# **Supplementary material**

**Table 1:** Keywords added in the final search strategy without obtaining any new results

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| To capture studies of infections  | To capture responses to PAMPs  |
| Rubella    | CMV | PAMP\*  | "Polyic"  |
| Syphilis    | VZV  | "Pathogen-associated molecular pattern"  | "Poly(ic)"  |
| Malaria    | Ebola   | "Pathogen associated molecular patterns"  | "Poly (ic)"  |
| Chlamydia    | Hepatitis  | PRR\*  | "Polyinosinic:polycytidylic acid"  |
| Streptococc\*  | Fungi  | "Pattern recognition receptors"  | "Polyinosinic: polycytidylic acid"    |
| "TORCH"  | Fungus  | "Pattern recognition receptor"  |   |
| "TORCH syndrome"  | Fungal  | "Poly (i:c)"   |   |
| SARS-CoV2 | COVID-19 | "Poly i:c"  |  |
| Coronavirus | COVID19 | "Polyi:c"  |  |
| ZIKV |  |  |  |

**Table 2:** Title and source of studies without full text available

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| Title | **Source (PMID)** |
| Immunohistochemical study of the morphological changes in placental villi from fetal membranes infectious disease | PubMed (17983186) |
| Histopathological Study of Human Placenta in Women Infected With Rubella Virus During Pregnancy | PubMed (144235) |
| Is Decreased HIV-1 Infectivity of Placental Macrophages Caused by High Levels of Beta-Chemokines? | PubMed (11936874) |
| Piacental (*sic*) blockade of maternal fetal HIV transmission is breached wtth (*sic*) low maternal cd4 percent and high viral load | Scopus |