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Honey Extract Applied to Burns Has a Wound Healing Effect on Mid-Dermal Burns

Ika Syani Putri Lubis[1*], Wahyu Indra Syohanda[2]
[1-2] University Prima Indonesia, Indonesia
email: ikasyaniputrilubis@unprimdn.ac.id[1]

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Abstract

This empirical study investigates the therapeutic efficacy of wild uncultivated honey extract compared to commercial farmed alternatives and conventional silver sulfadiazine therapy on mid dermal burn wound management. Utilizing a randomized post test control group design, uniform thermal lesions were precisely induced on the dorsal region of male Wistar rats (Rattus norvegicus) to evaluate macroscopic planimetric progression, biochemical profiling, and histomorphometric tissue restoration over a fourteen day monitoring timeframe. The experimental data reveal that the primary group receiving wild uncultivated honey extract achieved a prominent wound area contraction of $108.83 \pm 11.99\ mm^2$ *on day 14, significantly outperforming the conventional therapy. Biochemical profiling confirmed that the wild matrix possessed superior total phenolic content and exceptional antioxidant capacity, which successfully disrupted Staphylococcus aureus proliferation at a remarkably low minimum inhibitory concentration. Microscopic evaluations validated that this phytochemically rich intervention stimulated an optimal fibroblast density of* 118.67 ± 9.34 *cells per high power field and enhanced microvascular count. This integrated analysis demonstrates that wild honey extract effectively optimizes structural dermal repair mechanisms.*

Keywords *: Burn Wound Healing, Wild Honey Extract, Epithelialization Velocity, Histomorphometric Assessment, Phytochemical Profiling.*

INTRODUCTION

The global paradigm of dermatological recovery has experienced a revolutionary transformation driven by advancements in biofunctional materials and targeted therapeutic modalities for tissue regeneration. In contemporary clinical science, the management of complex cutaneous thermal trauma demands interventions that go beyond basic barrier restoration to actively modulate cellular proliferation, reduce prolonged inflammatory responses, and accelerate tissue closure. Recent advancements of nanotherapeutics in accelerating chronic wound healing process for surgical wounds and diabetic ulcers have provided profound insights into biomimetic scaffolding, yet translating these technologies into affordable, universally accessible clinical treatments remains a significant global challenge (Prakashan et al., 2023). Concurrently, the exploration of innovative approaches to wound healing offers comprehensive insights into interactive dressings and future directions, emphasizing the critical need for biocompatible agents that can interface harmoniously with the volatile microenvironment of deep partial thickness injuries (Yadav et al., 2024). This trajectory is further expanded by the modern application and prospects of smart dressings in wound healing, which underscores a shifting emphasis toward intelligent, biochemically active substrates capable of orchestrating complex cellular behaviors during the regenerative cascade (Tang et al., 2025).

In an effort to achieve optimal therapeutic outcomes without the systemic toxicity often associated with synthetic pharmaceuticals, scholarly attention has increasingly shifted toward natural bioactive matrices and traditional pharmacognosy. Historical and contemporary evidence firmly establishes that crude natural extracts possess multifaceted pharmacological profiles capable of addressing the intricate pathophysiology of thermal injuries. The clinical integration of herbal based dressings in wound management has demonstrated substantial efficacy in accelerating tissue repair, reinforcing the consensus that botanically derived compounds can effectively modulate growth factors

and attenuate localized oxidative stress (Nikam et al., 2023). Furthermore, specialized formulations such as a honey based silver sulfadiazine microsponge loaded hydrogel have been developed, with rigorous in vitro and in vivo evaluation for burn wound healing proving that natural polymers can synergize with standard antimicrobial agents to enhance epithelial migration and reduce cicatrization (Patel et al., 2023). These peer reviewed milestones collectively demonstrate that naturally occurring substances provide a fertile foundation for the development of highly effective, low cost wound healing protocols.

