



A Brief note on Role of Honey in Medicine

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Description

Honey's antioxidant and antibacterial capabilities, as well as its cough prevention, fertility, and wound healing properties, have all been recognised in scientific literature. It has long been known in traditional Persian medicine as a beneficial therapy for the treatment of certain skin problems. The goal of this study was to look at how the sages of TPM and modern medicine used Ma'aljoubon to treat skin disorders. Honey has been used for its nutritive and medicinal properties since ancient times. Honey has been consumed in a variety of ways, including as a sweetener and flavouring ingredient. Honey is a product that is produced all over the world. Honey's most significant nutrient is monosaccharides, fructose, and glucose, which come in the form of monosaccharides, fructose, and glucose. Honey is an antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anti-bacterial substance that improves skin graft adhesion and the wound healing process. Honey is profoundly ingrained in Saudi Arabian culture, religion, and trade, and it is mentioned multiple times in the Holy Quran for its medicinal and restorative virtues. Honey is a highly symbolic and well-regarded substance in Saudi Arabia, where it is widely used for its medicinal as well as nutritional purposes. Honey is one of the most popular functional foods, with evidence of its use dating back to the dawn of civilisation. Many religions and traditional remedies support its health-protective properties. Honey is used in Unani medicine to treat a variety of ailments, including wound healing, anti-inflammatory, and anti-diabetic. Honey is gaining favour over sugar in the modern day due to its numerous health benefits and low glycemic index. Honey is a

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natural product manufactured by honey bees from floral nectar and contains approximately 200 chemicals, including sugars, water, organic acids, minerals, and polyphenols; the specific structure and content of honey is typically dictated by the plant source from which the nectar was collected. For thousands of years, honey has been employed in diets and medications. Honey, a carbohydrate-rich natural component, could be used in clinical settings or integrated into tissue-engineered platforms. The antibiotic's clinical utility was severely harmed as a result of its research. However, due to the rise in antibiotic resistance, there has been a greater demand for alternate therapeutic methods. Adulteration of honey is a prevalent practise that deceives consumers and diminishes the value of honey's unique medicinal and nutritional characteristics. Each honey must meet an internationally recognised Codex standard in order to be sold. One of the quality characteristics is diastase/amylase activity, which can be corrected for by adding foreign amylases if it is reduced. Propolis and honey are two apiculture products that have been known for their pharmacological and biological qualities since antiquity. The current study looked at the effects of individual and concurrent application of Iranian propolis and honey on the wound healing process *in vitro*. Because of its capacity to reduce acute inflammation by increasing immune response, honey and its components are gaining popularity as a natural medicine. Several studies have shown that it has the potential to treat a variety of chronic diseases and conditions, including pulmonary disorders, cardiac disorders, diabetes, hypertension, autophagy dysfunction, bacterial infections and fungal infections.