Antibacterial activity of Sudanese bee honey

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Honey is recognized as an effective topical treatment of burns and wounds. In many cases it is being used with success on infections not responding to standard antibiotic and antiseptic therapy. Fifteen samples of bee honey from different localities in Sudan were tested against five standard bacterial strains; *Bacillus subtilis*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, representing Gram-positive bacteria, and *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* representing Gram negative bacteria. All honey samples exerted inhibitory effects on both Gram-positive and Gram negative organisms. The clinical isolates obtained from infected wounds of twelve hospitalized patients at Omudrman Teaching Hospital, showed 7 *Pseudomonas* and 5 *Staphylococcus* according to the cultural, microscopically and biochemical characteristics. All honey samples exerted inhibitory effects against the clinical isolates. Daily applications of honey on septic wounds, chronic wounds, ulcers and pyogenic abscess of the twelve hospitalized patients, gave favorable results, typified by promotion of granulation tissue and epithelization of the infected wounds.

Biography

Mahasin Wadi received BS from Cairo University, Egypt. She did MSc from University of Khartoum, Sudan on Medical Microbiology & Pharmacology in 1987. She worked at the central research laboratory Khartoum, Sudan. She joined work at King Saud University, Saudi Arabia, Riyadh, 1988, Department of Clinical Laboratory science, Microbiology. She completed her PhD from Al Neelain University, Faculty of Medical Laboratory Sciences 2010 Khartoum, Sudan. She has published a numbers of papers in reputed journals and participated in many internationals and national conferences. She served as reviewer of various journals.

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