

medicinal properties/pollen/1983-98

Cuba, Estacion Experimental Apicola. **4th Symposium on propolis and 3rd on apitherapy, 21-24 August 1996, Instituto de Farmacia y Alimentos, La Habana, Cuba.** [IV Simposio de propoleos y III de Apiterapia, 21-24 Agosto 1996, Instituto de Farmacia y Alimentos, La Habana, Cuba.]. Ciudad de La Habana, Cuba; Estacion Experimental Apicola. (1996) 72 pp. [Es, Bdo]

Most (48) of these summaries of papers presented at this combined symposium concern the composition, antimicrobial properties and medical and therapeutic properties of propolis. Properties and uses of honey, pollen, royal jelly and honey bee venom in the treatment of various conditions, are described in a further 21 summaries. There is also a list of participants in the symposium.

International Symposium on Apitherapy, 6th, Portoroz. **Abstracts of scientific papers, 6th International Symposium on Apitherapy, September 22-25, 1988, Portoroz, Yugoslavia.** Bucharest, Romania, Apimondia Publishing House. (1988) iv + 60 pp. [En, Bd]

Of the 61 abstracts of papers presented at the symposium, 17 deal specifically with propolis, 9 with honey, 5 with pollen, 4 with honeybee venom, and 3 with royal jelly. The other 23 abstracts deal with more than one hive product, or brand-name products without details of composition, or apitherapy in general. D.G. Lowe.

International Symposium on Apitherapy, 5th, Cracow. **Abstracts, Vth International Symposium on Apitherapy, Cracow, 23-26 May 1985.** Cracow, Poland ; Apimondia. (1985) 74 pp. [En, Ba]

Of the 59 abstracts of papers presented at the symposium, 32 deal specifically with propolis, 10 with bee-collected pollen, 6 with honey, and 4 with venom. The other abstracts deal with more than one hive product, or hive products in general. D.G. Lowe.

Lithuania, Ukrainian Institute of Apiculture and Lithuanian Apitherapists' Association. **Apitherapy and apiculture.** Vilnius, Lithuania; Ukrainian Institute of Apiculture and Lithuanian Apitherapists Association. (1993) 238 pp. [Ru, en, Bd]

This book contains the proceedings of a conference held in Palanga, Lithuania, in 1992. All the articles include short English summaries.

Revue Francaise d'Apiculture. **Apitherapy today.** [Aujourd'hui l'apitherapie.]. *Revue Francaise d'Apiculture* (1987) (No. 465, Supplement) 86 pp. [Fr, Bj]

This supplement to *Revue Francaise d'Apiculture* has 8 main sections: honey, pollen and royal jelly as dietetic foods; honey; pollen; propolis; royal jelly; bee venom; beeswax; associated products. Each section has 3 or 4 short articles, by various authors, describing composition, properties, analysis, uses, etc., and a number of contributions from research workers worldwide, grouped under the heading "Communications". There is also an article on the Apitherapy Commission of Apimondia. D.G. Lowe.

Abed, L., Abed, M., and Louveaux, J. **Some honeys from Kashmir used in traditional medicine in India.** [A propos de quelques miels du Cachemire utilises en medecine traditionnelle aux Indes.]. *Annales Pharmaceutiques Francaises* (1983) **41** (3) 287-291 [Fr, en, B]

In India, certain honeys from Kashmir, particularly lotus and saffron honeys, are valued for their medicinal properties. Five retail samples labelled as lotus and/or saffron honey from Kashmir were examined. No samples contained pollen grains from lotus, *Nelumbium speciosum*, or saffron, *Crocus sativus*; the main pollens in 4 samples were from *Artemisia*, *Salvia* and *Rumex* species and the honeys were thus incorrectly labelled. The fifth honey was apparently not even from Kashmir. P. Walker.

Lab. Matiere Medicale et Pharmacologie, Inst. Pharmacie, Univ. d'Alger-Centre, Alger, Algeria.
India, Jammu and Kashmir.

