



Venomous Nature of Bees

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The treatment of Bee Venom (BV) dates back to the Hippocrates' era, where it was used to relieve arthritis and pain. In modern medicine, BV is used for the treatment of multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis and Parkinson's disease. The work is based on the benefits of anaphylactic response to metabolism and organelles, especially those of the respiratory system. Allergens may provide benefits against COVID-19; BV can cause high levels of certain IgE and IgG antibodies and lead to the production of IgE antibodies. Although IgE is responsible for the onset of allergies, it also provides protective functions over a wide range of allergies. BV can act as an adjuvant when combined with Toll-like receptor (TLR) ligands and modulate antibodies, improve foxP3-expressing cell proliferation and increase circulating T cells.

The medicinal use of bee venom began in ancient Egypt and is reported in European and Asian history. Hippocrates used bee venom to treat arthritis and arthritis. In modern times, interest in the effects of bee venom was revived in 1888 with the publication of a clinical study conducted in Europe on its effect on rheumatism. Since then, interest in treating bee venom has diminished and flowed. With the increasing arrival and acceptance of natural remedies, interest in the therapeutic value of bee venom has grown. However, there is conflicting evidence that bee venom is an effective treatment. For example, small, randomized trials did not show efficacy of bee venom in the treatment of multiple sclerosis. However, a review of studies found that the toxin could show promise as a cure for arthritis. Despite these conflicting findings,

a number of conditions have been proposed to treat bee venom, such as: Chronic injuries, such as bursitis and tendonitis, Hay fever, Removal of red tissue, Gout, Shingles, Burning. Also, there is not much evidence to date that bee venom is an effective treatment.

Scientists do not fully understand how bee venom, a complex compound of many compounds, works in the human body. However, the numbers of components of bee venom that have been identified and studied include: Mellitin, Adolapin, and Apamine. Rather than contributing to each of these components, there may be a greater chance of the body developing an immune response to bee stings that prove to be beneficial in some cases.

The greatest danger to bee venom treatment is the risk of severe allergic reactions, which include anaphylactic shock, which can cause a person to stop breathing. Although only a small percentage of people are allergic to bee venom, it is very important that a person is tested for bee allergies before treatment. A health care professional who provides bee care should also have a bee sting kit on site in case of an emergency.

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Conflict of Interest

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