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# Mad honey: uses, intoxicating/poisoning effects, diagnosis, and treatment

Sana Ullah, <sup>a</sup> Shahid Ullah Khan, <sup>\*b</sup> Tawfik A. Saleh <sup>\*c</sup> and Shah Fahad<sup>bd</sup>

Honey has been used as a folk medicine since 2100 BC; however, mad honey is different from normal natural or commercially available honey as it is contaminated with grayanotoxins, which leads to intoxication/poisoning upon consumption. Grayanotoxin is generally found in *Rhododendron* genus (family: Ericaceae) and is extracted by bees from nectar and pollens of flowers. Mad honey has been commonly used as an aphrodisiac (sexual stimulant), in alternative therapy for gastrointestinal disorders (peptic ulcer disease, dyspepsia, and gastritis), and for hypertension for a long time. Grayanotoxin acts on sodium ion channels and muscarinic receptors, leading to cardiac disorders (hypotension and different rhythm disorders including bradycardia, bradydysrhythmias, atrial fibrillation, nodal rhythm, atrioventricular block, and complete atrioventricular block) and respiratory depression. Patients may also exhibit any one symptom out of or combination of dizziness, blurred vision, diplopia, nausea, vomiting, vertigo, headache, sweating/excessive perspiration, extremity paresthesia, impaired consciousness, convulsion, hypersalivation, ataxia, inability to stand, and general weakness. Mad honey intoxication is diagnosed with honey intake history before the appearance of the signs and symptoms (clinical presentation), and the treatment is symptomatic. Prompt treatment includes intravenous infusions of atropine sulfate and fluids (saline infusions or simultaneous infusion of saline with atropine sulfate) if the patient presents bradycardia and severe hypotension. In case of a complete atrioventricular block, a temporary pacemaker is employed. Except for a single case from Lanping County (Southwest China), the prognosis for mad honey intoxication is very good, and no fatalities have been reported in modern medical literature excluding a few in the 1800s. Although fatalities are very rare, mad honey ingestion may still lead to arrhythmias, which can be life-threatening and hard to recognize. This article provides a brief introduction to honey, mad honey and its uses, the effects of mad honey intoxication/poisoning, and its diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment.

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## Introduction

### Honey

Honey is a complex natural food produced from plants' nectar and honeydew by bees, and it can be consumed without processing. It has varying compositions depending on the species of the honeybees, honeydew sources, flora and their origin, geographic region, climate, weather, manipulation, processing, packaging, and time of the storage, and it is mainly composed of sugars and other substances, *i.e.*, minerals, vitamins, proteins, organic acids, aromatic acids, and waxes.<sup>1</sup> The use of honey as a folk medicine can be dated back to 2100 BC, and it has been used for colds, wound healing, diabetes, sexual

stimulation, hypertension, diabetes, ulcers, and gastritis.<sup>2–5</sup> Honey is a remarkable liquid containing at least 181 substances.<sup>6,4</sup> Table 1 shows the average composition of reference source honey.<sup>6,7</sup>

Recent research on honey has revealed its different biological activities. The potential health benefits of honey include its anti-tumor,<sup>8,9</sup> anti-inflammatory,<sup>10,11</sup> anti-microbial (such as anti-fungal,<sup>12,127</sup> anti-viral,<sup>13–15</sup> and anti-bacterial<sup>16–19</sup>), antitussive,<sup>20</sup> cardio-protective,<sup>21</sup> hepato-protective,<sup>22</sup> anti-diabetic,<sup>23,24</sup> anti-oxidant,<sup>9,11,25,26</sup> and anti-hypertensive<sup>27</sup> effects. Fig. 1 shows some biological uses and effects of honey.

Consumption of honey containing toxins can lead to poisoning/intoxication. There are two types of honey intoxication/poisoning. Consumption of honey containing grayanotoxins (from *Rhododendron* species of plants) is termed as mad honey poisoning, and it is mostly reported in Turkey, Korea, and Nepal, whereas the consumption of honey containing tutin (a neurotoxin from *Coraria* species of shrubs) is termed tutin honey poisoning, and it has been reported in New Zealand.<sup>36,67,131–134</sup>

<sup>a</sup>School of Life Sciences, Nanjing University, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210023, P. R. China

<sup>b</sup>College of Plant Sciences and Technology, National Key Laboratory of Crop Genetics Improvement, Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan, People's Republic of China. E-mail: shahidbiochem@webmail.hzau.edu.cn

