

Does Honey Help With Sore Throat

Platycodon used as a cough suppressant and expectorant for common colds, cough, sore throat, tonsillitis, and chest congestion. It is commonly known as balloon flower (referring to the balloon-shaped flower buds), Chinese bellflower, or platycodon. It is native to East Asia (China, Korea, Japan, and the Russian Far East). In Korea, the roots are commonly *Platycodon grandiflorus* (from Ancient Greek πλατύς (platús), meaning "flat", and κώδων (kódon) meaning "bell") is a species of herbaceous flowering perennial plant of the family Campanulaceae, and the only member of the genus *Platycodon* a2f839a4ca

Upper respiratory tract infection This commonly includes nasal obstruction, sore throat, tonsillitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis, sinusitis, otitis media, and the An upper respiratory tract infection (URTI) is an illness caused by an acute infection, which involves the upper respiratory tract, including the nose, sinuses, pharynx, larynx or trachea. This commonly includes nasal obstruction, sore throat, tonsillitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis, sinusitis, otitis media, and the common cold. URTIs can also be fungal or helminthic in origin, but these are less common. pharynx, larynx or trachea. Most infections are viral in nature, and in other instances, the cause is bacterial a2f839a4ca

== A == a2f839a4ca *Acer glabrum* var. *glabrum*
The Blackfoot take an infusion of the bark in the morning as a cathartic. The Okanagan-Colville, when hunting, use a branch tied in a knot and placed over the bear's tracks while hunting to stop the wounded bear. The Thompson people use a decoction of wood

and bark taken for nausea caused by smelling a corpse. a2f839a4ca == Description == a2f839a4ca Acer negundo (box elder), used as food, lumber, and medicine. Please see article for full information. a2f839a4ca During the summer, hyssop produces pink, blue (ssp. aristatus), or, more rarely, white fragrant (ssp. f. albus) flowers. These give rise to small oblong tetra-achenes. a2f839a4ca Mesquites have been in North America since the Pliocene era and their wood has been dated to 3300 BPY. They are thought to have evolved with extinct megafauna, which ate their fruit and dispersed their seeds. With the arrival of cattle to the New World, mesquites gained a new seed disperser and were able to increase in abundance. Another theory is that mesquites had... a2f839a4ca

Honey Bees produce honey by gathering and then refining the sugary secretions of plants (primarily floral nectar) or the secretions of other insects, like the honeydew of aphids. This refinement takes place both within individual bees, through regurgitation and enzymatic activity, and during storage in the hive, through water evaporation that concentrates the honey's sugars until it is thick and viscous. The World Health Organization recommends honey as a treatment for coughs and sore throats, including for children, stating that no reason exists Honey is a sweet and viscous substance made by several species of bees, the best-known of which are honey bees. botulism. Honey is made and stored to nourish bee colonies a2f839a4ca

== Signs and symptoms == a2f839a4ca

Mesquite Until 2022, these genera were traditionally included in a broad view of the genus Prosopis, but that genus is now restricted to a few species native to the Old World. Some species are an important honey plant in their native Mesquite (also spelled mezquit and mezquite) is a common name for some

plants in the genera *Neltuma* and *Strombocarpa*, which contain over 50 species of spiny, deep-rooted leguminous shrubs and small trees. was used to soothe sore throats, and the same mixture was said to be able to cure upset stomachs. They are native to dry areas in the Americas

Mesquites have extremely long taproots to seek water from very far under ground, making them extremely drought-tolerant. As they are legumes, mesquites are one of the few sources of fixed nitrogen in the desert habitat. Their fruits, known as "mesquite pods", are dry and often sweet, edible for humans and livestock, and served as a staple food for indigenous peoples in the deserts of North America.

== Description ==

In more than 90% of cases, the cause is a viral infection. These viruses may be spread through the air when people cough or by direct contact. Risk factors include exposure to tobacco smoke, dust, and other air pollution. A small number of cases are due to high levels of air pollution or bacteria such as *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* or *Bordetella pertussis*. Diagnosis is typically based on a person's signs and symptom. The color of the sputum does not indicate if the infection is viral or bacterial. Determining the underlying organism is typically not needed. Other causes of similar symptoms include asthma, pneumonia, bronchiolitis, bronchiectasis, and COPD. A chest X-ray may be useful to detect pneumonia.

Growing to 60 cm (24 in) tall by 30 cm (12 in) wide, it is an herbaceous perennial with dark green leaves and blue flowers in late summer. A notable feature of the plant is the flower bud, which swells like a balloon before fully opening. The five petals are fused together into a bell shape at the base, like its relatives, the campanulas.

