

# Extraction violate oil CLAMC and Its Rapid Therapeutic Effect for the Treatment of Chronic Sinusitis, Headaches and Colds

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## Abstract

This study conducted as an attempt to find therapeutic alternatives from natural sources. used as a treatment for elimination or reduction of chronic sinusitis and to avoid the patient to refer to surgical process first aim & second aim to reduce the side effects of the treatments currently used to treat the sinuses as well as the duration of effect faster medicine in patients with sinuses and avoid headaches Which has severe effects on the patient's body and vitality, the choice of three oils for the effective effect of sinus treatment and treatment of headaches resulting from an immediate treatment

**Keywords:** sinuses, treatment, headaches, elimination, reduction

## Introduction

Sinusitis is a very common chronic illness with a substantial health care impact. This review focuses on factors contributing to sinusitis pathogenesis and chronicity, including anatomic factors, disturbances in mucociliary clearance, microbial pathogens, and inflammatory factors<sup>[1]</sup>. A distinction made between “infectious” and “noninfectious” types of inflammation in chronic sinusitis. The inflammatory characteristics of noninfectious inflammation reviewed primarily in the context of chronic hyperplastic sinusitis with nasal polyposis. Key features of this type of inflammation include the presence of chronic inflammatory cells, large numbers of eosinophil's, and IL-5-producing T lymphocytes. Allergic sinusitis discussed as a special type of chronic sinusitis. Published studies on the outcomes of medical management reviewed. Finally, algorithms for medical management of chronic sinusitis and allergic fungal sinusitis a presented <sup>(2)</sup>.

In a recent survey of practice patterns, sinusitis accounted for approximately 20% of office visits to specialists in allergy and immunology (AI). This makes sinusitis one of the most important diseases treated by AI subspecialists. Unfortunately, sinusitis is often very frustrating and difficult to treat, and medical “failures” often become surgical patients. Hence there is a strong need for greater understanding of the disease and for more effective treatments. Several recent consensus conferences have addressed this subject, summarized current definitions of acute and chronic sinusitis, and reviewed factors in sinusitis pathogenesis<sup>[3]</sup>. Rather than duplicating these efforts, the current review focuses on factors contributing to sinusitis pathogenesis and chronicity, microbial pathogens, the special case of “allergic fungal sinusitis,” and the outcomes of medical management<sup>[4]</sup>.

## Material & Method

The samples were collected through a study of 150 patients suffering from sinusitis by taking a swab from the infection area. The information about each patient was recorded in terms of sex and age. The patient was not taken for any antibiotic before taking the swab for at least a week. The swabs were planted on the following agglutination media

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(Agar Blood). Central Maconkey, Central Manitol). The samples were incubated for 24 hours and at a temperature of 37 m. The developing colonies were initially diagnosed with their morphological and agricultural properties and then dyed with Gram. The tests were then carried out, namely IMViC tests, Oxidase, Catalase, and Coagulase tests to confirm isolated bacterial species.

**Antibiotic sensitivity test:** The sensitivity test was performed for 10 antibiotics (Table 1), with (4-5)

pure colonies of bacteria transferred to the center of the nutritious broth and incubated at a temperature of 37 ° C for 14-16 years. And dilute with Normal saline 0.9 In comparison with the standard control tube 8, which is equivalent to 10 cells / cm<sup>3</sup> of bacterial suspension on a container plate, 1.0 cm in diameter was distributed in the middle of the Muller-Hanton Akkar and using a sterile cotton swab. Leave the dishes at room temperature. In order to get drunk for a period of (30) minutes. And for the purpose of studying the inhibitory zone of antibiotics [8.6].

**Table (1) shows the antibiotics used to test the sensitivity of bacterial isolates**

NO.	Antibiotic	symbol	Mg \capsule
1	Cephalothin	KF	30
2	Gentamicin	GM	30
3	Tobramycin	TOB	10
4	Rifampicin	RD	30
5	Vancomycin	VAN	25
6	Tetracycline	TE	30
7	Ampicillin	AMP	25
8	Amikacin	AM	30
9	Co-Cotrimoxazole	SXT	25
10	Vancomycin	VAN	25

#### Study of antioxidant efficacy:

The experiment was carried out on the animals of the rabbits (Albania rabbits) and the animals with a specific dose. The laboratory animals divided rabbits into five groups in each group of five rabbits

**The first group (A1):** (control group) was injected with a dose of water at a concentration of (1 ml/kg) orally. (A2) (Control group) is injected (1: 1) Liquid Paraffin carbon tetrachloride

**Second group** treated with onion oil (B1): Group (100 mg/kg) of onion oil.: (B2) The group was injected with onion oil + carbon tetrachloride

**The third group** treated with clove oil (C1): This dose (100 mg/kg) clove oil. ; (C2) This group was pumped with carbon tetrachloride + clove oil

**Group 4** treated with peppermints (D1): Dosed

(100 mg/kg)

Sensitivity test

.D2) The fourth group was injected with carbon tetrachloride + peppermint oil

**Group 5 ( Group CLAMC E1):** The three oils (onion oil, clove oil and peppermints oil) were treated (E2). The three oils were treated with carbon tetrachloride& (onion oil, clove oil and peppermint oil)

After 30 minutes, the blood was drawn by a stab of the heart and placed in the container tubes on the EDTA and kept in the refrigerator until the biochemical tests

Sensitivity test for three oils that used (4 - 5) colonies of to the feeding medium and incubated at a temperature of (37 ° C) for a period (14-16) hours, and then reduced the bacterial suspension saline Normal saline Normal and compared with the standard control tube that Equipped with 10 cells / cm<sup>3</sup> of bacterial suspension on a plate, spread 1.0 cm in the center of Akar Muller-Hinton and using a sterile cotton swab. Leave the dishes at room temperature to get drunk for 30 minutes. And for the purpose of studying the inhibitory effectiveness of the oils used [7].