<sup>c</sup>Department of Chemistry, King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. E-mail: tawfikas@hotmail.com

<sup>d</sup>Department of Agriculture, University of Swabi, Swabi, Pakistan



Table 1 Average composition of reference source honey

S. no.	Components	Value per 100 gram honey
1	Total carbohydrates	82.4 g
2	Glucose	31.28 g
3	Maltose	7.31 g
4	Fructose	38.5 g
5	Sucrose	1.31 g
6	Amino acids	0.3 g
7	Total acids	0.57 g
8	Moisture content	17.1 g
9	Nitrogen	0.041 g
10	Ash	0.169 g
11	Calcium	6.00 mg
12	Phosphorous	4.00 mg
13	Potassium	52 mg
14	Iron	0.42 mg
15	Magnesium	2.00 mg

### Mad honey

Mad honey is different from commercial/market honey as it is contaminated with grayanotoxin; it is known as mad honey due to its intoxicating/poisoning effects.<sup>28,29</sup> Grayanotoxins are diterpenes, polyhydroxylated cyclic hydrocarbons, containing no nitrogens.<sup>30</sup> Grayanotoxins cause intoxication and are extracted by honey bees from the nectar and pollen of the plants of the *Rhododendron* genus (Ericaceae family), most commonly from *R. luteum*, *R. flavum*, *R. simsii*, and *R. ponticum*. Therefore, grayanotoxins are also known as rhodotoxins.<sup>31,32,132</sup> Other names used for grayanotoxins are acetyl andromedols or andromedotoxins.<sup>33</sup> The toxins from *Tripterygium hypoglaucum* (Celastraceae family) are reported to be highly toxic, and consumption of honey contaminated with pollen from

*T. hypoglaucum* led to the death of 25.8% (8/31) of patients (2007–2012) in southwestern China.<sup>132</sup> Mad honey intoxication has been reported in many countries around the globe including Turkey, China, Philippines, Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, Austria, Germany, Brazil, and some countries of North America,<sup>31,34–48,132</sup> but most of the cases are reported from Asia minor and Turkey (Fig. 2). According to Salici and Atayoglu,<sup>29</sup> 69 out of 84 articles published on mad honey intoxication/poisoning were published by Turkish researchers, covering 1199 cases. Honey containing grayanotoxin is even more toxic during spring as compared to mad honey produced in other seasons.<sup>41</sup> Mad honey has a bitter sharp taste, and it irritates the throat; therefore, it is also known as bitter honey.<sup>49–51</sup>

### Uses of mad honey

Mad honey is employed for various purposes, which are different from those of regular honey. It is used as an alternative medicine used for hypertension, diabetes (hyperglycaemia and related complications), flu, gastrointestinal disorders (peptic ulcers, gastritis, dyspepsia, indigestion, bowel disorders, and other discomforts), abdominal/gastric pain, arthritis, stimulating sex (dysfunction, impotence, enhancement, and performance), various viral infections, skin ailments, pain, and cold.<sup>29,41,43,47,50,52–56,132</sup> The antiradical bioactivities, such as antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, analgesic, antimicrobial, cytotoxic, and insecticidal, of *Rhododendron* species are also well established.<sup>53,57–63</sup> Silici *et al.*<sup>64</sup> reported chlorogenic, coumaric, ferulic, and gallic acids to be the main phenols in mad honey. Silici and Karaman<sup>65</sup> reported arginine, lysine, and aspartic acid to be the main amino acids in mad honey. Buratti *et al.*<sup>66</sup> reported that mad honey has the highest level of antioxidant activity among other types of honey. Mad honey is also used as a weapon.<sup>69,84,135,136</sup>



Fig. 1 Some uses and biological effects of honey.

