candida activity at the screening phase in one study</i> ) <sup>46</sup> <sup>44</sup> ...
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<b><i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng.</b>	Extracts	Showed antimicrobial activity against clinical isolates, including <i>C. albicans</i> 1112.1112
<b><i>Myrtus communis</i></b>	Root and leaf extracts	Showed acceptable antifungal activity against <i>C. glabrata</i> 1770.1770
<b>Nerolidol (Monoterpene)</b>	Essential oil/API form	One of six monoterpenes studied in nanoformulations against various <i>Candida</i> species28.28
<b><i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> L.</b>	Ethanollic extract, essential oil	Showed antifungal properties against <i>C. albicans</i> (MIC 50 mg/ml)7172. Essential oil demonstrated activity against four <i>Candida</i> species7374. Cited as one of the most used species in Benin ethnobotanical survey75.36...
<b>Oleuropein (from olive leaves)</b>	Substance isolated from olive leaves	Investigated for antimicrobial and anti-biofilm activities against fluconazole-resistant <i>C. albicans</i> and <i>C. glabrata</i> 76.....76...

<b><i>Olax subscorpioidea</i></b>	Extract	Exhibited the highest antifungal activity against <i>C. albicans</i> and <i>C. tropicalis</i> (MIC of 0.097 mg/mL and 0.048 mg/mL, respectively) <sup>80</sup> .... <sup>80</sup> ...
<b><i>Pedaliium murex</i> L.</b>	Extracts	Showed antimicrobial activity against clinical isolates, including <i>C. albicans</i> <sup>1112</sup> . <sup>1112</sup>
<b><i>Piper betle</i> L.</b>	Extract (Hydroxychavicol isolation)	Hydroxychavicol, isolated from the leaf extract, was investigated for antifungal activity against selected fungi, including <i>Candida</i> species <sup>84</sup> . Acted as a potent anti-biofilm agent against <i>C. albicans</i> <sup>85</sup> . <sup>8485</sup>
<b><i>Plectranthus calomelanos</i></b>	Decoction	Studied for antimicrobial activities against the fungus <i>Candida albicans</i> <sup>5051</sup> . <sup>50</sup> ...

<b>Pomegranate (<i>Punica granatum</i> L.)</b>	Methanolic extract, peel extract	Methanolic fraction inhibited biofilm formation produced by <i>Candida albicans</i> <sup>87</sup> . Peel extract was assessed as an alternative agent to nystatin against oral candidiasis <sup>88,87</sup> ...
<b><i>Portulaca oleracea</i> (Baq'lah)</b>	Alcoholic extracts	Shown <b>significant anti-Candida activity</b> (MIC ~10 µg/mL) <sup>60</sup> .... Inhibited <i>C. albicans</i> growth significantly in solid and liquid media <sup>1314</sup> . Showed significant inhibitory effect on <i>C. albicans</i> biofilm formation <sup>61,13</sup> ...
<b><i>Ricinus communis</i> L.</b>	Extracts, 10% solution	Extracts showed antimicrobial activity against clinical isolates, including <i>C. albicans</i> <sup>1112</sup> . A 10% solution was found to have favorable efficacy against <i>Candida</i> spp. in clinical trials for denture stomatitis <sup>9091,11</sup> ...

<b><i>Salvadora persica</i> (Souwak)</b>	Extracts (in Persica mouthwash), alcoholic extracts	Extracts showed anti-Candida activity <sup>16</sup> . Alcoholic extracts inhibited <i>C. albicans</i> growth after 24 hours <sup>1314</sup> . Mouthwash showed antifungal activity against <i>C. albicans</i> and <i>C. glabrata</i> <sup>64</sup> .... <sup>13</sup> ...
<b><i>Sansevieria dawei</i></b>	Roots (traditional use)	Commonly used for candidiasis management <sup>6768</sup> . (Note: <i>Extracts failed to exhibit anti-candida activity at the screening phase in one study</i> ) <sup>46.44</sup> ...
<b><i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> Raddi</b>	Extracts	Efficiently inhibited biofilm formation and adherence of <i>C. albicans</i> <sup>85.85</sup>
<b>Clove (<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i> flower buds)</b>	Essential oil, extracts (in Cinnamol)	Contained in Cinnamol mouthwash <sup>33</sup> . Essential oils exhibited fungicidal property against <i>C. albicans</i> and <i>C. glabrata</i> <sup>32</sup> . Clove oil showed potential for vaginal candidiasis treatment <sup>92.32</sup> ...

