

## The Effects of Supplemental Zinc and Honey on Wound Healing in Rats

\*<sup>1</sup>Ghasem Sazegar, <sup>2</sup>Seyed Reza .Attarzadeh Hosseini, <sup>3</sup>Effat Behravan

### Abstract

#### Objective(s)

Clinicians have long been searching for ways to obtain "super normal" wound healing. Zinc supplementation improves the healing of open wounds. Honey can improve the wound healing with its antibacterial properties. Giving supplemental zinc to normal rats can increase the wound tensile strength. This work is to study the concurrent effects of zinc and honey in wound healing of normal rats.

#### Materials and Methods

One hundred and seventy two young rats were randomly divided into four groups: control, zinc-supplement, applied honey, zinc-supplement and applied honey. Two areas of skin about 4 cm<sup>2</sup> were excised. The wound area was measured every 2 days. After 3 weeks, all animals were killed and tensile strength of wounds, zinc concentration of blood and histological improvement of wounds were evaluated. The results were analyzed using two-way ANOVA and the mean differences were tested.

#### Results

It was found that honey could inhibit the bacterial growth in skin excisions. The tensile strength was increased significantly in the second to fourth groups at 21st day ( $P < 0.001$ ). Also there was a significant increase in tensile strength at the same time in the fourth group. The results of the histological study showed a considerable increase in the collagen fibers, re-epithelialization and re-vascularization in the second to fourth groups.

#### Conclusion

The results of the present study indicate that zinc sulfate could retard re-epithelialization, but when used with natural honey (administered topically) it could have influent wound healing in non-zinc-deficient subjects as well.

**Keywords:** Honey, Spectrophotometry, Tensile strength, Wound healing, Zinc Sulfate

1- Department of Anatomical Sciences and Cell Biology, Faculty of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

\*Corresponding author: Tel: +98-511-8831753; Fax: +98-511-8831753; email: sazegargh@mums.ac.ir

2- Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran

3- Medical Toxicology Research Center, School of Pharmacy, Mashha, University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

## Introduction

Wounds are prevalent clinical problems and a burden to many patients, resulting in pain, discomfort, longer hospital stay, and considerable economic costs for the healthcare system (1). Wounds are either acute or chronic, and can result from venous or arterial insufficiency, diabetes, burns, trauma, chronic pressure or surgery (2-4).

Clinicians have long been searching for ways to obtain "super normal" healing of wounds using different models (5-7). These investigators found thiamine (vitamin B1) (8), pantothenic acid (vitamin B5) (3, 9, 10) riboflavin (11), ascorbic acid (vitamin C) (12, 13) vitamin A(14), cortisone (15, 16), vitamin E (17,18), copper (19), manganese and silicone (19-22), and CO<sub>2</sub> laser (23) effective on wound healing process. Among them, one managed to show that zinc supplementation would result in the improved healing of granulating open wounds (24-28). On the other hand, negative results have also been reported (29).

Sanstead *et al* (24), Lansdown (26) and Agren (27) all have shown that zinc deficiency causes animals to heal poorly, while zinc have the potential to correct the abnormality. Other investigators attempted to show that giving supplemental zinc to an animal without zinc deficiency had been helpful to healing (30).

Other studies showed that, with its antibacterial properties, honey can improve the wound healing (31, 32).

Subrahmanyam reported that use of honey as a dressing in burned injuries rendered the wounds sterile and the healing process rich (33, 34). Bergman *et al* (35), Yilmaz *et al* (36), Molan (32), Cooper *et al* (37), Tan *et al* (38), Obasieki-Ebor *et al* (39) all have shown that honey inhibited the growth of several organisms responsible for wound infections and accelerated the wound life span.

Ebrahimi *et al* showed that giving supplemental zinc to normal rats can increase the wound tensile strength, but unfortunately it can delay the wound span (28). It is the purpose of this work to study the concurrent effects of zinc and honey on wound healing of rats with no zinc deficiency.

