CLINICAL APPLICATION OF BWP IN CURING VARIOUS KINDS OF ANEMIA

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Bee pollen is a natural nutrient which contains vitamins, proteins, aminoacids, minerals and many other nutrient components. It may increase the immunity function of the body.

For the reason of the various collecting areas and the various melliferous flora, there are great differences between the pharmacological effects of bee pollen. We used a special natural pollen gathered by bees in the North of China. The shell of the pollen was scientifically broken and then processed to form constant BWP capsules with a high nutritive value. It was proved that the BWP capsules are an effective drug which cure various forms of anemia in the clinical practice.

The shell-breaking rate of bee pollen was estimated by means of the microscopic analysis, and it was up to 99%. We acquired a certificate of production from the Beijing Public Health Bureau.

The traditional Chinese medicine records that the bee pollen may cure diseases, may help the recovery of the physical strength, prolong life and keep the skin healthy and beautiful. It is an ideal natural health food.

Other authors have also reported uses of bee pollen in the medical cure. It has bee reported that some diseases may be treated with 20-30 g/day of bee pollen, but such large doses are refused by the majority of the patients.

No report has been made about curing anemia by means of BWP up to the present.

As the BWP can be more easily absorbed by the human body, and it may help the functioning of the blood producing system, several clinical experiences have shown that the BWP treatments were very effective for various kinds of anemia.

The author also thinks that it is profitable, to a certain extent, to administer small doses of BWP as an adjuvant in order to treat a lot of diseases.

For example, it is efficient in the cases of anemias caused by uremia, hepatitis, nephropathy, gastrointestinal diseases and dystrophies, of leukopenias caused by radiotherapy and of thrombocytoponias caused by poisons drugs etc.

In the renal failure cases, where the bone marrow disorder is known to be common, the hemoglobin falls after hemodialysis. This kind of anemia has a lower clinical cure rate. In our test, the patients were randomly divided into two groups with BWP treatment. Group A took 800 mg BWP capsules three times a day, for a month. In the same therapeutical period, group B adopted a conventional treatment. Before and after the treatment, we made the blood tests for haemoglobin, leukocytes and thrombocytes. The results showed that the Hb had a rapid increase in group A, without any side effect. In the 22 cases of renopathy in group A, the haemoglobin was obviously higher than in group B (t test shows $P < 0.001$); therefore there was a great difference between the two groups. For 32 cases of various anemias, the efficiency rate was up to 82%. In leukopenias caused by radiotherapy, the average value of the leukocytes increases by 30%, and the thrombocytopenia rised by 60% after the treatment.

We did not see many clinical cases such as the ones mentioned above, and especially, we lacked statistical data on leucopetias and thrombocytopenias. But if the BWP is considered as a possible agent for the treatment of anemia, we must compare the BWP with other available agents.

Firm evidence is still needed. In spite of the vast animal experiment models and clinical experience with bee pollen, the mechanism of functioning is still not well understood.

The author thinks that further studies are needed for the potential value of BWP and the mechanism of functioning to be determined.

Since we only have a few cases of treating anemia with BWP, we need to do further research with the help of clinicians.