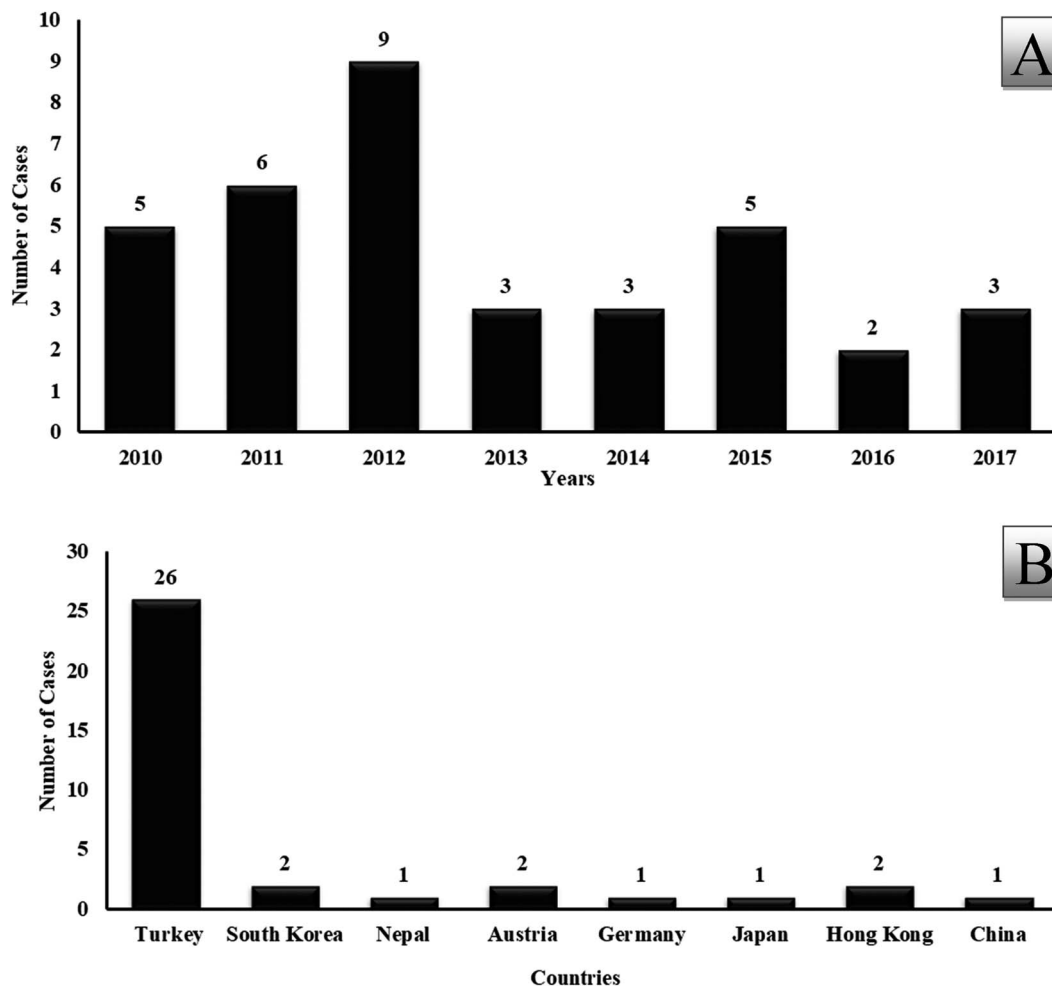


Fig. 2 Reported cases per year (A) and reported cases from different countries (B) since 2010 (total cases = 36) – searched in PubMed, Scopus, and Science direct.

The use of mad honey as an aphrodisiac is more common and continuously rising, suggesting its popularity and global demand. According to a report, South Korea alone imported over 8000 kg of mad honey from Nepal during 2003–04 and then, further import was banned by the Korean government in 2005.<sup>67</sup> However, mad honey intoxication cases have been reported even after its ban in South Korea, because of illegal imports and direct purchase by Korean travelers in Nepal.<sup>45</sup> Mad honey is mostly used by middle-aged men for enhancing their sexual performance.<sup>53</sup> Commercial honey is safer to consume but in case of contamination, the mass yield and production of honey dilute the quantities of toxins. Mad honey intoxication has been reported from different countries around the globe, and the origin can be traced back to the Black Sea region of Turkey or Nepal.<sup>45,67–69</sup> Table 2 shows recently (2010 onward) reported cases of mad honey intoxication/poisoning, evidencing that mad honey is still widely consumed.

#### Poisoning/intoxicating effects of mad honey

Mad honey poisoning was reported by Xenophon (an Athenian military commander and author) for the first time in 401 BC.<sup>128</sup>

Moreover, mad honey was used by King Mithradates IV (Northeast Anatolia, Turkey) as a weapon in 67 BC against Pompey the great.<sup>129</sup> Although mad honey poisoning is not a classical cholinergic toxidrome, it does possess cholinergic toxicity and affects cardiovascular systems.<sup>28,70</sup> The signs and symptoms can be seemingly life-threatening but are very rarely fatal. Table 3 shows the reported effects/complaints of mad honey intoxication/poisoning by the patients. A case study series from Southeast China (Lanping County) reported the deaths of 8 out of 31 patients (25.8%) upon consumption of honey contaminated with pollen from *T. hypoglaucum*.<sup>131</sup> A very brief description of the frequently reported toxic effects of mad honey is provided herein.