Tensile strength, histological sections, photographic actual wounds measurements, determination of serum zinc level with atomic absorption, and bacterial growth, were used to measure healing.

## Materials and Methods

One hundred seventy two (29) young Albino N-Mary rats with an average weight of 200 grams were studied. All animals were fed a standard pellet diet and were given water *ad libitum*, each housed in individual compartment of plastic cages. Cases were supplied to the containers at atmospheric pressure; the temperature was maintained at 25 to 27 °C with humidity between 70 and 90%.

The animals were randomly divided into four groups: first group: controlled with above regimen, second group: orally zinc-supplement with above regimen plus 36.3 mg zinc sulfate (8.25 mg zinc) a day, third group: applied honey with above regimen plus topically 10 ml natural honey twice a day and fourth group: orally zinc-supplement and applied honey with above regimen plus 36.3 mg zinc sulfate (8.25 mg zinc) a day and topically 10 ml natural honey twice a day.

All animals were anesthetized with thiobarbital (Nesdonal g) 0.2 ml/100 g body weight administered intra peritoneally and hair was removed from the back with clippers. Operation was performed under clean but not strictly sterile conditions. Two areas of skin about 4 cm<sup>2</sup> were excised, one wound made cephalad, and the other caudad (Figure 1). Betadin (povidin iodine) was applied to each wound to prevent infection. All wounds were made by the same surgeon and in the same environment. After 3 weeks, all animals were anesthetized and killed with ether.

### Measurement of wound area

The wound area was measured every two day until healing had taken place. The photographic grid method of measuring wound area was used. In this method every two day a wire grid was placed over the wound. It was then photographed, and the number of small squares over the non epithelialized area were counted in a high resolution (Figure 2).

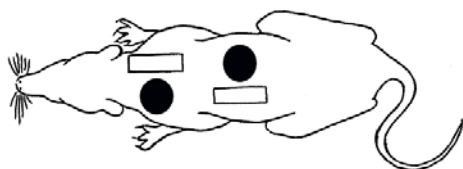


Figure 1. Diagram showing placements of excisions.

### **Tensiometric method**

The skin of the back, including the wounds, was shaved, excised (5 cm long and 1 cm in diameter) and immediately transferred to a Petri dish of normal saline and stretched to its normal size. The maximal strength of this wound strip cut perpendicular to the wound alignment was measured using a materials testing machine (Zwic®).

### **Chemical methods**

Hemoglobin concentration was measured by the cyanmethemoglobin method.

### **Zinc determination**

A blood sample was obtained from each rat by intra cardiac puncture prior to sacrifice to determine the plasma zinc level using an atomic absorption spectrophotometer (Unicam, England)

### **Histological examination**

A biopsy was taken for histological examination after fixation in 4% formaldehyde and staining with Van Gieson-Elastin or Hematoxylin-Eosin. All assessments were made with the histological slides coded to reduce subjective bias, and for quantitative assessment each slide was evaluated by a pathologist and received a score between 1 and 4. Score 1 means that the amounts of collagen fibers, re-epithelialization and re-vascularization in skin are a little more than control skin. Score 4 means considerable increase in the collagen fibers, re-epithelialization and re-vascularization, and score 2 and 3 were in the middle of the spectrum.

### **Statistical analysis**

Data are expressed as mean±SEM. Statistical analysis was performed using two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey–Kramer post-hoc test for multiple comparisons. The *P*-values less than 0.05 were considered to be statistically significant.

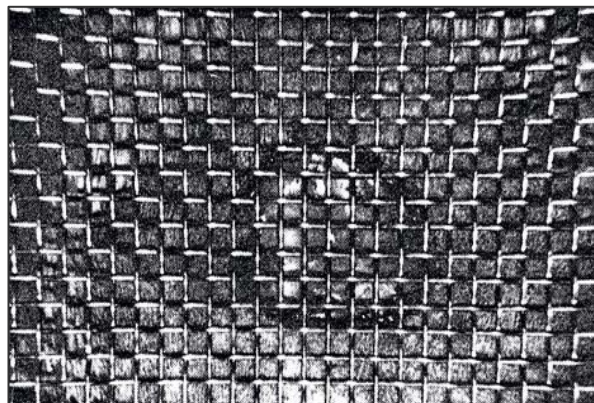


Figure 2. Measurement of surface area of dorsal open wounds in rats by the photographic grid method.

