ECRONICON OPEN ACCESS

EC OPHTHALMOLOGY
Opinion

Types of Ocular Surface Disorders that can Benefit from Vizoovet

Mark Jensen*

Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Arizona State University, USA

***Corresponding Author**: Mark Jensen, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Arizona State University, USA.

Received: November 20, 2019; **Published:** December 31, 2019

Vizoovet is an all-natural eye drop used to treat symptoms of ocular surface diseases. This revolutionary product contains three key ingredients to soothe and protect the ocular surface.

Types of ocular surface disorders that can benefit from Vizoovet

- Keratoconjunctivitis sicca
- Qualitative tear film disease
- Allergic blepharitis and blepharoconjunctivitis
- Ulcerative keratitis
- Feline keratoconjunctivitis (see Claudio Peruccio study).

Vizoovet composition

Propolis [1-11]

- Specific type of bee's wax.
- Rich in polyphenols and other components.
- Research verified properties:
  - Antimicrobial
  - Anti-inflammatory
  - Anti-angiogenic
  - Analgesic
  - Improves wound healing.

Aloe Vera [12-14]

- Contains aloins and emodins
- Research verified properties:
  - Improves wound healing
  - Antimicrobial.

Chamomile [15,16]

- Contains alfa-bisabolos and azulins
- Research verified properties:
  - Spasmolytic
  - Antiseptic
  - Antioxidant
  - Improves wound healing.

Bibliography

1. Shi YZ., *et al*. "Ethanol extract of Chinese propolis attenuates early diabetic retinopathy by protecting the blood-retinal barrier in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats". *Journal of Food Science* 84 (2019): 358-369.
2. Erturkuner SP., *et al*. "Anti-inflammatory and ultrastructural effects of Turkish propolis in a rat model of endotoxin-induced uveitis". *Folic H. ittostenicA et citptiotogic* 54.1 (2016): 49-57.
3. Martin IF., *et al*. "Topical Brazilian propolis improves corneal wound healing and inflammation in rats following alkali burns". *BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine* 27 (2013): 337.
4. Em re S., *et al*. "Propolis prevents the effects of chronic alcohol intake on ocular tissues". *Ophthalmic Research* 42 (2009): 147-151.
5. Keshavarz M., *et al*. "Inhibition of corneal neovascularization with propolis extract". *Archives of Medical Research* 40 (2009): 59-61.
6. Viral A., *et al*. "The effect of propolis in experimental Acanthamoeba keratitis". *Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology* 35 (2007): 749-754.
7. Wen Y., *et al*. "Comparative trial of different anti-bacterial combinations with propolis and ciprofloxacin on Pseudomonas keratitis in rabbits". *Microbiological Research* 162 (2007): 62-68.
8. Duran N., *et al*. "The protective role of topical propolis on experimental keratitis via nitric oxide levels in rabbits". *Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry* 281 (2006): 153-161.
9. Q.ksug H., *et al*. "Effect of propolis in the treatment of experimental Staphylococcus aureus keratitis in rabbits". *Ophthalmic Research* 37 (2005): 328-334.
10. Ozturk F., *et al*. "The effect of propolis extract in experimental chemical corneal injury". *Ophthalmic Research* 32 (2000): 13-18.
11. Ha F., *et al*. "Topically applied water extract of propolis to suppress corneal neovascularization in rabbits". *Ophthalmic Research* 1999 31: 426-431.
12. Vecchione,A., *et al*. "Antimicrobial activity of a new aloe yesa formulation for the hygiene of the periocular area". *Journal of Ocular Pharmacology and Therapeutics* 34 (2018): 579-583.
13. Atiba A., *et al*. "Aloe yes gel facilitates re-epithelialization of corneal alkali burn in normal and diabetic rats". *Clinical Ophthalmology* 9 (2015): 2019-2026.
14. Aujjk EM., *et al*. "Aloe iera: an in vitro study of effects on corneal wound closure and collagenase activity". *Veterinary Ophthalmology* 17(2014): 403-410.
15. Mamalis A., *et al*. "The active natural anti-oxidant properties of chamomile, milk thistle, and halophilic bacterial components in human skin in vitro". *Journal of Drugs in Dermatology* 12 (2013): 780-784.
16. Waolacci AC., *et al*. "The influence of essential oils on the process of wound healing: a review of current evidence". *Journal of Wound care* 16 (2007): 255-257.

Volume 11 Issue 1 January 2020