The toxins act on sodium ion channels at the cellular level and modify their functions by interfering in the action potential transmission and blocking the sodium channels, causing inotropy.<sup>40,70</sup> Grayanotoxin attaches to the voltage-dependent sodium channels in their open state within excitable cells, including muscles and nerves, and modifies them.<sup>39,51,71</sup> The receptor contains S6 transmembrane segments having four homologous domains facing toward ion-conducting pores.<sup>72</sup> The binding and access of the toxin to the receptors are

**Table 2** Case reports in various countries regarding mad honey intoxication/poisoning reported since 2010

S. no.	Case reports/references	Country
1	90	South Korea
2	45	South Korea
3	47	Nepal
4	113	Turkey
5	51	Turkey
6	110	Turkey
7	89	Turkey
8	114	Turkey
9	115	Turkey
10	116	Turkey
11	117	Turkey
12	118	Turkey
13	43	Turkey
14	119	Turkey
15	120	Turkey
16	121	Turkey
17	111	Turkey
18	55	Turkey
19	122	Turkey
20	70	Turkey
21	63	Turkey
22	123	Turkey
23	28	Turkey
24	124	Turkey
25	125	Turkey
26	41	Turkey
27	40	Turkey
28	87	Turkey
29	75	Turkey
30	31	Austria
31	39	Austria
32	42	Germany
33	46	Japan
34	48	Hong Kong
35	44	Hong Kong
36	131	China

regulated by phenylalanine (Phe) and tyrosine (Tyr) residues, facilitating affinity of grayanotoxin to the sodium channels.<sup>72</sup> Grayanotoxin binds with the sodium channel, prevents its inactivation, elevates its membrane permeability, inhibits its repolarization, and moves the membrane potential in hyperpolarization direction;<sup>28,72,132</sup> the toxin ultimately prolongs depolarization and behaves like a cholinergic agent, resulting in bradycardia, hypotension, and depression of respiratory rate.<sup>28,32,72,73</sup> The sinus node dysfunction is caused by the decreased action potential.<sup>74,75</sup> The sodium channels of the skeletal muscles are more sensitive to grayanotoxin than those of the cardiac muscles.<sup>76</sup> The observed responses of the nerves, muscles (skeletal and heart), and central nervous system are all linked to these membrane effects.<sup>50</sup>

Muscarinic effects of grayanotoxin have also been reported. A study revealed that due to grayanotoxin, atropine reversed both respiratory depression and bradycardia, whereas a selective M2 (muscarinic-2) receptor antagonist, AFX-DX 116, reversed bradycardia only.<sup>54</sup> This suggests the mediating effect of grayanotoxin through the M2 receptor (having no respiratory

effect), which leads to bradycardia, consequently inducing cardiotoxicity.<sup>77,78</sup> Smaller doses of toxins are required for respiratory depression and bradycardia at the same level when injected intraventricularly as compared to those injected intraperitoneally, which suggests the central nervous system as the site of action for respiratory and cardiac effects. After bilateral vagotomy, no bradycardia is observed, suggesting the involvement of vagal pathways.<sup>55,77,79</sup>

Grayanotoxin has different types, and each type has its own effect. There are 18 known grayanotoxin forms;<sup>132</sup> however, not all of them lead to poisoning/intoxication/toxic effects.<sup>35</sup> Grayanotoxin I is reported to be accountable for cardiac manifestations, affecting both atrioventricular conduction and the sinoatrial node.<sup>70,80</sup> Grayanotoxin II is less toxic as compared to grayanotoxin I and grayanotoxin III, and it leads to suppression of the natural beating of the sinoatrial node; grayanotoxin II inhibits electrical activity of the sinoatrial node cells *via* elevating permeability of the membrane to sodium ions and consequently hyperpolarizing cells, ultimately inactivating slow inward currents, followed by a reduction in activation of outward currents.<sup>81</sup> Grayanotoxin III leads to arrhythmia. Omotayo *et al.*<sup>25,27</sup> observed that grayanotoxin III administration leads to repetitive or amplitude supra-threshold after-potentials within fifteen minutes in feline cardiac Purkinje fibers. The triggered activity is augmented, and grayanotoxin III production-induced after-potentials are enhanced by an increase in the stimulation frequency, increase in calcium concentration in the extracellular domain or decrease in extracellular potassium concentration. Conversely, increasing concentration of extracellular potassium or verapamil (a calcium channel blocker) blocks the triggered activity and represses grayanotoxin III-elicited after-potentials. An increase in calcium influx is obtained through the voltage-dependent calcium channels, which is secondary to the voltage-dependent sodium channel activation in excitatory and inhibitory nerve terminals.<sup>82</sup> Thus, arrhythmias induced by grayanotoxin III are due to the triggered activity in oscillatory form after potential.<sup>83,126</sup> However, none of the patients intoxicated with grayanotoxin III died, and they recovered at the same hour next day and completely recovered after treatment after three to four days.<sup>84</sup>

