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EFFECT OF HONEY ON VAGINITIS

THESIS

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BY

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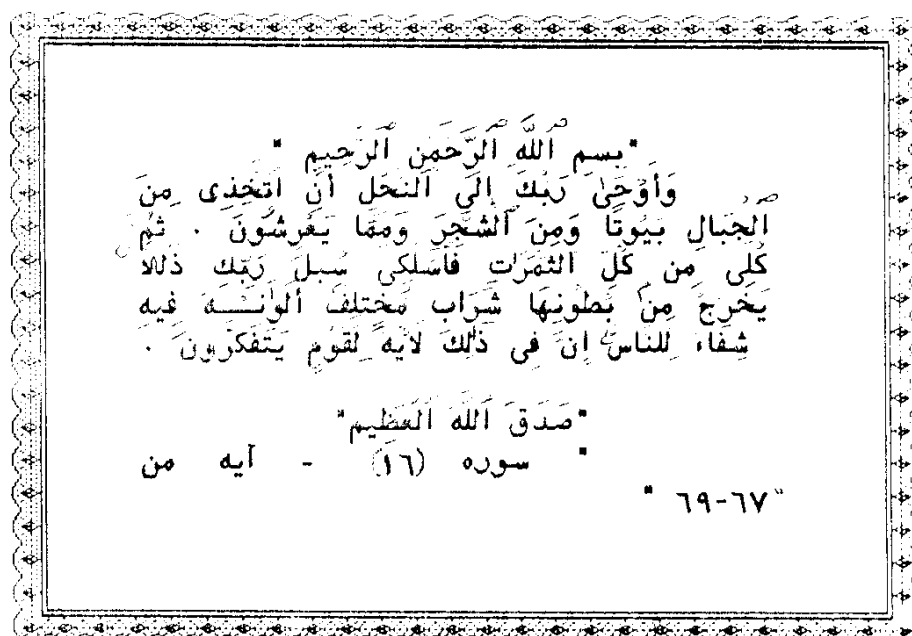
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"بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ"
وَأَوْحَىٰ رَبُّكَ إِلَى النَّحْلِ أَنْ اتَّخِذِي مِنَ
الْجِبَالِ بَيْوتًا وَمِنَ الشَّجَرِ وَمِمَّا يَعْرِشُونَ . ثُمَّ
كَلَىٰ مِنْ كُلِّ الثَّمَرَاتِ فَاسْلُكِي سَبِيلَ رَبِّكَ ذَلِكَ
يُخْرِجُ مِنْ بُطُونِهَا شَرَابٌ مُخْتَلِفٌ أَلْوَانُهُ فِيهِ
شِفَاءٌ لِلنَّاسِ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَةً لِّقَوْمٍ يَتَفَكَّرُونَ .

"صَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْعَظِيمُ"
"سوره (١٦) - آیه من

" ٦٩-٦٧ "



TO MY WIFE AND CHILDREN

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INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

Introduction:

Vaginitis is a common gynaecological problem Gardner and Dukes (1955).

Esbourne et al., (1982) studied 1181 and 253 patients with vaginitis. They found that. Trichomonas, monilia and non specific vaginitis account for the vast majority of cases but other aetiological agents should not be neglected.

Honey, which is a mysterious compound, is said to have an antibacterial effect Crane (1979).

Saad (1985) studied the effect of Honey on the intestinal flora in Egyptian patients with irritable colon syndrome, his results were encouraging. and so in our study we search for the effect of honey on 40 cases with vaginitis and on 20 cases as control group.

Aim of The Work:

The aim of the work is to study the effect of honey as a substance which is said to have antibacterial and anti candidal effect on the vaginal microbiological profile in cases complaining of different types of vaginitis and on cases with normal vaginal flora as a control group, to detect whether the

honey has a significant antibacterial effect in cases with vaginitis and so we can recommend it for Therapeutic use in both bacterial and candidal vaginitis or has no significant effect and so we can not use it in the therapeutic purposes, and to study it's effect on the vaginal flora that normally present in the control group.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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History of Honey:

In ancient civilization. The Babylonians continued to use honey in medicine. They also used it in rituals. (Leibovici, 1968).

The ancient Egyptians were much used honey by the priests of religious rites and in preservation of corpses sometimes. Leibovici, (1968) mentioned that early civilization in India, bees Honey was used in rituals, ceremonies and in pharmacy. (Ransome 1937) "susruta" a famous surgeon 1400 B.C recognised eight varieties of honey, specific medicinal properties were attributed to each variety. as cured asthma, coughs, and other cured skin disease (Crane, 1979).