**Table (2) shows the age groups of samples from which samples were collected**

No.	Age categories	Female		Male		Total	%
		NO.	%	NO.	%		
1	1-18	32	21,1	15	9,9	47	31
2	19-39	47	31,1	30	19,8	47	51
3	39-58	18	11,4	10	6,6	28	18
		97	64	55	36	152	100

Sensitivity test

**Table (3) shows the sensitivity of the aromatic oil of cloves to the pathogenic bacteria causing the sinuses**

1%	0.01%	0.001%	Concentration Bacteria
B,a 2.00+12.00	ABC,a 1.15+10.66	A,a 1.15+8.66	Klepsiella pneumoni
B,ab 1.15+14.33	AB,ab 1.00+12.01	A,ab 2.00+11.00	Staph. Aureus
B,ab 1.15+16.36	AB,ab 0.57+12.33	A,ab 1.00+11.14	Haemophilus influenza
C,ab 0.00+14.00	B,ab 0.57+12.66	A,ab 0.57+10.33	Streptococci pneumoniae
C,b 1.00+16.00	B,b 1.52+13.66	A,b 0.57+8.66	Pseudomonas aeruginosa
BC,b 1.00+17.00	AB,ab 1.00+13.00	A,ab 1.73+11.00	Moraxella

(A, B) means a significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) to compare the different letters (a, b) means that there is significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) for comparison between columns

It was found that the effect of aromatic oil of cloves by calculating the area of inhibition at the following concentrations: 0.001, 0.01, 1% on the *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, as follows: 8.66, 10.66, 12.00 mm. Diameter inhibition of the concentrations mentioned for *Staphylococcus aureus* as follows: 11.00, 12.01, 14.33 mm and inhibition diameter of *Haemophilus influenzae* as follows: 11.14, 12.33, 16.36. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* bacteria as follows: 8.66, 13.66, 16.00 and *Moraxella* bacteria as follows: 11.00, 13.00, 17.00

CLAMC combination:

0.1% peppermint oil

2% onion oil

1% clove oil

It is highly effective in inhibiting the bacteria that cause sinus infections [5].

Current new formulation, which has taken a combination of three oils through the results, has been shown to have an anti-inflammatory effect compared to aspirin with higher anti-inflammatory effect by reducing the production of inflammatory mediators. SOD is an enzyme Very effective and has anti-inflammatory properties (anti-inflammatory activity and anti-bacterial and inhibitor of bacteria causing sinus infections

the highest efficiency in killing bacteria with aspirin was compared with the same concentration and the same effect of aspirin in albumin albumin albumin albumin. All proteins of the albumin family dissolve in water. This indicates that it contains properties similar to aspirin in inhibition of inflammation as well as its anti-allergic effect through improved patients and lack of inflammation and kill bacteria [6]. This indicates its anti-allergic effect by reducing anti-inflammatory histamine. The improvement in symptoms is evidence of the effect of oils on the autonomic nervous system [4].

known that the oils used in this study is a non-toxic substance without any significant risk and has shown a very effective effect in inhibiting the growth of bacterial

cells causing sinusitis used in the study, therefore, its effect and characteristics combined with oils made it effective medicine in a short time in addition to its effectiveness anti-inflammatory

in this study, natural extracts of clove oil, onion oil and peppermint oil were used in certain percentages (0.1% mint oil 2% onion oil 1% clove oil) as a treatment for the elimination of headaches and sinusitis and a comprehensive compounding of properties with therapeutic effect to eliminate Inflammation and reduction of pain and antioxidants In addition to the fact that the local treatment of inhalation and natural plant materials to reduce the side effects caused by chemical treatments currently used in the treatment of sinusitis, which have significant effects on the vitality of the body and its feasibility and the absence of a local or global study on The subject and found (worldwide), but it dealt not reached this installation of this study was therefore conducted the current study, [5].

## Conculsion

It is composed of three essential oils that compensate for four groups or types of medicines and the method of giving it by inhalation (local drug) characterized by the lack of side effect and not pass through metabolism In the liver (first pass effect). In addition, it affects a specific area that does not affect the entire body. It requires a lower dose compared with oral chemotherapy. It is also easier to take by the patient

Dispensing of anti-inflammatory drugs and drugs of cortisone and antibiotics in the autonomic nervous system (AND) and pain medication

It is important that the period of use for five to ten minutes feel better headache pain while taking the normal drug (paracetamol amp) for 15 minutes to take effect and give the home oral need half an hour (30 minutes) .The licensing and availability of materials is not a natural and plant material available in our country and it is possible to integrate these oils easily

it is applied to sinusitis (acute, chronic and normal) and headaches caused by sinusitis can be used as an alternative to a combination of medications given to people with sinusitis used in colds because the composition of this properties of anti-inflammatory and

pain and anti-allergic

Treatment by nose is given to inhalation of oils through the experience of infected persons.

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