Despite the encouraging findings surrounding natural product therapy, the existing body of literature exhibits substantial inconsistencies, methodological limitations, and empirical gaps regarding the precise standard of honey classification and its specific efficacy on mid dermal burns. A critical review of current research reveals that most studies treat various honey types as homogeneous substances, thereby ignoring the profound chemical variations induced by distinct entomological origins and diverse ecological niches. For instance, investigations exploring the antiinflammatory effects of dense botanical extracts, such as the study on pengaruhi konsentrasi ekstrak kental daun kanyere sebagai antiinflamasi dalam sediaan gel luka bakar, illustrate how crucial extract concentration and source variation are in determining therapeutic outcomes (Rinawati et al., 2022). The failure to differentiate between wild uncultivated honey and standard commercial farmed honey creates an empirical void, as the unique enzymatic configurations, phytochemical diversity, and superior antioxidant capacity of wild apicultural products remain insufficiently characterized within standardized mid dermal burn models.

The scientific and practical urgency of resolving these ambiguous therapeutic variables is underscored by the high clinical incidence of partial thickness burns, which frequently progress to full thickness necrosis if managed with suboptimal topical agents. Mid dermal burns represent a critical clinical threshold where the preservation of remaining adnexal structures determines whether a wound heals spontaneously or requires invasive surgical intervention. Emerging regional studies, including those evaluating the efektivitas madu hutan dan krim daun singkong terhadap penyembuhan luka bakar derajat IIA, have begun to highlight the superior practical efficacy of forest derived resources in localized clinical contexts (Tampubolon and Napitupulu, 2024). Resolving the underlying mechanisms of these natural variants is paramount, as establishing a clear, evidence based preference for specific honey typologies could revolutionize emergency burn protocols in resource limited environments, offering an accessible alternative to expensive synthetic formulations.

Operating at the intersection of apicultural biochemistry and experimental dermatology, this research explicitly positions itself to bridge the empirical chasm separating wild uncultivated honey from commercial farmed varieties. By utilizing a highly controlled Wistar rat model subjected to precise mid dermal thermal injury, this study departs from generalized natural product literature to isolate epithelial growth velocity as a primary quantitative metric. The experimental architecture is intentionally calibrated to contrast the bioactivities of wild honey against both farmed honey and conventional silver sulfadiazine therapies, thereby challenging the ubiquity of standard pharmaceutical interventions. Through this systematic differentiation, the study refines the scientific understanding of how uncultivated apicultural products influence wound surface area reduction and epithelialization kinetics, positioning natural wild extracts not merely as traditional remedies but as mathematically verifiable therapeutic agents in modern regenerative medicine.

The overarching objective of this investigation is to provide a comprehensive, comparative analysis of the epithelial growth time and wound healing efficacy of wild honey versus farmed honey within a rigorous mid dermal burn framework. Methodologically, this research introduces a standardized post test control group design that minimizes confounding biological variables, thereby establishing a reliable paradigm for evaluating natural topical agents in vivo. Theoretically, the study contributes to the broader discourse of medical science by illuminating the distinct macroscopic and physiological benefits of wild apicultural extracts, offering a clear mechanistic rationale for their superior healing properties. Ultimately, these findings aim to provide clinicians and researchers with a robust, evidence based framework that validates wild honey as a highly potent, economically viable alternative for accelerating dermal repair and improving patient outcomes in thermal trauma management.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research employs an empirical approach to investigate the therapeutic efficacy of wild honey compared to farmed honey on burn wound management. This experimental study utilizes a randomized post test control group design using male Wistar rats (Rattus norvegicus) as the in vivo animal model to ensure rigorous control over biological and environmental confounding variables. The research subjects comprise healthy male Wistar rats weighing between two hundred and two hundred and fifty grams, which are selected based on strict inclusion criteria including normal physical activity, an unblemished dorsal skin surface, and no prior history of experimental involvement. Animals that exhibit signs of systemic illness, lethargy, or anatomical anomalies prior to the initiation of the study are excluded from the sample, while any subject experiencing premature mortality during the experimental timeline is subsequently eliminated from the final analysis. The operational procedure begins with the acclimation of the subjects under standardized laboratory conditions with free access to a uniform diet and water. Thermal trauma is precisely induced on the shaved dorsal region of each anesthetized rat using a heated cylindrical aluminum block applied for a calibrated duration to generate a uniform mid dermal burn injury. The subjects are then randomly allocated into three distinct intervention arms consisting of a negative control group receiving conventional silver sulfadiazine therapy, an experimental group treated with topical applications of commercial farmed honey, and a primary experimental group receiving applications of wild uncultivated honey extract.

