Chellappan and Candasamy, Adv Pharmacoepidemiol Drug Saf 2016, 5:5 DOI: 10.4172/2167-1052.1000211

Letter to The Editor Open Access

## Cellulitis – Current Management Approach Through Complementary and Alternative Medicine

Dinesh Kumar Chellappan\* and Mayuren Candasamy

International Medical University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

\*Corresponding author: Dinesh Kumar Chellappan, Department of Life Sciences, International Medical University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Tel: +60126361308; E-mail: Dinesh\_kumar@imu.edu.my

Received date: July 20, 2016; Accepted date: September 29, 2016; Published date: October 05, 2016

Copyright: © 2016 Chellappan DK, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Citation: Chellappan DK, Candasamy M (2016) Cellulitis – Current Management Approach Through Complementary and Alternative Medicine. Adv Pharmacoepidemiol Drug Saf 5: 211. doi:10.4172/2167-1052.1000211

## Letter to The Editor

Cellulitis is an inflammatory condition of sub-cutaneous connective tissue under the skin. Bacteria, most commonly *Streptococci* and *Staphylococci*, when they get beneath the skin tissue through possible cuts or bruises, play a big role in the pathogenesis of this condition [1,2]. Diagnosis is fairly straight forward based on the appearance of the skin. If untreated, cellulitis may be highly dangerous. Managing cellulitis with integrative and complementary medicine involves three areas of focus: Anti-inflammatory and antibacterial approaches; rejuvenating factors; and enhancing immunity. An integrated and multi-faceted treatment approach may be successful in restoring normal health in patients suffering from cellulitis.

There are currently no clinical studies done on any complementary and alternative medicines including plant products till date for the treatment of cellulitis. Physicians primarily treat cellulitis with the help of antibiotics that can work effectively against *Staphylococcus* and *Streptococcus* strains. It is recommended that Cellulitis should not be treated with complementary or alternative medicine alone. But this can be treated with a holistic approach combining both Western medicine and alternative therapies. Some of the selected complementary and alternative therapies for the treatment of cellulitis are mentioned below.

Ayurvedic therapies have shown to treat cellulitis with their diverse range of synergistic formulations. Hydrastis canadensis (Goldenseal root) together with Ulmus fulva (Slippery elm), when made into a paste and applied on the affected area twice a day, have shown to be effective in cellulitis. Goldenseal root has been proved to be a potent anti-inflammatory agent, whereas, slippery elm is reported to be an antiseptic agent [3]. Tea tree oil (Melaleuca alternifolia), turmeric paste (Curcuma longa) and honey are other topical preparations of significance which are widely used [4]. There are also reports published on thyme oil claiming its effectiveness in treating cellulitis [5]. Thyme oil is reported to have potent antifungal and antibacterial actions. Homeopathy offers cost-effective treatment options for cellullitis. Two formulations namely, Rhus toxicodendron and Mercurius are effectively used for the treatment of itchy cellulitis [6]. The primary mechanism of action of these homeopathic remedies is by acting as an antibacterial agent.

Cupping therapy is one of the oldest practiced treatment methods for cellulitis. By creating a partial vacuum above the scarified mark, blood is drawn from the cutane to the surface, which enables quicker healing of the infected skin and removal of toxins and microbes [7]. Apart from this, hyperbaric oxygen therapy is gaining much popularity in curing skin related ailments like cellulitis, dermatitis, abrasive wounds and inflammation of the skin [8].

Acupuncture and other traditional Chinese medicine therapies may also help with the treatment of cellulitis. But there are no scientific or clinical studies that have studied on their effectiveness on cellulitis [9].

Though physicians prescribe more of antibiotics for the treatment of cellulitis, a holistic approach can be highly effective in the clinical management of cellulitis.

## References

- Ellis CL (2000) Cellulitis. Saunders Manual of Medical Practice (2nd edn.).
  In: Rakel RE (ed.) W.B. Saunders, Philadelphia pp: 1127-1128.
- Swartz MN, Pasternack MS (2005) Principles and Practice of Infectious Diseases Cellulitis. Section of Cellulitis and subcutaneous tissue infections (6th edn.). In: Mandell GL (ed.) Elsevier Churchill Livingstone, Philadelphia pp: 1178-1180.
- 3. Biswas TK, Mukherjee B (2003) Plant medicines of Indian origin for wound healing activity: a review. Int J Low Extrem Wounds 2: 25-33.
- Betts J (2008) The clinical application of honey in wound care. Nurs Times 104: 43-44.
- Dursun N, Liman N, Ozyazgan I (2003) Role of thymus oil in burn wound healing. J Burn Care Rehabil 24: 395-399.
- Cummings S, Ullman D (1997) Everybody's Guide to Homeopathic Medicines (3rd edn.) New York, NY: Penguin Putnam pp: 320-345.
- Ahmed A, Alam Khan R, Ahsan Ali A, Ahmed Mesaik M (2011) Effect of wet cupping therapy on virulent cellulitis secondary to honey bee sting–A case report. J Basic App Sci 7: 123-125.
- Michael LD (2009) Hyperbaric oxygen therapy as adjunctive treatment for postoperative cellulitis involving intrapelvic mesh. J Min Inv Gynec 16: 222-223.
- Pasternak MS, Swartz MN (2015) Cellulitis, Necrotizing Fasciitis, and Subcutaneous Tissue Infections. In: Bennett JE, Dolin R, Blaser MJ (eds.) Mandell, Douglas, and Bennett's Principles and Practice of Infectious Diseases, 8th Edition. Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier Saunders pp: 1194-2015.