## **Results**

All wounds healed without infection in four groups. In this study, infection means the concentration of bacteria signs including red skin around the wound, discharge containing pus, swelling, warmth, foul odor, and fever.

Bacterial growth was studied in early granulation tissue of all groups. The findings show that bacterial growth in full-thickness skin excisions was inhibited with honey in third and fourth groups.

The average weight gain in the two non-zinc supplemented groups showed no significant difference compared to the other groups. In the first and third groups, the weight increased from 202.2±12.3 g (mean±SEM) at the beginning of the experiment to 219.8±8.8 g at the end. In the second and fourth groups, which received zinc supplements, the body weight increased from 198.7±10.5 g to 221.5±11.8 g during the experiment.

Figures 3 and 4 shows the progression of wound healing in the four studied groups. In all cases of the four groups, the cephalad wound healed at a significantly faster rate compared to the caudad wound up to day 21st postoperative day (*P* < 0.05). Although the second group showed a considerably slower rate of closure, no significant difference in the healing rate was observed at any point in time between the first, third and fourth groups cephalad or caudad wounds (Figure 3, 4).

In the Figure 5 the plasma zinc levels are shown for the rats in the non-diet zinc supplemented groups and diet zinc supplemented groups. There was a significant

increase of 85% after 3 weeks of zinc administration ( $P < 0.05$ ).

In the fourth group, the tensile strength was measured in 21 days after wounding (Figure 6). The test groups (second, third and fourth groups) showed a significant increase in tensile strength in the 21st day when compared with control (first) group ( $F = 2107$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ), (Figure 6). Also there was a significant increase in tensile strength at the same time in the fourth group when compared with the second group, and in the second group when compared with the third group ( $P < 0.01$ ).

In the present study, all the cephalad wounds were studied by light microscopy (Zeiss, Germany) to investigate the collagen fibers, re-epithelialization and revascularization. The results of the histological study showed a considerable increase in the collagen fibers, re-epithelialization and re-vascularization between second, third and fourth groups when compared with the first group ( $f = 20.33$  and  $P < 0.001$ ), (Figures 7, 8).

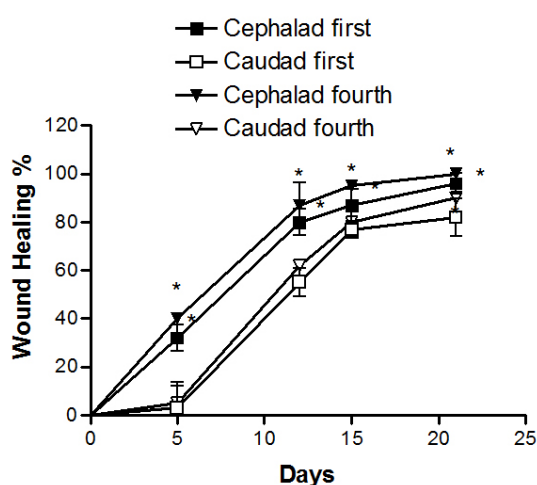


Figure 3. Progression of healing of first and fourth groups cephalad and caudad open wounds. The first group received standard diet, and the fourth group received oral zinc sulfate (36.3 mg) and applied topically 10 ml honey. The wound healing was measured with a wire grid over the wound and the numbers of small squares were counted. In all cases of the first and fourth groups, the cephalad wound healed at a significantly faster rate compared to the caudad wound upto day 21 postoperative. Values are mean $\pm$ SEM (n= 3). \* $P < 0.05$ , two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey–Kramer test).