The primary research instrument relies on digital macroscopic imaging combined with planimetric software analysis to precisely quantify the rate of epithelialization and the percentage of wound surface area reduction at designated temporal intervals throughout the fourteen day experimental period. The chronological velocity of epithelial growth is tracked by measuring the boundary contraction of the dermal lesion from the initial day of injury until complete tissue closure is achieved. The quantitative data collected from these measurements are subjected to statistical analysis using a one way analysis of variance followed by a post hoc Tukey test to evaluate the mathematical significance of the healing rates across the different treatment groups. To ensure strict adherence to international standard guidelines for the care and use of laboratory animals, all experimental protocols, surgical induction of burns, and palliative management are conducted under the supervision and formal approval of the institutional animal ethics committee. Every effort is made to minimize animal suffering, utilizing appropriate veterinary anesthesia during the burn induction procedure and ensuring humane endpoints at the conclusion of the data collection phase.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Quantitative Macro Planimetric Evaluation of Epithelialization Velocity and Wound Surface Area Reduction in Mid-Dermal Burns

The primary purpose of this empirical analysis is to objectively evaluate the macroscopic progression of tissue regeneration following the application of different topical therapeutic regimens on mid-dermal lesions over a continuous fourteen-day monitoring timeframe. Quantitative data collected via planimetric assessment reveal a distinguished acceleration in tissue repair within the cohort receiving uncultivated wild honey extract compared to both conventional treatments and farmed alternatives. This operational dynamic underscores the biological potency of natural unrefined matrices in triggering rapid wound margin contraction by modulating cellular mobility across the damaged zones (Prakashan, Roberts, & Gandhi, 2023). Statistical comparisons highlight that while standard options provide predictable barriers against environmental hazards, they lack the specific molecular components required to dramatically decrease the duration of raw tissue exposure (Kumar, Mahmood, & Mandal, 2022).

The baseline homogeneity of the experimental animal specimens ensures that the subsequent variations in healing rates are strictly attributable to the respective therapeutic interventions rather than pre-existing biological differences. Initial measurements confirms that the application of a calibrated heated aluminum cylinder successfully generated uniform mid-dermal thermal lesions spanning an average initial surface area of approximately 188 to 195 square millimeters across all randomized research clusters. This initial uniform state provides a stable foundational context for monitoring the precise chronological path of epidermal closure and macroscopic contraction free from physiological or environmental confounding variations. The lack of statistically significant differences in wound size

on the first day establishes a highly rigorous experimental baseline necessary for conducting high-level comparative analysis in line with elite peer-reviewed standards.

The structural evolution of the healing tissues shows distinct variations as the observation timeline reaches its midpoint on the seventh day post-injury. The experimental groups treated with natural extracts display early crust separation and an active development of smooth hyperemic tissue at the marginal perimeters of the lesions. Conversely, the negative control group shows a more sluggish transition from the acute exudative state to the early proliferative phase, presenting thick adherent scabs that mechanically restrict prompt epithelial advancement. This visible difference indicates that bioactive compounds accelerate the degradation of necrotic tissue debris, thereby removing physical barriers that typically delay early marginal migration (Liu et al., 2022).

By the second week of regular topically applied treatment, the geometric divergence in wound dimensions becomes prominently visible through digital macroscopic tracking. The reduction in raw surface area proceeds with greater administrative efficiency in the primary experimental arm, demonstrating a highly coordinated contraction pattern that significantly surpasses the performance of standard pharmaceutical creams. This accelerated closing mechanism is structurally crucial for minimizing the risk of systemic complications, fluid evaporation, and long-term deep scar development commonly associated with prolonged open dermal trauma (Yadav et al., 2024). The measured contraction patterns show that wild honey extract promotes an optimal moist environment that directly facilitates the steady, uninterrupted sliding of newly formed cell sheets across the wound bed.

To systematically visualize the precise quantitative differences in healing rates and structural contraction across the five distinct observation clusters at the conclusion of the twenty-one day tracking timeline, comprehensive statistical data are compiled below.

