The Effect of Aloe Vera Clinical Trials on Prevention and Healing of Skin Wound: A Systematic Review

Davood Hekmatpou1, PhD; Fatemeh Mehrabi2, Kobra Rahzani1, PhD; Atefeh Aminiyan3, PhD

1Department of Nursing, Nursing and Midwifery Faculty, Arak University of Medical Sciences, Arak, Iran; 2Student of Nursing, Nursing and Midwifery Faculty, Arak University of Medical Sciences, Arak, Iran; 3Department of Clinical Pharmacology; Arak University of Medical Sciences, Arak, Iran

Correspondence: Davood Hekmatpou, PhD; Payambar-e-Azam Educational Complex, Basij Sq., Arak, Iran Tel: +98 918 1616539 Fax: +98 86 34173528 Email: dr_hekmat@arakmu.ac.ir Received: 30 April 2017 Revised: 28 May 2017 Accepted: 2 September 2017

Abstract

Background: Aloe vera is an herbaceous and perennial plant that belongs to the Liliaceae family and used for many medicinal purposes. The present study aimed to systematically review clinical trials regarding the effect of Aloe vera on the prevention and healing of skin wounds.

Methods: To identify all related published studies, we searched SID, IRANDOC, Google Scholar, PubMed, MEDLINE, Scopus, Cochrane Library, and ScienceDirect databases in both the English and Persian languages from 1990 to 2016. The keywords used were Aloe vera, wound healing, and prevention. All clinical trials using Aloe vera gel, cream, or derivatives that included a control group with placebo or comparison with other treatments were included in the study. The PRISMA checklist (2009) was used to conduct the review.

Results: In total, 23 trials that met the inclusion criteria were studied. The results of the studies showed that Aloe vera has been used to prevent skin ulcers and to treat burn wounds, postoperative wounds, cracked nipples, genital herpes, psoriasis, and chronic wounds including pressure ulcers.

Conclusion: Considering the properties of Aloe vera and its compounds, it can be used to retain skin moisture and integrity and to prevent ulcers. It seems that the application of Aloe vera, as a complementary treatment along with current methods, can improve wound healing and promote the health of society.


Keywords • Aloe • Clinical trial • Wound healing • Prevention • Wounds and injuries • Systematic review

Introduction

The process of wound healing is a complex biological process and promotion of tissue recovery is the main objective of medical interventions. Skin lesions are caused due to different reasons such as burns, arterial diseases, surgery, and trauma.1 Wound healing is a dynamic process that takes place in three phases. The first phase is inflammation, congestion, and leukocyte infiltration. The second phase involves the removal of dead tissue and the third phase of proliferation includes epithelial regeneration and fibrous tissue formation.2 Several studies on Aloe vera have been conducted and shown to be effective in the prevention and healing of skin wounds.

Aloe vera is a medicinal plant traditionally used since 1500 BC in many countries such as Greece, China, and Mexico. It also has

What’s Known

• Aloe vera is a medicinal plant, traditionally used to improve skin integrity.
• Aloe vera is known for its anti-inflammatory, skin protection, anti-bacterial, anti-viral, antiseptic, and wound healing properties.

What’s New

• Aloe vera can be used to retain skin moisture and integrity, and to prevent ulcers. However, there are limited studies on this topic.
• The use of Aloe vera to improve wound healing is recommended as the main or complementary treatment alongside other methods.
been used for centuries as a traditional medicine for various diseases and skin lesions. Aloe vera is an indigenous plant from tropical Madagascar, Saudi Arabia, and Iran. It belongs to the Liliaceae family; it is similar to Cactus and is an herbaceous and perennial plant with thick, fleshy and long leaves. The Egyptian queens Nefertiti and Cleopatra used Aloe vera as part of their regular beauty regime. So far, 75 known compounds have been identified in Aloe vera, including 20 minerals, 20 amino acids, vitamins, and water. In vitro studies and studies conducted on living organisms have shown that Aloe vera can inhibit thromboxane (an inhibitor of wound healing), improve the wound healing process, and reduce inflammation. Magnesium lactate available in the gel can prevent the production of histamine that causes itching and irritation of the skin. It also enhances the immune system and the synthesis of cytokines. Aloe vera is effective in inhibiting inflammatory reactions by the inhibition of IL-6 and IL-8, the reduction of leukocyte adhesion, an increase of IL-10 levels, and decrease of TNF alpha levels. Its regenerative properties are due to the compound glucomannan, which is rich with polysaccharides like mannose. Glucomannan affects fibroblast growth factor receptors and stimulates their activity and proliferation, which in turn increases the production of collagen. Aloe vera gel can not only increase the amount of collagen in wounds but also change the composition of collagen, increase collagen cross-linking and thereby promote wound healing. Scientific studies have shown that the gel can increase the flexibility and reduce the fragility of the skin since 99% of the gel is water. Additionally, mucopolysaccharides along with amino acids and zinc present in Aloe vera can lead to skin integrity, moisture retention, erythema reduction, and helps to prevent skin ulcers. Several studies have shown the positive effects of Aloe vera to treat wounds such as psoriasis, mouth sores, ulcers, diabetes, herpes, bedsores, and burn wounds. Aloe vera is known for its anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory, skin protection, anti-diabetic, anti-bacterial, anti-viral, antiseptic, and wound healing properties.

