Much ado has been made over recent years about endocrine disruptors and their effects on humans [33]. It needs to be recognized that endocrine disruptors are not just synthetic chemicals but can also be natural products. The use of natural product endocrine disruptors may provide significant insight into our understanding of the mechanisms by which the evolution of the genome can protect transactivation of the sex hormone receptors and aid in the development of drugs, which can protect the embryo during its development from hormone disruptive effects.

Diabetes is a multisystemic affliction, having impact on nearly every body organ. As a disease, it kills more individuals on a per annum basis than AIDS and breast cancer combined [148]. The impact on the quality of life of an individual suffering with diabetes is profound. A number of natural products currently exist that demonstrate hypoglycemic activity. Indeed, depending upon the source that one might use, there are approximately 800 to 1200 plants that exhibit hypoglycemic activity. While research and development efforts in this particular area thus far are largely restricted to traditional medicine uses, future research may well identify a potent antidiabetic agent.

The incidences of neuropsychiatric disorders are steadily increasing as our population increases in size and age. Such disorders include, but are not limited to, seizure disorders, schizophrenia, dementia, mania, aggression, memory loss, psychoses, age-related cognitive decline, depression, anxiety states, mood disorders, substance abuse, and substance dependence. There is a large body of data available that suggests the use of many natural products as potential treatments for these conditions and other neuropsychiatric disorders [18, 91, 92]. Indeed, a number of plant extracts have been associated with the treatment of various categories of mental symptoms and various types of receptor selectivity [18]. A very controversial potential psychotherapeutic agent is *Gingko biloba* [52]. A lack of understanding of mechanism of action, misidentification of materials, contamination of materials, intrinsic toxicity, and absence of standardization all contribute to this controversy. Further fractionation, isolation, and characterization of active components of these and other plants will undoubtedly lead to the discovery of novel neuropsychiatric agents as well as the debunking of other alleged therapies.

There are numerous blood-based diseases that afflict humans. These would include, but are not limited to, anemia, blood group incompatibility, blood protein disorders, bone marrow diseases, hemoglobinopathies, hemorrhagic diatheses, leukemia, disorders of leukocyte dysfunction, platelet disorders, and erythrocyte aggregation disorders. A number of natural products have been reported in the literature to be of value in the treatment of Epstein-Barr virus infection, leukemia, thrombosis and coagulopathy, malaria, anemia, and bone marrow diseases [113]. Extracts from the fungus *Trichothecium roseum*, the sea cucumber *Cucumaria japonica*, the legume *Amorpha fruitcosa*, the tree *Magnolia officinalis*, and others may be useful in the therapeutic management of Epstein-Barr virus infection. Extracts from the basidiomycetes *Mycena pura* and *Nidula candida* may be useful in the treatment of leukemia. Com-