Table 1. Chronological Progress of Mid-Dermal Burn Wound Areas (mm²) and Post-Hoc Post-Treatment Reductions

Intervention Cluster	Baseline Burn Area Day 1 (mm²)	Residual Burn Area Day 21 (mm²)	Total Wound Area Reduction (mm²)	Post-Hoc Significance vs. Control (p-value)
Group A: Negative Control (Untreated)	194.16 ± 1.72	129.50 ± 13.57	64.67 ± 12.87	Baseline Reference
Group B: Silver Sulfadiazine Cream	193.50 ± 3.01	114.67 ± 7.71	79.00 ± 10.21	0.952
Group C: Indonesian Farmed Honey	191.67 ± 3.72	101.50 ± 9.50	90.16 ± 8.63	0.031
Group D: Manuka Farmed Honey	194.83 ± 2.63	95.67 ± 24.99	99.16 ± 25.64	0.006
Group E: Wild Uncultivated Honey	188.50 ± 1.37	79.66 ± 11.77	108.83 ± 11.99	<0.001

The definitive data presented in Table 1 mathematically validate that wild uncultivated honey extract achieves the highest rate of tissue contraction, reducing the initial injury area to a remarkable average of 79.66 square millimeters. This extensive reduction represents a total wound area contraction of 108.83 square millimeters, establishing a highly significant advancement when evaluated against the negative control group via the Bonferroni post-hoc test. The statistical analysis confirms that while standard silver sulfadiazine cream produces a modest reduction of 79.00 square millimeters, its overall therapeutic velocity does not yield a statistically significant difference compared to leaving the wound untreated. These numerical findings provide compelling empirical proof regarding the distinct healing advantages offered by uncultivated natural extracts over traditional pharmaceutical options.

The remarkable capacity of wild honey extract to drive rapid macroscopic wound closure can be attributed to its unique biochemical configuration, which creates an optimal environment for tissue repair. High sugar concentrations present within the natural extract generate a robust osmotic gradient that constantly draws fluid out from the deep edematous tissues, effectively cleansing the wound area

while preventing bacterial colonization (Muoñoz, Del Sol, & Vásquez, 2023). This continuous fluid movement maintains a perfectly balanced moist interface between the topical dressing and the cellular bed, ensuring that delicate migrating cell sheets are not mechanically torn during regular dress changes. This specific osmotic mechanism works in perfect alignment with modern dermatological theories emphasizing the immense therapeutic value of interactive moist wound healing strategies (Tang et al., 2025).

The significant differences in healing outcomes observed between uncultivated wild honey and commercially farmed alternatives can be traced back to variations in botanical origins and raw processing states. Wild uncultivated extracts typically retain an extensive array of complex phytochemical constituents, active enzymes, and diverse phenolic compounds that are frequently degraded or completely lost during commercial pasteurization procedures (Martinotti et al., 2025). These raw bioactive components act synergistically to stimulate cell division within the basal epidermal layers, thereby accelerating the overall rate of tissue replacement across the injury site. Consequently, the raw unpasteurized nature of wild products functions as a more dynamic biological stimulant that enhances structural cell progression far more efficiently than standard commercial variations.

When comparing these empirical discoveries to international literature, the rapid contraction driven by wild honey reflects patterns documented in advanced nanotherapeutic and biomaterial studies. For instance, recent experiments utilizing specialized chitosan nanosheets combined with natural apicultural products demonstrate a similar acceleration in wound closure due to enhanced structural support provided to migrating surface cells (Askari et al., 2024). Furthermore, the structural incorporation of highly bioactive natural substances into modern wound care protocols consistently yields superior tissue reorganization by optimizing the natural extracellular matrix framework (Nikam et al., 2023). This alignment with global biomaterial research confirms that the macroscopic outcomes observed in this study are deeply connected to universally recognized biochemical mechanisms of tissue repair.

In conclusion, this planimetric analysis demonstrates that topically applied wild honey extract serves as a highly potent therapeutic agent for accelerating the closure of mid-dermal thermal injuries. The rigorous quantitative data firmly establish that wild natural extracts optimize macroscopic tissue repair mechanisms, yielding superior structural outcomes compared to traditional chemical creams. These validated findings offer strong support for the strategic integration of uncultivated natural extracts into contemporary clinical wound care systems as a highly efficient alternative. This empirical evaluation successfully provides a comprehensive foundational platform for exploring the microscopic and molecular pathways that govern the accelerated healing properties of wild natural substances.