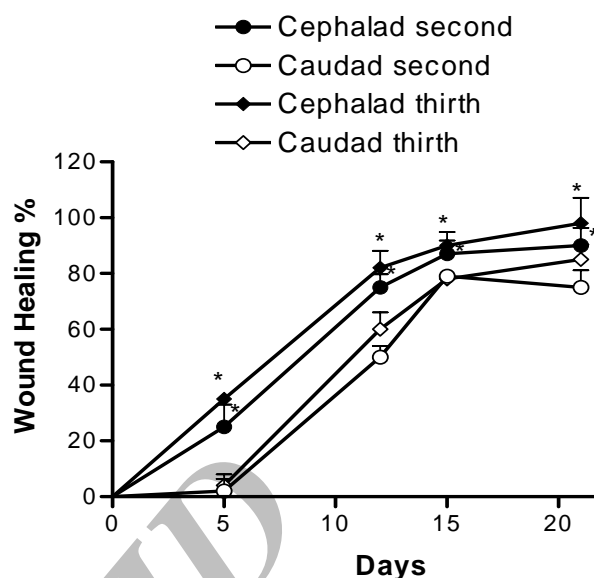


Figure 4. Progression of healing of second and third group's cephalad and caudad opens wounds. The second group received oral daily 36.3 mg zinc sulfate and the third group received twice daily topical 10 ml honey. The wound healing was measured with a wire grid over the wound and the numbers of small squares were counted. In all cases of the second and the third groups, the cephalad wound healed at a significantly faster rate compared to the caudad wound upto day 21 postoperative. Values are mean $\pm$ SEM (n= 43). \* $P < 0.05$ , two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey–Kramer test).

## Discussion

This study showed that supplements of zinc sulfate administered orally when used in combination with honey, may have the effect of enhancing the growth of granulation tissue, promoting the vascularization of the wound site, and/or stimulating the process of epidermal migration and increase of wound tensile strength.

In the rat, zinc toxicity is characterized by depressed growth and anemia (40). When zinc sulfate was administered orally at the rate of 36.3 mg/day in the present study, there was no evidence of such toxic effects as judged by weight and hemoglobin measurements at the beginning and end of the experiments.

The rate of new collagen deposition as determined by Muscará *et al* measurements (41) reaches a maximum between the fourteenth and twenty first days and remains elevated through the tenth week, and in the

present study all animals were killed after 3 weeks of surgery.

Zinc is a trace mineral that is a component of many enzymes, including DNA and RNA polymerases, and is required for protein synthesis, DNA synthesis, mitosis, and cell proliferation. Approximately 300 enzymes need zinc for proper functioning; many of these zinc-dependent processes, such as collagen synthesis and cell division, are required for wound healing (42).

Zinc acts as a co-factor for enzymes involved in wound healing, the most notable lysyl oxidase, which catalyzes the cross-linkage of collagen (43). The importance of cross-linking for the mechanical strength of wounds was demonstrated by topical administration of  $\beta$ -aminopropionitril, which irreversibly inhibits lysyl oxidase (44).

Lysyl oxidase catalyses the formation of covalent cross-links by formation of reactive aldehyde groups on the collagen molecules. Although lysyl oxidase is a copper-dependent enzyme, its activity is to decrease granulation tissue of zinc-deficient rats (45). Thus a possible explanation for the decreased breaking strength is diminished cross-linking in zinc deficiency. But other factors, such as the interaction with proteoglycans and the structure and orientation of collagen fibers, probably influence the wound strength as well (30, 46). Ultra structural studies of 2-week skin incisions in rats (27, 44) revealed no morphologic difference between zinc-deficient and control animals in the orientation or thickness of the collagen fibers.

Previous experiments proved increase accumulation of wound collagen in animals treated with topically applied natural honey (31, 32, 46).

Honey provides antibacterial properties (31, 32) and contains enzymes such as catalase which aid in the healing properties (46). Honey also rapidly debrides wounds and removes malodor, and its anti-inflammatory activity reduces edema and exudates, and prevents or minimizes hypertrophic scarring (32).