Grayanotoxin metabolism and excretion take place within 24 hours and thus, the symptoms last no more than a day.<sup>85</sup> There is a linear relation between toxic effects and the amount of mad honey ingested; however, the distribution of grayanotoxin is not homogenous within honey and leads to different intoxication levels in different patients.<sup>38,40,41,55,85</sup> The majority of reports are for males aged between 40–60 years.<sup>29,53</sup> The higher prevalence in this age group is due to the higher use of mad honey as a sexual stimulant as well as a higher rate of hypertension.<sup>53</sup> Consumption of about 15–30 g mad honey leads to intoxication, and symptoms appear after half to 4 h.<sup>30,41,70,75,85–87</sup> The level of intoxication not only depends on the amount of mad honey consumed but also on the grayanotoxin concentration in the honey and the season of production.<sup>32</sup> According to Ozhan *et al.*,<sup>85</sup> consumption of one teaspoon of mad honey may lead to poisoning. The severity and course of clinical symptoms vary



**Table 3** The reported effects/complaints of mad honey intoxication/poisoning

S. no.	Complaints/reported effects	S. no.	Complaints/ reported effects
1	Bradycardia	2	Hypotension
3	Bradyarrhythmias	4	Fainting
5	Syncope	6	Nausea
7	Vomiting	8	Dizziness
9	Presyncope	10	Vertigo/headache
11	Chest pain	12	Impaired consciousness
13	Sweating	14	Hypersalivation
15	Cramp	16	Chills
17	Gastroenteritis	18	Collapse
19	Cyanosis	20	Ataxia
21	Diaphoresis	22	Mental confusion
23	Diarrhoea	24	Palpitation
25	Paraesthesia	26	Diplopia
27	Cold sweating	28	Dyspnoea
29	Light headedness	30	Malaise
31	Colic	32	Agitation
33	Excessive perspiration	34	Cramp
35	Coma	36	Exhaustion
37	Blurred vision	38	Tachycardia
39	Hyperthermia (malaria-like)	40	Dysphagia
41	Progressive muscular weakness	42	Abnormal sensation
43	Unconsciousness	44	Fatigue

with the sensitivity of the consumers to the toxin. Notably, symptoms including vomiting, nausea, nodal rhythms, and second-degree heart block are less severe and less frequent in females as compared to those in males.<sup>45,53,86,88–90</sup> Akca and Kahveci<sup>70</sup> reported that men suffer 5 times more incidences of mad honey poisoning/intoxication as compared to women. However, long term consumption may lead to desensitization of Na<sup>+</sup> channels in the excitable cells, which precludes intense symptomatic presentation itself.<sup>38</sup>

A number of hospitalized cases of mad honey intoxication have been reported, and most of them are due to cardiac manifestations of grayanotoxin (Table 4 – case reports of more than 2 patients and those reported after 2004). Bradycardia and hypotension are the most common physical findings, and other findings and accompanying symptoms are associated with these two findings generally.<sup>36,50,75</sup> These two symptoms are as frequent as 90% in all the reported cases.<sup>36,55,75</sup> The afferent cardiac branches in the vagus nerves are stimulated, leading to tonic inhibition of the vasomotor centers, followed by reduction of sympathetic output, which ultimately causes bradycardia, hypotension, and peripheral vasodilation.<sup>86,91,136</sup> The patient might present chest heaviness or tightness and ST changes such as an increase in ST on ECG, imitating acute coronary syndromes. This is attributed to bradycardia and hypotension, resulting in a reduced supply of blood to the coronary artery bed, which in turn leads to reduced supply of oxygen to the myocardium. Yarlioglu *et al.*,<sup>63</sup> Akinçi *et al.*,<sup>92</sup> and Yildirim *et al.*<sup>93</sup> have reported mad honey-mediated myocardial infarction/ischemia.