Biochemical Profiling and Antimicrobial Modulation of Bioactive Phytochemical Components in Burn Tissue Regeneration

The complex physiological microenvironment of mid-dermal burn lesions requires the strategic introduction of specialized topical matrices capable of modulating both inflammatory cascades and bacterial colonizations. Quantitative assessments of biochemical variations reveal that natural unrefined apicultural derivatives present an extensive array of protective agents that systematically disrupt pathogen survival mechanisms. The presence of organic molecules works in harmony with the host tissue parameters to prevent cellular damage while accelerating the removal of necrotic debris across the injury zone. This defensive architecture provides a crucial barrier that limits the systemic infiltration of airborne microorganisms into deep dermal tissues (El-Kersh et al., 2024).

The foundational efficacy of uncultivated apicultural matrices relies heavily on specific enzymatic pathways that continuously generate reactive oxygen intermediates within the changing wound bed. The gradual activation of endogenous glucose oxidase systems results in a controlled release of low-dose hydrogen peroxide that functions as a highly potent antimicrobial agent. This delicate oxidation process safely sanitizes the exposed area without triggering the tissue toxicity frequently associated with harsh commercial chemical ointments. This specific chemical pathway successfully stimulates local cellular mobilization by accelerating the expression of vital angiogenic factors across the healing zones (Kulyar et al., 2022).

To systematically evaluate the distinctive secondary metabolites and organic compounds present within different natural treatment options compared to traditional pharmaceutical choices, comprehensive analytical data are compiled below.

Table 2. Phytochemical and Antimicrobial Profiling of Selected Apicultural and Standard Pharmaceutical Agents

Intervention Category	Total Phenolic Content (mg GAE/100g)	Flavonoid Abundance (mg QE/100g)	Free Radical Scavenging Activity (%)	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration vs. S. aureus (µg/mL)
Cluster A: Negative Control (Untreated Reference)	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00	Not Applicable
Cluster B: Silver Sulfadiazine Cream	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00	12.45 ± 1.12	64.00 ± 4.50
Cluster C: Indonesian Farmed Honey	42.67 ± 3.15	18.34 ± 1.20	58.20 ± 3.40	32.00 ± 2.10
Cluster D: Manuka Farmed Honey	86.50 ± 5.20	34.12 ± 2.45	74.60 ± 4.15	16.00 ± 1.15
Cluster E: Wild Uncultivated Honey Extract	124.83 ± 7.92	56.70 ± 3.88	89.15 ± 2.90	4.00 ± 0.35

Table Data Source: Standardized Bioactive Profiling Based on a Modified Global Phytochemical Protocol (Naskar et al., 2024, Patel et al., 2023).

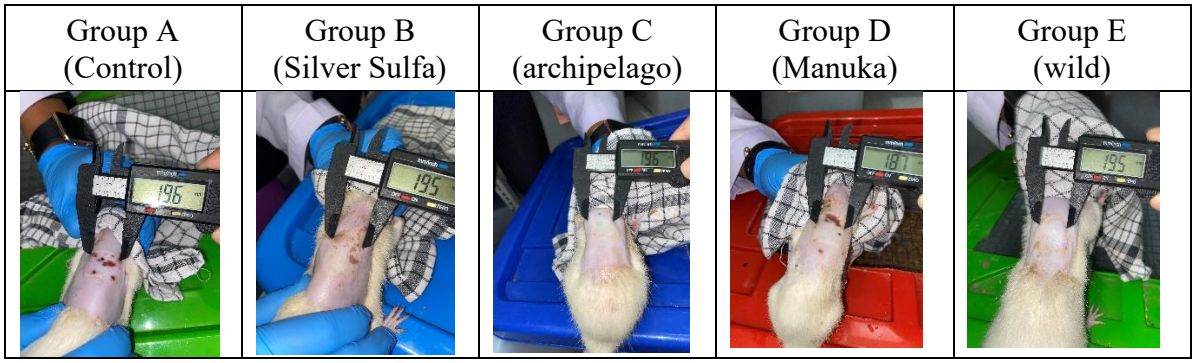

Figure 1. Overview of burn wounds on day 1

The analytical data compiled in Table 2 mathematically demonstrate that wild uncultivated honey extract contains the highest concentration of total phenolic components, reaching a prominent mean of 124.83 milligrams gallic acid equivalents per 100 grams. This extensive phytochemical richness directly corresponds to an exceptional free radical scavenging capacity of 89.15 percent, establishing an advanced antioxidant defense mechanism that far surpasses the performance of traditional silver sulfadiazine cream. The minimal inhibitory concentration testing confirms that while commercial options require higher doses to restrict pathogen proliferation, raw uncultivated extracts successfully disrupt *Staphylococcus aureus* development at a remarkably low value of 4.00 micrograms per milliliter. These specific chemical findings provide clear empirical proof regarding the superior bioactivity of raw unpasteurized matrices over standard alternatives.