Honey has a remarkable effect on the process of re-vascularization of the wound,

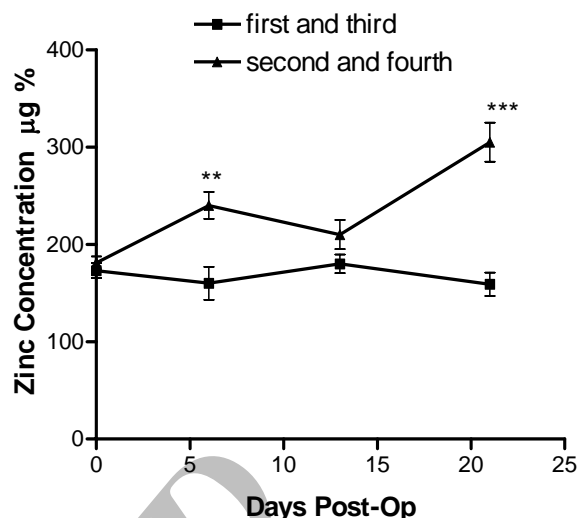


Figure 5. Zinc level in the rats blood serum. The blood zinc concentration in non zinc supplemented animals (first and third groups) at 21st day post operative was  $172.2 \pm 8.4 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ ml}$  (mean $\pm$ SEM) and in zinc supplemented animals (second and fourth groups) at the same time was  $302.8 \pm 12.8 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ ml}$ . Values are mean $\pm$ SEM (n= 43). \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ , one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey–Kramer test).

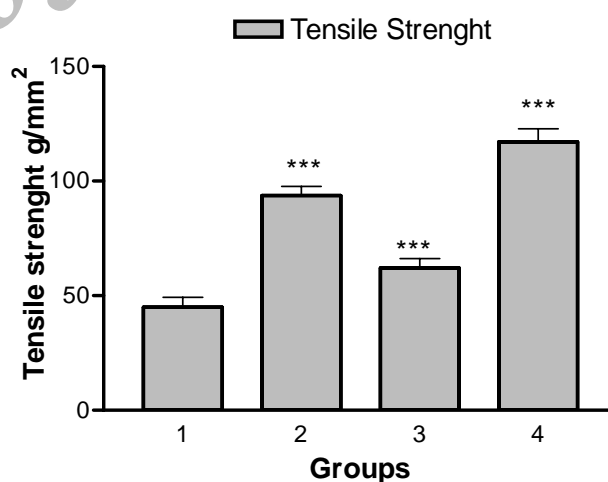


Figure 6. Tensile strength of excised wounds in the four studied groups. There is a significant increase in tensile strength at the 21st day in the second, third and fourth groups compared to the first group \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ , one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey–Kramer test).

within 15 min-6 hr after application, the treatment wound takes an intensely bright red color, visual evidence of the fact that new blood vessels are being formed in the region, and that normal circulation is returning to the site.



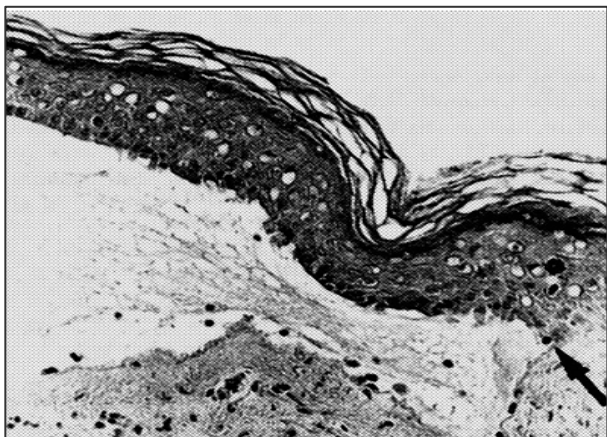


Figure 7. The edge of a blister formed on skin in fourth group. The site of separation between dermis and epidermis is marked with an arrow. The blister fluid is rich of fibrin but essentially free of inflammatory cells. Restoration of surface epithelium over wound which extends down from base of depressed area or pocket is seen. Hematoxylin-Eosin.x400.

