The Use of Honey In the Treatment of Otomycosis

Nabil Abu Seif
Mahmoud Ali Mallah
Hossam Abdel Hay
Samy Kalboush
Mahmoud Abd EL Ghafar
Roshdan Ibrahim*

ENT and Microbiology & Immunology * Departments, Benha Faculty of Medicine, Zagazig University, Egypt

Fifty patients suffering from otomycosis with mean age 21 years of both sexes (28 males and 22 females) were subjected to clinical examination and mycological examination. The cases were then divided into two groups, Group A (25 patients) treated by topical application of clotrimazole suspension (Canesten Bayer) and Group B (25 patients) treated by topical application of honey drops 85%. The cure rate in Group A was 90% while in Group B it is 84%

Introduction

Fungal infection of external auditory meatus has long been recognized as a fairly common cause of otitis externa in tropical climates. (Mugliston and O'Donoghue, 1985).

Today, honey is a component of many commercially manufactured pharmaceutical products. At least 2000 papers and articles have been published in scientific and medical journals and elsewhere describing various effects of honey. In addition, there is a number of books on the subject (Crane, 1976).

Obasiekgi-Ebor et al. (1983) proved by in vitro experiments that honey distilate fraction (HY-I) has exhibited anti fungal activity to many organisms including Candida albicans and Aspergillus niger.

Obasieki-Ebor & Afonya (1984) tested the susceptibility of 72 isolates of Candida albicans to the honey distilate fraction (HY-I) and to several antymycotic agents. All the isolates were sensitive to HY-I, H-115, and "jadit", while about 10% of the isolates were variably resistant to nystatin, miconazole nitrate and clotrimazole. The nystatin, miconazole nitrate and clotrimazole resistant isolates were inhibited by HY-I.

Aim of the work

The aim of this work was to evaluate the use of honey as a natural simple, inexpensive and easily available substance, for the treatment of otomycosis.

Material and Methods

The present work was conducted on 50 patients from those attending E.N.T. out patient clinic of Benha University hospital suffering from otomycosis as evidenced by history and clinical examina-