Honey bees stockpile honey in the hive. Within the hive is a structure made from beeswax called honeycomb. The honeycomb is made up of hundreds of

thousands of hexagonal cells, into which the bees regurgitate honey for storage. Other honey-producing species of bee store the substance in different structures, such as the pots made of wax and resin used by the stingless bee. a2f839a4ca

Tonsillitis Symptoms may include sore throat, fever, enlargement of the tonsils, trouble swallowing, and enlarged lymph nodes around the neck. Acute tonsillitis typically has a rapid onset. Acute tonsillitis typically has a rapid onset. Complications include peritonsillar abscess (quinsy). It can be acute or chronic. It can be acute or chronic. upper part of the throat. Symptoms may include sore throat, fever, enlargement Tonsillitis is inflammation of the tonsils in the upper part of the throat a2f839a4ca

The primary symptom of laryngitis is a hoarse voice or aphonia, when there is no sound at all. Because laryngitis can have various causes, other signs and symptoms may vary. They can include: a2f839a4ca
== Classification == a2f839a4ca

Native American ethnobotany cohosh), used to treat gynecological and other disorders, including sore throats, kidney problems, and depression. For lists pertaining specifically to the Cherokee, Iroquois, Navajo, and Zuni, see Cherokee ethnobotany, Iroquois ethnobotany, Navajo ethnobotany, and Zuni ethnobotany. Actaea rubra (red baneberry), used Indigenous peoples of North America used various plants for different purposes a2f839a4ca

Treatment efforts aim to improve symptoms and decrease complications. Paracetamol (acetaminophen) and ibuprofen may be used to help with pain. If strep throat is present the antibiotic penicillin by mouth is generally recommended. In those who are allergic to penicillin, cephalosporins... a2f839a4ca

Hyssopus officinalis increase circulation and to treat

multiple conditions such as coughing and sore throat. Portrait of *Christoph Hyssopus officinalis* or hyssop is a shrub in the Lamiaceae or mint family native to Southern Europe, the Middle East, and the region surrounding the Caspian Sea. Due to its purported properties as an antiseptic, cough reliever, and expectorant, it has been used in traditional herbal medicine. Hyssop can stimulate the gastrointestinal system

== History ==
Acer glabrum var. *douglasii* (Douglas maple), used by Plateau tribes as a treatment for diarrhea. A URTI may be classified by the area inflamed. Rhinosinusitis or sinusitis affects the nose and paranasal sinuses, including frontal, ethmoid, maxillary, and sphenoid sinuses. Pharyngitis refers to inflammation of the pharynx and/or tonsils. Similarly, epiglottitis inflames the epiglottis and surrounding supraglottic tissues. Laryngitis affects the larynx and vocal cords.
Tonsillitis is most commonly caused by a viral infection, and about 5% to 40% of cases are caused by a bacterial infection. When caused by the bacterium group A streptococcus, it is classed as streptococcal tonsillitis also referred to as strep throat. Rarely, bacteria such as *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, or *Haemophilus influenzae* may be the cause. Typically, the infection is spread between people through the air. A scoring system, such as the Centor score, may help separate possible causes. Confirmation may be by a throat swab or rapid strep test.
Acer saccharinum (silver maple), an infusion of bark removed from the south side of the tree is used by the Mohegan for cough medicine. It is also used by other tribes for various purposes.
Hyssop is a brightly coloured shrub or subshrub that ranges from 30 to 60 cm (12 to 24 in) in height. The stem is woody at the base, from which grow a number of upright branches. Its leaves are lanceolate, dark green, and from 2 to 2.5 cm (3/4 to

1 in) long. a2f839a4ca

Vachellia nilotica african tribes living on the savanna use this plant medicinally to treat sore throat, cough, chest pains etc. In Northern Nigeria it is called bagaruwa in a2f839a4ca

Honey for human consumption is collected from wild bee colonies, or from the hives of domesticated bees. The honey produced by honey bees is the most familiar to humans, thanks to its worldwide commercial production and availability. The husbandry of bees is known... a2f839a4ca *Abronia fragrans* (snowball-sand verbenae) Used as both food and medicine. See article for complete list of uses. a2f839a4ca *Acer saccharum* (sugar maple), used by the Mohegan as a cough remedy, and the sap as a sweetening agent and... a2f839a4ca

Acute bronchitis (URTIs) often precede acute bronchitis, with overlapping symptoms including headache, nasal congestion, and sore throat. Some have symptoms for up to six weeks. The cough may persist for several weeks afterward with the total duration of symptoms usually around three weeks. The infection may last from a few to ten days. Other symptoms include coughing up mucus, wheezing, shortness of breath, fever, and chest discomfort. The most common symptom is a cough. About a third of patients will experience Acute bronchitis, also known as a chest cold, is short-term bronchitis - inflammation of the bronchi (large and medium-sized airways) of the lungs a2f839a4ca

Laryngitis Typically, these last under 2 weeks. The primary symptom is loss of some vocal function, ranging from hoarse voice to no voice at all. The accompanying symptoms depend on the primary cause. They can include: Dry or sore throat Coughing (both a causal factor and a symptom of laryngitis) Frequent throat clearing Increased saliva production Laryngitis is inflammation of the larynx (voice box).

vary. Laryngitis can be caused by overuse of the vocal chords, or by other inflammation, trauma, or infection a2f839a4ca

Prevention... a2f839a4ca

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