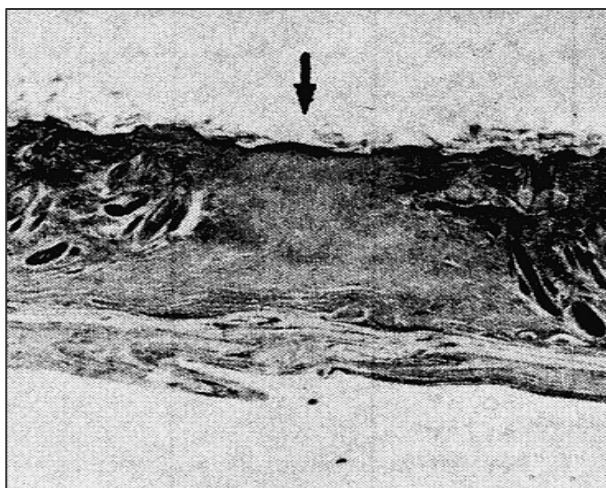


Figure 8. Cross section of skin in the first group. The dark band at the top of the photo is the epidermis. The dense material above the epidermis is a scab. The wound is closed at the level of full thickness skin. Notice that the epidermis above and adjacent to the wound site is thicker than the epidermis further away. The site of wounding is marked with an arrow. Hematoxylin-eosin.x400.

Although it is part of the normal healing process that re-vascularization will eventually occur, the speed with which new blood vessels return to the damaged tissue when treated with zinc and honey is unexpectedly faster than that observed with honey alone. Similar surprising effects are seen in the development of granulation tissue.

This study showed that, although zinc sulfate can increase tensile strength in wounding skin, it causes delay in the rate of closure of skin defects. This is in accordance with the findings of Ågren in 1990 (29) and Ebrahimi *et al* in 1996 (28). Honey, when used alone, shows a remarkable and unpredicted effect on control of bacterial infection on damaged skin, and when used with zinc sulfate, can correct the effects of zinc sulfate as shown in the fourth group.

### Conclusion

The results of the present study indicate that when zinc is administered orally as zinc sulfate it can retard re-epithelialization, but, when used with natural honey (administered topically), can favorably influence wound healing in non-zinc-deficient subjects as well. Since re-epithelialization is an important mechanism in the closure of ulcers these results taken together imply that topically applied honey and orally applied zinc might increase the healing rate not only in animals with low serum zinc level but in animals with normal zinc status as well.

Although topical honey and oral zinc sulfate can promote re-epithelialization, diminish inflammation and reduce bacterial growth in wounds, the exact mechanisms by which honey and zinc exerts this effects are still not clear. The mechanisms are probably complex due to the interaction of zinc and honey with many enzyme systems and with biomembranes.

### Acknowledgment

The authors would like to thank the following friends and departments for gracious assistance:

Dr Ahmad Hosseini for never failing to support and teaching me histology and wound healing. Dr Ezat Poorabdollah for their advice and free run of the resources of the surgery division; Dr Hassan Chavoshi for his advice on the wound measurement model; Dr Hamid Tavalaei for help with design and statistical analysis; Dr Mehran Shahidi for running the atomic absorption determinations of zinc; and Dr Mohammad Ghotbi for running the tensiometric assessment of wounds.

