

## Welcome to the Propolis People Newsletter

Dear All,

Exciting news are coming out daily from all over the world about new usage of bee products and new research confirms traditional, folklore remedies:

Propolis has a proven anti-bacterial record and its significance as a natural antibiotic is constantly growing.

Why propolis is non-resistance building:

- totally natural
- escapes synthetic substitutions
- changing from year to year (depending on the source, weather and so on)
- bees collect appropriate materials for propolis production depending on what is available at the time
- whatever the bees use it is always with intention that the product must be active and do its job in the hive
- produced in very small quantities

I have been using it for some 30 years and plan to keep using it "till death do us part".

Until next time,

Bee-well and stay well,

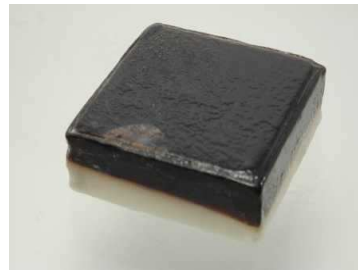
Dana

## The Propolis People



P.O. Box 10261  
Beaconsfield 8315 Kimberley  
Phone:053-831-2705  
Fax: 053-833-1834  
dana@thepropolispeople.co.za  
[www.thepropolispeople.co.za](http://www.thepropolispeople.co.za)

### Propolis and T/Tree Soap



### Propolis and Honey Soap



Bringing you news about Healing and Nutrition with honeybee products

## The Propolis People Newsletter

Volume 10  
November 2007



### Propolis Soap



*Natural anti-bacterial soap*

Coming soon in a pure vegetable base

## Antibacterial soap back in the cross-hairs

By Stephen Daniells

Researchers from the University of Michigan reviewed 27 studies conducted over the space of 26 years, and reported that soaps containing triclosan - the main antibacterial ingredient - within the range of concentrations commonly used in the community setting were no more effective than plain soaps.

*"What it means for consumers is that we need to be aware of **what's in the products**. The soaps containing **triclosan** used in the community setting are no more effective than plain soap at preventing infectious illness symptoms, as well as reducing bacteria on the hands,"* stated lead researcher Allison Aiello from the university's School of Public Health.

A Freedonia Group market report showed that the demand for anti-bacterial ingredients for products such as soaps has risen steadily in recent years on the back of campaigns to increase health and hygiene awareness.

The report says that demand for such chemicals is set to rise 5 per cent annually to reach a market value of \$930 million by 2009.

Behind the rising demand, a debate over whether antibacterial products offer benefits over plain soap has raged for over 30 years, with the industry defending the efficacy of the products, often claiming categorical evidence exists to prove that antibacterial soaps are more effective at keeping germs at bay.

But this is set to be challenged with the new review, published in the August edition of *Clinical Infectious Diseases*. The researchers looked at studies published between 1980 and 2006, and found that soaps containing **triclosan** within the range 0.1 to 0.45 percent weight per volume were no more effective than plain soaps.

**Triclosan** works by targeting a biochemical pathway in the bacteria that allows the bacteria to keep its cell wall intact. Because of the way triclosan kills the bacteria, **mutations can happen at the targeted site**. The researchers say that mutation could mean that the triclosan can no longer get to the target site to kill the bacteria because the bacteria and the pathway have changed form.

*"The lack of an additional health benefit associated with the use of triclosan-containing consumer soaps over regular soap, coupled with laboratory data demonstrating a potential risk of selecting for **drug resistance**, warrants further evaluation by governmental regulators regarding antibacterial product claims and advertising,"* concluded Aiello.

Other antiseptic products on the market contain different active ingredients, such as the alcohol in hand sanitizers or the bleach in some antibacterial household cleaners. The Michigan researchers did not study those products and those ingredients are not at issue.

Source: *Clinical Infectious Diseases*  
2007, Volume 45, Pages S137-S147

"Consumer Antibacterial Soaps: Effective or Just Risky?"

Authors: A.E. Aiello, E.L. Larson, and S.B. Levy

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