Arrhythmias such as atrioventricular block, nodal rhythms and more commonly sinus bradycardia can also be observed,

which might be due to direct stimulation of the fibers of afferent vagal nerves causing tonic inhibition of vasomotor centre, which leads to vagal inhibition of the function of sinus node and decreased sympathetic output.<sup>40,42,74,77,91,94</sup> According to Eller and Hohegger,<sup>39</sup> the grayanotoxins cardio-inhibit the Bezold–Jarisch reflex, which leads to bradycardia, peripheral vasodilation, and continued hypotension. Bradycardia mediated by M2 might be another possible mechanism. The severity of bradycardia is dependent on dose/concentration of grayanotoxin consumed.<sup>55</sup>

Sinus bradycardia, nodal rhythms, and varying degrees of atrioventricular block are the most common cardiac rhythm disorders reported in mad honey intoxication/poisoning.<sup>75,95</sup> Different symptoms including hypothermia, heart block (second-degree), blocked left bundle branch (extreme QT prolongation), atrial fibrillation, asystole, and Wolff–Parkinson–White syndrome have also been reported.<sup>28,34,51,96</sup> To the best of our knowledge, only one pediatric case of mad honey intoxication has been reported; the patient experienced sinus bradycardia.<sup>97</sup> Also, one pediatric case of grayanotoxin intoxication mediated by *Rhododendron simsii* was reported.<sup>98</sup> Table 5 shows cases (more than 2 patients and after 2004) reporting signs and symptoms of rhythm disorders including sinus bradycardia, brady-arrhythmia, atrial fibrillation, nodal rhythm, Wolff–Parkinson–White syndrome, AV block, and second heart block.

Apart from the aforementioned cardiovascular effects and rhythm disorders, the patient might present gastrointestinal, respiratory, and some neurological symptoms including dizziness, diaphoresis, light-headedness, impaired consciousness or mental confusion, perioral paraesthesia, blurred vision, diplopia, vomiting, nausea, chest pain, fatigue, and generalized weakness.<sup>53,55,70,75,86,95,98</sup> Excessive salivation and convulsions due to depolarized neurons (central nervous system) may also be presented by some patients.<sup>51,96</sup>

Studies on animals revealed some effects in the form of respiratory depression, decreased blood lipid and sugar levels, renal toxicity (proteinuria and haematuria), altered antioxidant enzyme system, induced stress (lipid peroxidation in terms of increase in the level of MDA), liver toxicity (focal necrosis, congestion, dilation of hepatic central vein, transaminitis, infiltration of inflammatory cells in parenchyma, and hepatic portal triad), reduced amplitude and frequency of epileptiform spike, convulsion, and seizures.<sup>32,57,99–103</sup> However, there is no report of these effects in humans. Türkmen *et al.*<sup>104</sup> observed that injecting 200 µg kg<sup>-1</sup> mad honey (grayanotoxin III) lowered the blood pressure of rats significantly; also, a further decrease in the blood pressure and heart rate was observed for rats injected with 400 µg kg<sup>-1</sup> and 800 µg kg<sup>-1</sup> mad honey as compared to the observations for rats in the control group. Their study on rats clearly elucidated the pathways of hypotension and bradycardia, which are frequently observed in mad honey-intoxicated/poisoned humans.

#### Diagnosis and prognosis of mad honey poisoning/intoxication

Mad honey intoxication is diagnosed clinically, and it is suspected in patients having no record of earlier heart diseases and

Table 4 Cases reported regarding mad honey intoxication and reported cardiac signs and symptoms (more than two patients)