Honey is frequently referred to in the literature of ancient Greece, bread and honey were the chief food of the Pythagoreans according to the statement of Aristoxenes, who say that, "Those who eat this food at breakfast are free from diseases all their lives (Crane, 1979).

In Arab-Muslim civilization. (Ibn-Magih) quotes Muhammed as saying: "Honey is a remedy for every illness-and Koran is a remedy for all illness of the mind. Therefore I recommend to you both remedies the Koran and Honey".

وقد جاء فى القرآن الكريم فى سورة النحل (١٦) من الآية ٦٧ الى الآية ٦٩ .
 (٦٧) وَأَوْحَىٰ رَبُّكَ إِلَى النَّحْلِ أَنِ اتَّخِذِي مِنَ الْجِبَالِ بُيُوتًا وَمِنَ الشَّجَرِ وَمِمَّا يَعْرِشُونَ
 "بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ"
 (٦٨) ثُمَّ كُلِي مِنْ كُلِّ الثَّمَرَاتِ فَاسْلُكِي سُبُلَ رَبِّكِ ذُلُلًا يَخْرُجُ مِنْ بَطُونِهَا شَرَابٌ
 مُّغْتَلَفٌ أَلْوَانُهُ فِيهِ شِفَاءٌ لِلنَّاسِ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَةً لِّقَوْمٍ يَتَفَكَّرُونَ . (٦٩)
 "مدق الله العظيم"

Sura 16 of the Koran is entitled "The bee" it records that, in addressing the bee, The lord spoke of houses in the mountains and in the trees and of those material where with men build hives for the "1982, English Translation". So honey is a mysterious compound that is said to cure people (Crane, 1979).

The first documented case reported about honey Treatment of gastro-intestinal disorder come in "Bukhari and Moslem Hodith Books". of our gracious prophet Muhammed as follow. "A man came to him asking his advice to treat his brother who was suffering from abdominal discomfort. The prophet told that man to give his brother honey to drink. The man went back and give his brother honey but without responde. He asked for the second time. The prophet told let him drink honey, but the man did not responde. His brother return to the prophet for a thired time. The prophet pronounced that God said the Truth about honey but your brother's abomen lied go back let him drink honey. This time the ill man recovered."

Yoirish (1977) mentioned that ancient Egyptians considered honey one of the most effective remedies for various eye disease.

Chemical Composition of honey:

Two consideration make the concept of an "average-composition" of honey some what uncertain - the degree to which the analytical methods used to establish the individual values actually reflect the true composition of the sample, and secondly, the considerable variation in composition encountered among honeys because. They represent different floral types. In the following table the average composition of honey in UNITED STATE is given by White, et al.,(1961).

Types of honey:

Various types of honey are known. as some people classify it according to the type of plant from which the nectar is driven, or according to the geographical source of honey.

Another classification depend upon the type of bees that produce honey, or according to the colour of honey which may be white, yellow, or red depending on the concentration of ash in Honey. "Crane,(1979)". This is a wide subject that is not related to our work.

Avarage Composition of Honey

| Compound | average | Standered deviation | range |
|--|---------|------------------------|-------------|
| Moisture (water) | 17.2 | 1.5 | 13.4-22.9 |
| Fructose | 38.2 | 2.1 | 27.2-44.3 |
| glucose | 31.3 | 3.0 | 22.0-40.7 |
| Sucrose | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.2- 7.6 |
| Maltose and Reducing Disaccharides. | 7.3 | 2.1 | 2.7-16.0 |
| Higher sugars | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.1 -8.5 |
| Total acids | 0.57 | 0.20 | 0.17-1.17 |
| Ash | 0.169 | 0. 15 | 0.020-1.028 |
| Nitrogen | 0.041 | 0.026 | 0.000-0.133 |

Constituents of honey:

The largest portion of dry matter in honey consists of sugars, which are responsible for much of physical nature, viscosity, hygroscopicity, granulation properties, and energy values of honey.

1. Monosaccharides and disaccharides:

In nearly all honey types, fructose predominates other sugars a few types of honey glucose appear to be more than fructose. These two sugars together account for "85-95%" of honey carbohydrates - and Disaccharides - constitutes the remainder and including sucrose and Maltose, in addition to traces of polysaccharides. (Crane, 1979).

2. Tri and higher sugars:

Siddiqui and Furgala (1967) have reported the isolation and identification of eleven oligosaccharides also dextrin and Traces of Raffinose and highly branched arabogalactomannan of high molecular weight.

3. The acids of Honey:

The level of acidity of honey contributes to its stability towards microorganisms. The following acids have been identified "formic, acetic, Butyric, citric, gluconic, lactic, maleic, malic, oxalic,