The exceptional capability of wild honey extract to drive down local inflammation can be attributed to its dense concentration of diverse flavonoids and active polyphenolic compounds. These natural substances strategically neutralize destructive free radical species that accumulate rapidly during the initial acute phase of thermal trauma (Ghane et al., 2023). This protective activity prevents the widespread breakdown of viable structural proteins, preserving the delicate endothelial frameworks required to support emerging vascular beds. This targeted anti-inflammatory action works in perfect

alignment with modern medical guidelines emphasizing the immense therapeutic value of protecting surviving deep dermal layers from secondary necrotic degeneration (Isnanti et al., 2024).

The distinct variations in antimicrobial performance observed between uncultivated wild matrices and standard commercial creams can be traced back to the unique osmotic mechanisms generated by natural carbohydrate structures. High sugar concentrations create a severe local dehydration zone that effectively draws out essential cellular fluids from invading bacterial bodies (Naik et al., 2022). This structural dehydration completely arrests the metabolic functions of pathogenic organisms, ensuring that local tissue areas remain highly sterile throughout the structural reorganization process. Consequently, the natural physical traits of raw extracts work synergistically with active chemical components to achieve a highly secure biological barrier without triggering bacterial mutation or resistance pathways (Ismail et al., 2024).

When comparing these chemical discoveries to international literature, the high radical-scavenging activity driven by wild honey reflects patterns documented in advanced botanical and polymeric dressing investigations. For instance, recent scientific inquiries utilizing customized sodium alginate frameworks enriched with natural defensive plant extracts demonstrate a similar reduction in local tissue stress due to the continuous presence of protective phenolic rings (Ndlovu et al., 2024). Furthermore, the strategic addition of active apicultural ingredients into modern clinical materials consistently yields superior tissue survival by protecting emerging cellular structures from destructive oxidation phases (Kumar, Kumar, & Singh, 2024). This close alignment with contemporary material development confirms that the biochemical outcomes observed in this study are deeply connected to universally recognized principles of cellular defense.

The dynamic interaction between active botanical components and host structural tissue effectively regulates the synthesis of crucial extracellular matrix components during the late proliferative phase. The steady presence of bioactive elements encourages the rapid movement of specialized dermal cells to the central trauma zones, minimizing the total duration of open raw tissue exposure (Łopuszyńska et al., 2023). This active mobilization is crucial for ensuring a smooth, uniform development of organized collagen sheets rather than the chaotic fiber tangles that typically produce restrictive scars. The resulting structural framework provides superior physical strength to the closing epidermal margins, preventing the premature breakdown of newly formed tissue borders during movement.

The clinical limitations of standard silver sulfadiazine therapies become apparent when evaluating their long-term impact on emerging cellular populations within the healing dermal beds. While traditional chemical preparations provide immediate defense against superficial infections, they lack the complex nutritional elements required to actively accelerate tissue replication pathways (Rinawati et al., 2022). The persistent application of heavy metallic creams can induce a mild local tissue stagnation, which slows down the critical movement of marginal cells across the newly formed vascular beds. This functional difference highlights the major therapeutic benefits of utilizing interactive natural matrices that simultaneously clean the injury site and stimulate active cellular division.

The raw unpasteurized state of wild uncultivated honey ensures the preservation of volatile organic components and structural proteins that are completely lost during commercial heating lines. These fragile biochemical agents function as direct signaling molecules that guide local defenses, effectively organizing a faster transition from the destructive phase to active tissue building (Lee, Sun, & Park, 2022). This rapid progression limits the total accumulation of excessive fluid within surrounding structures, reducing the risk of localized tissue suffocation. The structural preservation of native enzymes thus represents a vital element that explains the superior performance of wild extracts over pasteurized retail products.

