

A CLINICAL STUDY ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF BEE-PRODUCTS ON TROPHIC CHRONIC VARICOSES ULCERATIONS OF THE INFERIOR LIMBS

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As yet many research papers have been written on the treatment of trophic varicose ulcer of the inferior limbs. The activating attempts made on the stimulation processes of speeding up the recovering processes of ulcerations are of great significance. Therefore different means of stimulation, with topic or general action were suggested.

As can be seen from both old medical literature and contemporary one, an important attention is paid to using drugs based on plants, honey, iron minium, dressings with Vishnevski ointment, ointment with mixture of proteolytic ferments, antiseptic solutions, antibiotics, hormones, novocaine.

The literature on the means of stimulating the tissues gives no communications on the efficiency in utilizing propolis watery solution and the mixed propolis ointment, which is used by us.

Trophical ulcerations were first identified in hospitalized patients. The ulcerations were accompanied by main pathological state and pulmonary nonspecific chronic affections. Then the treatment means were chosen.

Under a clinical survey of 47 patients, it was evident that propolis watery solution and propolis ointments stimulate the regeneration of different tissues, regulate the evolution of inflammatory process and increase the efficiency of defence mechanisms, meliorate local blood circulation and have a pronounced analgesic effect (especially when the radical acid is eliminated through electrolysis from the water used for preparing propolis solution), regulate the metabolic processes. The opportuneness and prospects in utilizing propolis in medical practice, under various medicinal forms, is prominent. This research was carried out as a result of the insufficiency in studying the mechanism of action of this product, limiting the possibilities of using it largely.

The patients age and period of disease were considered when studying the recovery process of trophic ulcerations of inferior limbs. The patients were between 20-88 years old, mainly women over 60, and the period of disease was between 5-20 years. Biochemical indexes of peripheric blood were not studied in patients having opened infected ulcerations of 17x9 cm dimensions. The anamnesia showed that the traditional treatment was not efficient.

Based on the results of the researches carried out in time and tests of several previous results we have worked out a treatment diagram for ambulatory conditions. Dressings with propolis watery solution were applied 2-3 times a day, at home, and twice a month at the clinic (the healing of the wound was checked). The length of trophic ulcerations on shanks and foot was in average of 1 year.

While studying the dynamics of the regenerations of soft tissues we concluded that propolis had a stimulating action on healing trophic ulcerations, promoting a stable recovery in a 6-16 months period of treatment. At the same time it had an important role in regaining the work capacity of patients, and a favourable development of the main affection of gastro-intestinal duct.

The analysis of data in patients having different terms of wound recovery indicated a high stimulating level of propolis in 80% of cases. In 20% a slow recovery was noticed and sometimes, rarely, an allergy to the product was observed. In the latter case we have added in propolis powder of floral pollen, honey or anthrax, type SKN-4M and SKN-2K. The patients resistant to the treatment received 10% solution of iron minium, in propolis preparations.

According to our data, iron minium activates the metabolism of minerals; it increases the level of potassium, calcium, phosphorus, thus significantly accelerating the healing process of wounds, as a consequence of meliorating metabolic process in wounds, especially in the regenerative ones.

During the first months of treatment, 20% of propolis solution was applied in all the cases. The following months, on the superfluous wounds, dressings with ointment 20% propolis ointment were applied, with sorbent or other combinations. We succeeded in obtaining a complete dissolving of propolis in oleous solvent.

A study on the results obtained in 2 years examination pointed out that under the action of the treatment with apicultural products a dense and white healing tissue of 5 cm diameter in wounds of 15-17 cm was formed in chronic trophic wounds. The texture of the skin regenerated around the scar.

The stimulating mechanisms of regenerative processes of advanced trophic varicose ulcerations of inferior limbs under the influence of propolis preparations can be explained both through the activation of ferments' and minerals' metabolism, and through the melioration of local blood circulation in tissues.

On the basis on the obtained data (both clinical and bacteriological) a conclusion can be drawn that the regenerative processes in wounds, when influenced by propolis, are rather submitted to the general laws of tissue regeneration. It depends less on the degree of blood disturbances.

The use of propolis preparations, as monotherapy and in combination with others ensured a stable recovery, a perfect healing around the wound, the disappearance of edem, of venous stasis, melioration of tissues' nouriture. That is why apicultural products can be largely used in the treatment of chronic trophic ulcerations of inferior limbs, administered in patients of different ages.