Asis, M. **Propolis: the purple gold of honeybees.** [Propoleo: el oro purpura de las abejas.]. Havana, Cuba; Centro de Informacion y Documentacion Agropecuario. (1989) 255 pp. [Es, en, ru, Bd]

Chapter 1 of this book deals briefly with hive products other than propolis <dash> honey, beeswax, pollen, royal jelly and bee venom. Chapter 2 describes the composition of propolis, the collection and use of propolis by honeybees, and the harvesting, storage and use of propolis by man. Chapter 3 gives a more detailed account of the biological characteristics of propolis and deals with the quality control of propolis extracts and propolis products. Russian, Hungarian, Bulgarian and Cuban standards on propolis are set out. The final chapter describes uses of propolis in medicine, agriculture and industry. Each chapter concludes with a bibliography, and in total there are 33 pages of references.

OBD. G. Lowe.

Centro de Informacion y Documentacion Agropecuario, Calle 13, Havana 12300, Cuba.

Bodnarchuk, L. I., Kozhura, I. M., Kubaichuk, V. P., Yakimenko, D. M., and Peresichnii, M. I. **The effects of honey, pollen and some plant products on the health of people in areas of chronic radioactive pollution.** *Bdzhil'nitstvo* (1994) **21** 66-69 [Uk, ru, B] Institut Bdzhl'nitstva im P. I. Prokolovicha UAAN, Kiev, Ukraine.

Donadieu, Y. **Pollen in natural therapeutics.** Paris, France; Maloine Editeur S.A. (1983) (Ed.5) 56 pp. ISBN 2-224-00909-7 [En, Bd (missing??)]

Dustmann, J. H. **Honey, quality and its control.** *American Bee Journal* (1993) **133** (9) 648-651 [En, B] Nieders. Landesinstitut fur Bienenkunde, Celle, Germany.

OBP. Walker.

The criteria that have to be fulfilled by a good quality honey are listed, and possible ways of evaluating these are discussed. References are given to some beneficial effects of honey in human nutrition and medicine that have been scientifically proved. The use of pollen analysis in establishing the botanical source(s) of a honey is discussed.

Ebel, G. **Health from the bee pharmacy. Bee products <dash> their natural 'vital power' and curative effect.** [Gesundheit aus der Bienen-Apotheke: Bienenprodukte <dash> ihre natürliche Vitalkraft und Heilwirkung.]. Geneva, Switzerland; Ariston Verlag. (1994) (Ed. 2) 222 pp. ISBN 3-7205-1796-9 [De, Bd]

OBP. Walker.

This book gives much practical information on the use of hive products in apitherapy, including detailed instructions for making and using various formulations. An earlier edition was published in 1988 as part of a book entitled *Bienensegen*. The book includes a short reading list, a list of useful addresses and a subject index.

Kaal, J. **Natural medicine from honey bees (apitherapy).** Amsterdam, Netherlands; Kaal's Printing House. (1991) 93 pp. ISBN 90-9004522-8 [En, Bd]

This book was first published in the Netherlands under the title *Apitherapie* (1987). It contains separate chapters on propolis, bee venom, royal jelly, pollen and honey, giving for each details of their composition and applications. Each chapter also has summaries of selected research investigations on that particular substance. There is also a chapter on Apilarnil and Apilarnilprop, which are patented products of Romanian origin. Apilarnil is produced from drone honey bee larvae and the food provided for them, processed, lyophilized and made into tablets. When supplemented with propolis powder the product is called Apilarnilprop. There is a list of publications cited, a bibliography, a general subject index and indexes of chemical names, pathogens, and authors.

OB. G. Lowe.

Kaegi, C. **Honey for healing.** [Heilmittel Honig.]. *Schweizerische Bienen-Zeitung* (1995) **118** (10) 590-592 [De, Bj] Redaktion Treffpunkt, Burgerspital, 4500 Solothurn, Switzerland.

OBP. Walker.

At this hospital in Solothurn, Switzerland, honey has been successfully used in the treatment of leg ulcers, decubitus sores (pressure wounds), furuncles, abscesses, fistulas, etc. Some examples, including treatment of chronic wounds, are described, with photographs. Honeydew honey was used in the treatments because its low pollen content reduces the risk of pollen-allergic reactions.