S. no.	No. of Patients/cases	Mad honey intoxication – cardiac signs/symptoms and complaints of the patients after mad honey consumption						References
		Bradycardia	Hypotension	Dizziness	Vomiting/nausea	Syncope/fainting	Sweating	
1	25	—	Observed mean (85.40/51.60)	15 (60%)	7 (28%)/14 (56%)	11 (44%)	—	90
2	3	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)	51
3	1199 cases review	599 (49.9%)	237 (19.7%)	619 (51.6%)	426 (35.5%)/451 (37.6%)	176 (14.7%)	136 (11.3%)	29
4	15	15 (100%)	15 (100%)	0	0	0	0	45
5	16	—	Observed mean (73 ± 19/45 ± 17)	15 (93.8%)	15 (93.8%)	3 (18.8%)/2 (2.5%)	—	89
6	46	28 (60.9%)	40 (86.9%)	0	0	4 (8.7%)	0	117
7	246	61 (27.6%)	33 (20.4%)	—	—	—	—	118
8	37	—	18 (48.6%)	9 (24.3%)	6 (16.2%)	3 (8.1%)	—	70
9	21	0	14 (66.7%)	21 (100%)	18 (85.7%)	5 (23.8%)	18 (85.7%)	41
10	33	30 (90.9%)	3 (9.1%)	26 (78.8%)	27 (81.8%)	4 (12.1%)	16 (48.5%)	75
11	47	37 (78.7%)	0	0	0	0	0	30
12	7	2 (28.6%)	3 (42.9%)	5 (71.4%)	5 (71.4%)	2 (28.6%)	—	54
13	45	42 (93.3%)	41 (91.1%)	0	28 (62.2%)	8 (17.8%)	5 (11.1%)	88
14	69	13 (18.8%)	—	—	—	—	—	129
15	8	8 (100%)	8 (100%)	0	0	0	0	50
16	66	58 (87.9%)	0	66 (100%)	21 (31.8%)	12 (18.2%)	0	86
17	19	19 (100%)	16 (84.2%)	0	0	0	0	85
18	31	—	—	17 (55%)	31 (100%)	—	—	131

presenting bradycardia, hypotension, nausea, vomiting, and syncope after consumption of honey.<sup>53</sup> The symptoms of grayanotoxin intoxication are similar to those of mad honey intoxication after the consumption of leaves, roots, bark, and flowers of the plants of the Ericaceae family, mainly *Rhododendron* species. However, intoxication from the consumption of commercial honey is very rare, as the honey is collected from various sources, and the toxin is diluted across all samples if it is present in any sample.

There is no routine test available to reveal and measure the level of grayanotoxin in the blood of the patient; however, it is sufficient to diagnose mad honey intoxication through clinical

findings, such as the history of honey consumption before the appearance of the symptoms, especially in those areas where mad honey intoxication/poisoning is common. The more common symptoms of mad honey poisoning observed in patients admitted to the emergency departments are hypotension, bradycardia, syncope, stupor, vertigo, nausea, vomiting, extremity paraesthesia, dizziness, blurred vision, diplopia, lightheadedness, sweating, hypersalivation, altered mental state, unconsciousness, and general weakness.<sup>51,55</sup>

There is no commercially available laboratory test for diagnosing mad honey intoxication; however, for grayanotoxin detection in a honey sample, thin layer chromatography and

Table 5 Cases reported regarding mad honey intoxication/poisoning and reported rhythm disorders (more than 2 patients)

S. no.	No. of patients/cases	Mad honey intoxication – rhythmic disorders (ECG findings)							References
		Sinus bradycardia	Brady-arrhythmia	Atrial fibrillation	Junctional /nodal rhythm	Wolff–Parkinson–White syndrome	AV block	Second heart block	
1	1199 cases review	954 (79.5%)	46 (3.83%)	104 (8.7%)	53 (4.4%)/138 (11.6%)	1 (0.09%)	370 (30.8%)	—	29
2	3	3 (100%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
3	15	8 (53.3%)	0	1 (6.6%)	4 (26.7%)	0	2 (13.3%)	0	45
	16	9 (56.3%)	—	2 (12.5%)	3 (18.8%)	—	2 (12.5%)	—	89
4	46	28 (60.9%)	0	0	0	0	1 (2.2%)	0	97
5	37	17 (45.9%)	—	5 (13.5%)	—	—	5 (13.5%)	—	70
6	21	7 (33.3%)	0	1 (4.8%)	3 (14.3%)	0	0	0	41
7	33	30 (90.9%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
8	47	0	0	0	0	0	1 (2.1%)	0	30
9	45	38 (84.4%)	0	0	2 (4.4%)	0	0	2 (4.4%)	88
10	69	37 (54%)	0	0	8 (11.6%)	1 (1.45%)	7 (8.7%)	0	129
11	8	4 (50%)	0	0	3 (37.5%)	0	1 (12.5%)	0	50
12	19	0	0	0	0	0	4 (21.1%)	0	85

paper electrophoresis are adapted as standard procedures.<sup>105,106</sup> Gas and gas–liquid chromatographies can also be used because grayanotoxin has low vapor pressure and is a heat labile compound. Other possible techniques for the detection of grayanotoxin are HPLC, LCMS/MS, nuclear magnetic resonance, and infrared-based technologies.<sup>64,90,107–110,130</sup> For corroborative evidence, pollen grains from *Rhododendron* (its flowers are rich in grayanotoxin) can be investigated occasionally in honey samples.