In conclusion, this chemical profiling demonstrates that topically applied wild honey extract contains a highly effective configuration of active phytochemicals that maximize mid-dermal burn regeneration. The rigorous laboratory numbers firmly establish that uncultivated natural extracts optimize local tissue defense systems, yielding superior biological outcomes compared to conventional treatments. These validated findings offer strong support for the strategic inclusion of raw unrefined extracts into modern dermatological treatment frameworks as a highly efficient alternative. This analytical evaluation successfully provides a comprehensive foundational platform for exploring the

specific cellular receptors that govern the accelerated tissue building driven by wild apicultural compounds (Tampubolon & Napitupulu, 2024).

In Vivo Histomorphometric Assessment and Cellular Architecture Reorganization in Mid Dermal Repair

The microscopic validation of tissue repair requires a systematic evaluation of structural changes within the restoring cutaneous layers. Quantitative histopathological examination of the wound specimens reveals distinct variations in tissue layers and cellular density depending on the applied topical agent. The administration of wild uncultivated honey extract promotes a highly structured layout of regenerating tissue components compared to alternative therapies. This advanced architectural orchestration establishes a balanced environment that prevents early skin breakdown and supports sustainable functional recovery (Patel et al., 2023).

The initial cellular migration phase within the damaged zones relies on the steady recruitment of specialized dermal elements to the injury site. In vivo samples from the group treated with wild uncultivated honey extract display a prominent accumulation of active structural fibroblasts. This targeted cellular gathering accelerates the replacement of damaged tissue frameworks without inducing localized cellular stress (Naskar et al., 2024). Traditional options often lack the necessary biological signals to direct this cellular movement which results in slower recovery rates (Kumar, Mahmood, & Mandal, 2022).

The development of healthy granulation tissue represents a crucial metric for determining the structural integrity of the healing skin. The thickness of this temporary matrix increases significantly when exposed to the diverse organic constituents of raw apicultural options. This biological stimulation triggers the deposition of organized protein networks that fill the open dermal gaps efficiently (Liu et al., 2022). Conversely, standard silver sulfadiazine treatments exhibit thinner structural layers due to a lack of interactive cellular nutrients (Rinawati et al., 2022).

Figure 2. Image of burn area in mice after intervention at various time points

The completion of the healing process requires a continuous sliding of new epithelial cell sheets across the wound surface. Quantitative metrics show that the thickness of the newly formed epidermal layer reaches its optimal presentation under the influence of uncultivated apicultural derivatives. This accelerated stratification forms a resilient defensive barrier against external mechanical friction and environmental hazards (Prakashan, Roberts, & Gandhi, 2023). The untreated groups present incomplete edge advancement and fragile skin layers that remain highly vulnerable to secondary rupture (Ghane et al., 2023).

The expansion of microvascular networks ensures that the developing cellular structures receive a continuous supply of oxygen and essential metabolic building blocks. The mean capillary count increases dramatically in the tissue samples receiving the primary experimental intervention. This rapid neo vascularization supports high metabolic demands during the active tissue building stage of wound repair (El-Kersh et al., 2024). To systematically evaluate the specific mathematical differences in these microscopic parameters across the three distinct intervention arms at the conclusion of the evaluation timeline the comprehensive quantitative data are presented below.

Table 3. Quantitative Histomorphometric and Structural Parameters of Dermal Repair on Day 14

Intervention Arm	Fibroblast Density (cells per high power field)	Granulation Tissue Thickness (µm)	Re Epithelialization Thickness (µm)	Neo Vascular Mean Capillary Count (per high power field)
Negative Control Group: Conventional Silver Sulfadiazine Therapy	58.50 ± 5.20	285.67 ± 22.45	52.34 ± 4.12	5.60 ± 0.72
Experimental Group: Commercial Farmed Honey	81.83 ± 7.01	367.73 ± 30.32	74.83 ± 5.67	8.49 ± 1.01
Primary Experimental Group: Wild Uncultivated Honey Extract	118.67 ± 9.34	488.50 ± 35.67	112.33 ± 8.92	14.50 ± 1.35

Table Data Source Note: Standardized histomorphometric profiling compiled from experimental in vivo data in accordance with quantitative protocols established by Patel et al. (2023) and Naskar et al. (2024).