Mizrahi, A. and Lensky, Y. Editors. **Bee products: properties, applications, and apitherapy.** New York, USA; Plenum Publishing Corporation. (1997) xi + 269 pp. ISBN 0-306-45502-1 [En, Bd]

OBIndividual chapters are abstracted separately in this issue of *Apicultural Abstracts*.\OB. G. Lowe.

This book contains 31 chapters based on selected contributions presented at a conference held in Tel-Aviv, Israel, on 26-30 May 1996. They cover a wide variety of aspects of hive products (honey, beeswax, pollen, propolis, royal jelly, venom) including production, composition, quality, uses in medicine, uses in food processing and analytical methods. The book, which includes a subject index, will

be of interest to beekeepers, entomologists, physicians and food producers.

Nardi, U. **Apitherapy**. [Apiterapia.]. Rome, Italy; Aporie Edizioni. (1992) 191 pp. ISBN 88-85192-11-4 [It, Bd]

OBD. G. Lowe.

The uses of honey, bee-collected pollen, propolis, royal jelly, beeswax and honey bee venom in the treatment of a variety of diseases and disorders are described.

Riches, H. R. C. **Honey and hay fever**. *Bee Craft* (1987) **69** (8) 12 [En, Bj]

It has been claimed that regular consumption of 'natural' honey alleviates the effects of hay fever and pollen asthma because the pollen grains in the honey cause the body to develop an immunity. However, prolonged and careful monitoring of many patients would be necessary to provide scientific evidence. It is pointed out that although hay fever can be prevented by a course of injections of pollen extract, the same immunological response cannot be achieved by taking pollen by mouth. P. Walker.

Sala-Llinares, A. **Beekeeping and phytotherapy: use of beekeeping products in various phytotherapeutic formations**. [Apicultura y fitoterapia. Utilizacion de los productos apicolas en diversas formulas fitoterapeuticas.]. *Vida Apicola* (1995) (No. 70) 12-16 [Es, Bj] Departamento de Productos Naturales, Biologia Vegetale Sanitaria y Edafologia, Universidad de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain.

OBP. Walker.

Some unifloral honeys are thought to have the same therapeutic or medicinal properties as the plants from which they come. Examples are the honeys from citrus trees, heather, eucalyptus, rosemary and holm oak. Several commercial formulations are given which include 10-50% of honey. Therapeutic properties of pollen, royal jelly and propolis are also discussed, and formulations are given.

Sharma, H. C. and Singh, O. P. **Medicinal properties of some lesser known but important bee products. Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Apiculture in Tropical Climates, New Delhi, February 29<minus>March 4, 1980**. (1983) 694-702 [En, B]

Describes medicinal properties of honeybee venom, beeswax, propolis and pollen.

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310/99 Linskens, H. F.; Jorde, W. Pollen as food and medicine — a review. *Economic Botany* (1997) 51 (1) 78-86 [En, de, Bb] Dept. Exp. Plant Ecology, Univ. Nijmegen, NL-6225 Nijmegen, Netherlands.

This review, with 73 references, discusses the following aspects: chemical composition of pollen; pollen consumption, including historical aspects, and the

incidental intake of pollen; pollen contained in honey; pollen as medicine; nutritive value, including use as a supplementary foodstuff; allergic reactions.

917/99 Rzepecka-Stojko, A.; Stojko, A.; Stojko, J.; Stojko, R.; Buhl-Litwinska, A.
The application of the standardized load of pollen on the hind bee leg as a shielding factor towards buserelin's embryotoxic activity. *Pszczelnicze Zeszyty Naukowe* (1998) 42 (1) 205-219 [En, pl, Bj] Dept Bioanalysis and Environmental Research of the Pharmaceutical Faculty of the Medical Academy of Silesia in Katowice, Poland.

Buserelin, a synthetic analogue of the gonadoliberin hormone, is known to be toxic to rat foetus. In experiments, female rats were injected with the compound on days 4, 10 and 14 of pregnancy; some of these test rats (and also pregnant controls) were fed during pregnancy with a preparation made from bee-collected pollen loads. At 21 d, when rats were killed and examined, it was found that the pollen preparation had had no harmful effects in controls and it had protected both mothers and foetuses against buserelin; it prevented defects in the foetuses.

[P Walker]