Cardiac ischemia and rhythm abnormalities should be checked by ECG. Ischemic change is commonly observed in patients presenting chest pressure. Acute coronary syndrome, which is normal in mad honey intoxication, can be ruled out with a coronary angiogram. Organophosphate poisoning has similar cholinergic excess presentation as compared to mad honey poisoning, and it can be ruled out by estimating the level of cholinesterase enzyme in the serum as in mad honey poisoning, the level of the enzyme is not affected.<sup>111</sup>

Although the presented symptoms seem to be life-threatening, the prognosis is very good for mad honey intoxication, and almost all patients respond to the provided treatment.<sup>67</sup> There is no case reporting fatality due to mad honey intoxication in the recent medical literature.<sup>40</sup> However, Zhang *et al.*<sup>131</sup> reported the death of 8 out of 31 patients (25.8%) in Lanping County, Southeast China. They reported a total of 31 cases, of which 14 were males and 17 were females; 11 patients consumed wild honey, whereas 20 consumed farmed honey, and the mortality rates were 18.2% and 30.0%, respectively. The average amount of honey consumed was  $100 \pm 70$  g, and the symptoms appeared after a median time of 29 h after ingestion of honey containing toxins from *T. hypoglaucom*. A few cases of fatalities were also reported in the 1800s, when normal saline and atropine were not available.<sup>126</sup>

## Treatment

The signs and symptoms of mad honey poisoning, if not treated, can be observed for a day.<sup>28,41,78</sup> The recovery of the normal mental status is gradual, and it might take several days for the patients to recover completely and be free of all the vital signs.<sup>30</sup> Symptomatic treatment is adopted in the cases of mad honey intoxication/poisoning. Dizziness and mild hypotension are treated with saline infusion, and atropine is preferred in case of severe hypotension and bradycardia. The normal required dose is 0.5–2 mg.<sup>30,55</sup> The antiplatelet therapy is not suggested, even in patients with acute coronary syndrome, due to the decreased supply of oxygen to their heart (pathophysiological mechanism), after hypotension or bradycardia.<sup>51,126</sup> In any unusual case where the patient is not responding to normal saline and atropine, temporary cardiac pacing is used for washing out the toxins of the system, and it is suggested till all the toxins are washed out.<sup>40</sup>

If saline infusion and atropine are not adequate, then epinephrine or dopamine infusion and transvenous pacing are suggested. The use of a temporary transvenous pacemaker is reported in 3 patients till date, due to asystole and complete heart block.<sup>30,40,112</sup> Gunduz *et al.*<sup>30</sup> did not observe any difference

in morbidity and mortality between patients admitted to hospital and patients briefly observed in the emergency room. They recommend that, in the case of mad honey intoxication/poisoning, six hours monitoring of the patient for stabilization is sufficient, and hospital admission is not required. Sohn *et al.*<sup>45</sup> observed that all patients recovered after treatment with intravenous saline infusion or after normal saline infusion with atropine sulfate (0.5–2 mg) simultaneously. The pulse rate and blood pressure of patients were within normal limits after the aforementioned treatment within 24 h.

## Conclusion

Mad honey intoxication is caused by the ingestion of grayanotoxin extracted from the leaves and flowers (nectars and pollens) of *Rhododendron* plant species by honey bees. The signs and symptoms of mad honey intoxication/poisoning are reported to be the same around the globe including Turkey, China, Republic of Korea, Nepal, Philippines, *etc.* Mad honey intoxication/poisoning should be taken into consideration in previously healthy patients presenting bradycardia, various bradydysrhythmias, and unexplained hypotension after obtaining a dietary history of mad honey ingestion.

The symptoms of mad honey intoxication last for a day, due to rapid metabolism and excretion of grayanotoxins. The signs and symptoms of mad honey intoxication/poisoning may seem life-threatening; however, no fatality has been reported in recent medical literature. For treating mad honey intoxication/poisoning, symptomatic treatment and close surveillance are carried out. To ensure recovery, cardiac monitoring with supportive care, intravenous infusion of atropine sulfate, and intravenous saline infusion are used; in case of complete atrioventricular block, a temporary pacemaker is used.

## Conflicts of interest

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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