<b><i>Syzygium jambos</i></b>	Decoction	Studied for antimicrobial activities against the fungus <i>Candida albicans</i> 5051.5051
<b><i>Syzygium jambolanum</i></b>	Alcoholic extracts	Showed significant antifungal activity against <i>Candida</i> species isolated from oral lesions1770.1770
<b><i>Zataria multiflora</i></b>	Essential oil	Had a significant antimicrobial effect on <i>C. albicans</i> and was the most effective single sample against biofilm formation among tested samples793. Effective on the biofilm formation and degradation of <i>Candida</i> species8.7...
<b><i>Ziziphus spina-Christi</i> (Sidr)</b>	Alcoholic extracts	Studied for anti- <i>Candida</i> activities14....14...
<b><math>\alpha</math>-Terpinene (Monoterpene)</b>	Essential oil/API form	One of six monoterpenes studied in nanoformulations against various <i>Candida</i> species28.28

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## II. Herbal Combinations, Mixtures, and Formulations Studied for Anti-Candida Activity

Combination/Formulation	Key Herbal Ingredients	Target <i>Candida</i> Species & Efficacy	Source Citation
<b>Cinnamol Mouthwash</b>	Hydroalcoholic extracts of <b>cinnamon</b> and <b>cardamom</b> , and <b>clove tree</b> flower buds ( <i>Syzygium aromaticum</i> )	Exhibited the best antifungal activity against <b><i>C. albicans</i></b> and <b><i>C. glabrata</i></b> among the herbal mouthwashes tested3364.33...	
<b>Jaftex Mouthwash</b>	Aqueous <b>oak fruit hull (jaft) extract</b> , marine extracts of <b><i>Zataria multiflora</i></b> and <b><i>S. bachtiarica</i></b>	Showed antifungal activity against <b><i>C. albicans</i></b> and <b><i>C. glabrata</i></b> 64..., although it was the weakest herbal mouthwash tested64....64...	
<b>Matrica Mouthwash</b>	Extract of <b><i>Matricaria chamomilla</i></b>	Showed antifungal activity against <b><i>C. albicans</i></b> and <b><i>C. glabrata</i></b> 6465.64...	
<b>Persica Mouthwash</b>	Extract of <b><i>Salvadora persica</i></b>	Showed antifungal activity against <b><i>C. albicans</i></b> and <b><i>C. glabrata</i></b> 6465.64...	

**Herbal Formulation  
(Mouthwash)**

Essential oil of ***Zataria multiflora*** + extracts of ***Echinacea purpurea*** + ***Arctium lappa***

This formulation had a significant antimicrobial effect on ***C. albicans*** and significantly affected biofilm formation<sup>7,....7...</sup>

**Polyherbal Mixture  
(D.Z. & D.M.)**

Ethyl acetate extracts of ***Dicerocaryum senecioides*** (1:1 ratio) + ***Diospyros mespiliformis***

Exhibited greater antifungal activity against ***C. albicans*** than the standard drug miconazole in *in vitro* assays<sup>4243.4243</sup>

**Citrusfusion (AgNPs)**

Polyherbal leaf extracts from ***Citrus limon*** + ***Citrus medica***

Used to synthesize silver nanoparticles (CitAgNPs) that exhibited potent efficacy in various ***Candida*** strains<sup>9798.9798</sup>

### III. Herbs Studied with Limited or No Efficacy Reported (Screening Phase)



Herb/Plant (Scientific Name)	Preparation Studied	Findings against <i>Candida</i> species	Source Citation
<b><i>Capsicum annuum</i></b> (Cayenne, Sabzevari cultivar, Cerasiforme)	Aqueous and alcoholic extracts	Showed <b>no significant effective impact</b> (MIC range > 512 µg/ml) against clinical and reference strains of <b><i>Candida</i></b> species <sup>101102.101102</sup>	
<b><i>Momordica foetida</i></b>	Roots (petroleum ether and methanol extracts, various aqueous extracts)	Extracts failed to exhibit any anti-candida activity across all tested strains of <b><i>C. albicans</i></b> , <b><i>C. glabrata</i></b> , and <b><i>C. tropicalis</i></b> at the screening phase, despite traditional usage <sup>46.46</sup>	
<b><i>Sansevieria dawei</i></b>	Roots (petroleum ether and methanol extracts, various aqueous extracts)	Extracts failed to exhibit any anti-candida activity across all tested strains of <b><i>C. albicans</i></b> , <b><i>C. glabrata</i></b> , and <b><i>C. tropicalis</i></b> at the screening phase, despite traditional usage <sup>46.46</sup>	