## References

1. Storm-Versloot MN, Vos CG, Ubbink DT, Vermeulen H., Topical silver for preventing wound infection. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, 2010; 3:006478.
2. O'Meara SM, Cullum NA, Majid M, Sheldon TA. Systematic review of antimicrobial agents used for chronic wounds. *Br J Surg* 2001; 88:4–21.
3. O'Meara, S, Ovington, L. Antibiotics and antiseptics for venous leg ulcers (Protocol for a Cochrane Review). *The Cochrane Library*, John Wiley & Sons Ltd, 2002; 2.
4. Roberts PR, Black KW, Santamauro JT, Zaloga GP. Dietary peptides improve wound healing following surgery. *Nutrition* 1998; 14: 266–269.
5. Hema SD, Shankar KM, Bhushan P. Wound healing activity of topical application forms based on Ayurveda.\* *eCAM* 2009; 10:1–10.
6. Govindarajan R, Madhavan V, Rao CV, Shirwaikar A, Mehrotra S, Pushpagandan P. Healing potential of *Anogeissus latifolia* for dermal wounds in rats. *Acta Pharm* 2004; 54:331–338.
7. Rozaini MZ, Zuki ABZ, Noordin M, Norimah Y, Hakim AN. The effects of different types of honey on tensile strength evaluation of burn wound tissue healing. *Int J Appl Res Vet Med* 2004; 2:2.
8. Alvarez OM, Gilbreath RL. Effect of dietary thiamine on intermolecular collagen cross-linking during wound repair: a mechanical and biochemical assessment. *J Trauma* 1982; 22:20–4.
9. Aprahamian M, Dentinger A, Stock-Damge C, Kouassi JC, Grenier JF. Effects of supplemental pantothenic acid on wound healing: experimental study in rabbit. *Am J Clin Nutr* 1985; 41:578–589.
10. Vaxman F, Olender S, Lambert A, Nisand G, Aprahamian M, Bruch JF, *et al.* Effect of pantothenic acid and ascorbic acid supplementation on human skin wound healing process. A double-blind, prospective and randomized trial. *Eur Surg Res* 1995; 27:158–166.
11. Mazzotta C, Balestrazzi A, Traversi C, Baiocchi S, Caporossi T, Tommasi C, Caporossi A. Treatment of progressive keratoconus by riboflavin-UVA-induced cross-linking of corneal collagen: ultrastructural analysis by Heidelberg Retinal Tomograph II in vivo confocal microscopy in humans. *Cornea* 2007; 26:390-397.
12. Levine M. New concepts in the biology and biochemistry of ascorbic acid. *N Engl J Med* 1986; 314:892–902.
13. Ringsdorf WM Jr, Cheraskin E. Vitamin C and human wound healing. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol* 1982; 53:231–6.
14. Hunt TK. Vitamin A and wound healing. *J Am Acad Dermatol* 1986; 15:817–21.
15. Sobol SE, Keswani S, Parvadia JK, Crombleholme T, Potsic WP. Effect of corticosteroid-antibiotic agents on granulation tissue in a murine model. *Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 2005; 131:330-335.
16. Ehrlich HP, Hunt TK. Effect of cortisone and vitamin A on wound healing. *Ann Surg* 1968;167:324.
17. MacKay DJ, Miller AL. Nutritional support for wound healing. *Altern Med Rev* 2003; 8:359-377
18. Jaarin K, Gapor MT, Nafeeza MI, Fauzee AM. Effect of various doses of palm vitamin E and tocopherol on aspirin-induced gastric lesions in rats. *Int J Exp Pathol* 2002; 83:295-302.
19. Tenaud I, Sainte-Marie I, Jumbou O, Litoux P, Dréno B. *In vitro* modulation of keratinocyte wound healing integrins by zinc, copper and manganese. *Br J Dermatol* 1999; 140:26–34.
20. Pereira CE, Felcman J. Correlation between five minerals and the healing effect of Brazilian medicinal plants. *Biol Trace Elem Res* 1998; 65:251–259.
21. Carlisle EM. Silicon as an essential trace element in animal nutrition. *Ciba Found Symp* 1986; 121:123–139.
22. Jiang Y, Ding G, Lu S. Behavior of dermal fibroblasts on microdot arrays yields insight into wound healing mechanisms. *Mol Biol Rep*. 2011 Jan; 38:387-94.
23. Forer B, Vasilyev T, Brosh T. Dural defect repair with fascia by a CO<sub>2</sub> laser system in porcine model. *Laryngoscope* 2006; 116:6:1002-1006.
24. Sandstead HH. Understanding zinc: Recent observations and interpretations. *J Lab Clin Med* 1994; 124:322–327.
25. Liszewski RF. The effect of zinc on wound healing: a collective review. *J Am Osteopath Assoc* 1981; 81:104–106.
26. Lansdown ABG. Zinc in the healing wound. *Lancet* 1996; 347:706–707.
27. Ågren MS. Zinc in wound repair. *Arch Dermatol* 1999; 135:1273–1234 .
28. Ebrahimi A, Hoseini A, Sazegar G. The Effects of zinc sulfate in wound healing of incision wounds in rat. *Shahid Beheshti Journal of the Faculty of Medicine* 1996; 20:1:4-13.
29. Ågren MS. Studies on zinc in wound healing. *Acta Derm Venereol Suppl* 1990; 154:1–36.
30. Greenway SE, Filler LE, Greenway FL. Topical insulin in wound healing: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *J Wound Care* 1999; 8:526-528.
31. Sesta G, Persanooddo L, Nisi F, Ricci L. Effects of artificial sugar feeding on sugar composition of royal jelly. *Apiacta*. 2006; 41:60–70.
32. Molan PC. The evidence supporting the use honey as a wound dressing. *Int J Low Exterm Wounds* 2006; 40-54.
33. Subrahmanyam M. Topical application of honey in treatment of burns. *Br J Surg* 1991; 78:497-498.