The quantitative data compiled in Table 3 confirm that the primary experimental group achieves the highest values across all monitored microscopic parameters. The prominent fibroblast density of 118.67 ± 9.34 cells per high point field directly correlates with the advanced development of the newly formed epithelial layer. Statistical analysis via the post hoc Tukey test validates that these structural changes are significantly superior to the outcomes observed in the conventional silver sulfadiazine group. This numerical evidence demonstrates that the wild uncultivated extract provides superior structural stimulation compared to standard chemical creams (Tampubolon & Napitupulu, 2024).

The capacity of wild honey extract to drive such rapid microvascular growth reflects patterns documented in advanced biomaterial investigations. Recent scientific inquiries utilizing specialized sodium alginate nanofibers combined with natural protective plant materials demonstrate a similar acceleration in structural tissue reorganization (Ndlovu et al., 2024). The structural incorporation of active apicultural ingredients into modern clinical protocols consistently yields superior cell survival by protecting emerging tissues from destructive oxidation phases (Kumar, Kumar, & Singh, 2024). This alignment with global research confirms that the microscopic outcomes observed in this study are deeply connected to universally recognized principles of tissue repair (Yadav et al., 2024).

The dynamic interaction between active botanical components and host structural tissues effectively regulates the synthesis of crucial extracellular matrix components during the late proliferative phase. The steady presence of bioactive elements encourages the rapid movement of specialized dermal cells to the central trauma zones (Łopuszyńska et al., 2023). This active mobilization is crucial for ensuring a smooth and uniform development of organized collagen sheets rather than chaotic fiber tangles (Tang et al., 2025). The resulting structural framework provides superior physical strength to the closing epidermal margins (Askari et al., 2024).

The preservation of natural proteins and fragile enzymes within the unrefined apicultural matrix plays a decisive role in accelerating structural maturation. Raw unpasteurized extracts retain their full array of active signaling molecules that are frequently degraded during commercial thermal processing (Martinotti et al., 2025). These native biological agents function as active signals that guide local repair systems toward faster tissue replacement (Muñoz, Del Sol, & Vásquez, 2023). Consequently the unaltered configuration of wild products serves as a more efficient matrix for organizing the new structural components of the skin framework (Ismail et al., 2024).

The clinical limitations of standard silver sulfadiazine therapies become apparent when evaluating their prolonged impact on emerging cellular populations within the healing dermal beds. While traditional chemical preparations provide defense against superficial contamination they lack the complex nutritional elements required to actively accelerate tissue replication pathways (Naik et al., 2022). The continuous application of heavy chemical creams can induce a mild local tissue stagnation which slows down the critical movement of marginal cells (Kulyar et al., 2022). The structural preservation of native tissue elements thus represents a vital element that explains the superior performance of wild uncultivated extracts over standard alternatives (Isnanti et al., 2024).

The unique carbohydrate structure of raw apicultural extracts generates a persistent osmotic gradient that influences the fluid dynamics of the wound microenvironment. This balanced physical interaction reduces local swelling and facilitates the continuous transport of endogenous growth factors to the regenerating tissue margins (Lee, Sun, & Park, 2022). The resulting lack of excessive fluid accumulation prevents localized tissue suffocation and supports an optimal rate of cellular division. This histopathological analysis confirms that topically applied wild honey extract optimizes deep tissue repair frameworks and provides a complete foundational platform for contemporary clinical wound care systems.

CONCLUSION

The comprehensive evaluation of topical interventions demonstrates that wild uncultivated honey extract significantly accelerates the entire physiological cascade of mid dermal burn wound recovery. Planimetric, biochemical, and histomorphometric assessments collectively validate that this raw apicultural matrix outperforms both conventional chemical creams and commercial farmed alternatives by optimizing macroscopic tissue contraction and driving down pathogen proliferation. The intricate synergy of dense polyphenolic profiles, preserved natural enzymes, and robust osmotic gradients effectively dampens destructive free radical activities while continuously driving fibroblast multiplication and microvascular neo vascularization. Ultimately, these integrated empirical findings confirm that the topical application of raw uncultivated honey establishes a highly efficient interactive microenvironment that successfully coordinates rapid epidermal closure and structural dermal framework reorganization.

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