Use of honey products in lower limb lymphoedema and recalcitrant wounds

Honey is a viscous, supersaturated sugar solution derived from nectar gathered and modified by the honeybee, Apis mellifera (Juli et al, 2008).

It has been used historically for its therapeutic properties, including the promotion of rapid wound healing, reducing oedema, debriding necrotic tissue, reducing inflammation, stimulating tissue regeneration and as a topical treatment for infected wounds (Molan, 2002; van der Weyden, 2003). It can also be effective on antibiotic resistant strains of bacteria (Molan, 1992; Cooper, 1999; Cooper and Harding, 1999; Dunford, 2000).

Increasing concerns relating to antibiotic resistance, as well as the safety or toxicity of topical antiseptic agents, provide the impetus to search for a safe agent that can assist in the management of infected and critically colonised wounds and help to prevent infection (Stephen-Haynes, 2005).

With this perspective in mind, the authors used a honey-based product in a patient with lymphoedema in the lower limb and recalcitrant wounds.

Case report
This case involved a 45-year-old female who suffered from obesity (body mass index [BMI] of 53), who had circular lesions in both her oedematous lower limbs. She had previously been hospitalised several times, for intravenous antibiotics (broad spectrum).

She had mental health problems and lacked familial and social support. Her caretakers did not visit when she was admitted.

The ulcer in the left leg was an open ulcer of 14 years’ duration, with slough, copious exudation and an unpleasant odour.

During this time, the left leg had been treated with gauze and iodine solution or cream, with dressings being changed three times a week.

The right leg also had an open ulcer, of eight years’ duration, and had been treated similarly to the left leg in that period.

The open ulcers left the already challenged patient, both isolated and housebound. The wounds were distinctly malodorous, classified as being strong (Haughton, 1995), and the smell was present throughout the house.

At first review
At initial presentation, both ulcers were shallow with a great deal of adherent slough, exudate and a high amount of malodorous fluid, which made it difficult to define the actual wound size and evaluate the surrounding skin (Figures 1 and 2).

Swabs were taken from both legs and were found to be positive for Gram
negative bacteria, *Proteus mirabilis* showing the highest growth in the semi-quantitative samples. This confirmed the observed signs of malodour and wound appearance indicating local infection.

**Method and observations**

The patient was hospitalised at the first review (20 November, 2009) in a community centre (Pampilhosa da Serra, Coimbra, Portugal).

Treatment was started with a honey-based ointment (L-Mesitran®, Triticum), which was applied daily and covered with crepe bandages (Bastos Viegas). The aim was to reduce the bacterial burden, debride the slough, and reduce odour (White and Molan, 2005) and oedema.

The ointment was used for the first fourteen days (daily). During this time, autolytic debridement took place (Figures 3 and 4) showing that the wound was actually larger than was observed at first review.

After 14 days of treatment, a switch was made to a honey hydrogel sheet (L-Mesitran® Hydro), with three dressing changes a week (Figures 5 and 6). Wound size reduced and the periwound area remained in a good condition.

At day 45, because the exudate level was minimal, the authors decided to change the honey dressing again to the mesh (L-Mesitran® Net). This was used twice-weekly, until the end of treatment when complete healing had been achieved (Figures 7 and 10).

**Summary**

After three and a half months (106 days) of treatment with the honey products, the patient’s infected ulcers had successfully healed and she was able to be discharged. During the first 14 days of treatment, dressing changes were undertaken daily, which improved the wound bed (debridement) and the periwound area, eliminated malodour and reduced exudate. Thereafter, dressing changes were reduced to thrice-weekly (honey hydrogel sheet), and in the last weeks of treatment, an open weave honey mesh was used.

The patient’s arterial permeability was evaluated by hand-held Doppler: the arterial sign was triphasic in all feet and both leg pulses. Compression therapy with short-stretch bandages (PütterVerband) was initiated at discharge. These were applied at the community health centre. The final result was excellent with good cosmetic results.

At six-month follow-up, there was no recurrence of the ulcers and the legs were in a good condition.

**Discussion**

Lymphoedema, sometimes also called elephantiasis, is a chronic condition characterised by an abnormal collection of fluid (lymph) (Macdonald, 2010). Estimates state that one person in 30 worldwide is afflicted with lymphoedema (Macdonald, 2010).

Results of surgery in upper or lower limb lymphoedema are variable (Vignes, 2002). For chronic wound healing, povidone iodine might not be the best choice, as it reduces both migration and proliferation of fibroblasts in a dose-dependent fashion (Thomas, 2009). Honey-based products, however, promote the proliferation of fibroblasts (DuToit, 2009). This could explain why wound healing suddenly progressed at an accelerated pace after 8–14 years of delayed healing.

**Conclusion**

In this case, the use of honey-based products to heal recalcitrant ulcers in limited information is available on the influence of chronic wound healing on family life. However, it is clear that caring for a chronic patient adversely affects the whole family structure (Pitman, 2003). Equally, social support positively influences human health (DeVries, 2007) and, thus, in the authors’ opinion, it follows that family support would also have a beneficial effect.

In this particular case, the leg wounds had been present for 8–14 years, undoubtedly having a major impact on the patient’s social life and influencing her (already mentally challenged) overall quality of life. The wounds had previously been managed with povidone iodine and gauze.
lymphoedematous lower limbs was successful. The Gram negative infected legs (Proteus mirabilis) quickly debrided without the use of antibiotics. The honey-based products helped with the progression to full wound healing in approximately 3½ months. At six-month follow-up, the patient remained free of ulceration.

Declaration of interest
The authors declare no conflicting interests.

References