34. Subrahmanyam M. Honey impregnated gauze versus polyurethane film (op site R) in the treatment of burns- a prospective randomized study. *Br J Surg* 1993; 46:322-323.
35. Bergman A, Yanai J, Weiss J, Bell D, David MP. Acceleration of wound healing by topical application of honey: an animal model. *Am J Surg* 1983; 145:374-376.
36. Yilmaz N, Nisbet O, Nisbet C, Ceylan G, Hoşgör F, Dede OD. Biochemical evaluation of the therapeutic effectiveness of honey in oral mucosal ulcers. *Bosn J Basic Med Sci* 2009; 9:290-295.
37. Cooper RA, Molan PC, Harding KG. Antibacterial activity of honey against strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* from infected wounds. *J R Soc Med* 1999; 92:283-285.
38. Tan HT, Rahman RA, Gan SH, Halim AS, Hassan SA, Sulaiman SA, *et al*. The antibacterial properties of Malaysian tualang honey against wound and enteric microorganisms in comparison to manuka honey. *BMC Complement Altern Med* 2009; 34.[abstract]
39. Glade MJ. Polysulfated glycosaminoglycan accelerates net synthesis of collagen and glycosaminoglycans by arthritic equine cartilage tissues and chondrocytes. *Am J Vet Res* 1990; 51:779-785.
40. Fosmire GJ. Zinc toxicity. *Am J Clinical Nutr* 1990; 51:225-227.
41. Muscará MN, McKnight W, Asfaha S, Wallace JL. Wound collagen deposition in rats: effects of an NO-NSAID and a selective COX-2 inhibitor. *Br J Pharmacol* 2000; 129:681-686.
42. Parasad AS. Zinc: an overview. *Nutrition* 1995; II(suppl):93-99.
43. Levenson SM, Demetriou AA. Wound healing: biochemical and clinical aspect. Philadelphia: WB Saunders; 1992.p.248-273.
44. Ågren MS, Franzen L. Influence of zinc deficiency on breaking strength of 3-week-old skin incisions in the rat. *Acta Chir Scand* 1990; 156:667-670.
45. Senapati A, Thompson PH. Zinc deficiency and the prolonged accumulation of zinc in wounds. *Br J Surg* 1985; 72:7:583-584.
46. Dunford C, Cooper R, Molan P. Using honey as a dressing for infected skin lesions. *Nurs Times* 2000; 96:7-9.

Archive of SID