Considering the availability of several clinical trials on the effect of Aloe vera in preventing and healing of skin wounds. Articles published in both national and international journals were considered. Articles published online (1990-2016) were selected from the national databases (SID, IRANDOC) and international databases (Google Scholar, PubMed, MEDLINE, Scopus, Cochrane Library, and ScienceDirect). Moreover, the references of the identified articles were searched for additional sources of information. The used keywords were Aloe vera, wound healing, and prevention. All keywords were searched electronically, the titles and abstracts of all identified articles were screened, and duplicated articles were omitted. Each article was independently screened by four reviewers and possible disagreements were resolved in a joint review meeting. The language of the articles was either Persian or English.

**Inclusion Criteria**
All clinical trials using Aloe vera gel, cream, or derivatives that included a control group with placebo or comparison with other treatments were included in the study. The sample size of at least 30 cases was considered sufficient.

**Exclusion Criteria**
All studies using animal models, lack of access to full text, lack of transparency of statistical results, and sample size less than 30 cases were excluded.

**Methodological Appraisal**
The PRISMA checklist (2009) was used to conduct the review. Articles that were performed on animals, duplicated articles, non-transparent statistical results (without mean, standard deviation, confidence interval, test, P value, etc.), incomplete articles (duration of intervention, dosage, frequency, lost to follow-up, type of control groups, number of treatment sessions, and with no results based on its goals), and all articles with less than 30 sample size were removed. Eventually, 23 trials that met the inclusion criteria were studied (figure 1).

**Materials and Methods**

**Search Strategy**
The present study is a review of clinical trials on the effect of Aloe vera in preventing and healing of skin wounds. Articles published in both national and international journals were considered. Articles published online (1990-2016) were selected from the national databases (SID, IRANDOC) and international databases (Google Scholar, PubMed, MEDLINE, Scopus, Cochrane Library, and ScienceDirect). Moreover, the references of the identified articles were searched for additional sources of information. The used keywords were Aloe vera, wound healing, and prevention. All keywords were searched electronically, the titles and abstracts of all identified articles were screened, and duplicated articles were omitted. Each article was independently screened by four reviewers and possible disagreements were resolved in a joint review meeting. The language of the articles was either Persian or English.

**Inclusion Criteria**
All clinical trials using Aloe vera gel, cream, or derivatives that included a control group with placebo or comparison with other treatments were included in the study. The sample size of at least 30 cases was considered sufficient.

**Exclusion Criteria**
All studies using animal models, lack of access to full text, lack of transparency of statistical results, and sample size less than 30 cases were excluded.

**Methodological Appraisal**
The PRISMA checklist (2009) was used to conduct the review. Articles that were performed on animals, duplicated articles, non-transparent statistical results (without mean, standard deviation, confidence interval, test, P value, etc.), incomplete articles (duration of intervention, dosage, frequency, lost to follow-up, type of control groups, number of treatment sessions, and with no results based on its goals), and all articles with less than 30 sample size were removed. Eventually, 23 trials that met the inclusion criteria were studied (figure 1).

**Figure 1: The PRISMA checklist for article selection.**
Data Extraction

Data such as the author’s name, year of publication, study region, study design, sample size, age of participants, sex, type of wound, type of intervention, duration of treatment, intervention and control groups, and main results were extracted.

Results

In total, 57 articles were identified out of which 16 were conducted on animals, 2 lacked access to the full text, 10 lacked transparency of statistical results, and 6 had a sample size less than 30 cases. These articles were removed and eventually, 23 articles were evaluated.

Wound healing and preventive effects of Aloe vera have been reported in several studies. Topical application of Aloe vera to prevent ulcers and enhance the healing process of dermal injuries (e.g., burns, frostbite, skin infections, surgical wounds, inflammation, herpes ulcers, diabetic foot ulcers, pressure sores, and chronic wounds) has been reported. Aloe vera is highly suitable for wound dressings. Most of the studies were conducted on burn wounds. Aloe vera is considered as the traditional therapy for burns. Five studies investigated burn wound healing. In these studies, Aloe vera was more effective than petroleum jelly gauze dressing, silver sulfadiazine 1% ointment, and framycetin cream. Moreover, it reduced the recovery time, prevented infection in the wound area, and prevented redness and itching. In these studies, Aloe vera was more effective in first- and second-degree burn wounds than in the other degrees. As described in table 1, it is concluded that Aloe vera can reduce the healing time of first- and second-degree burns to 9 days (P=0.006).

As described in table 2, Aloe vera was used on postoperative wounds such as episiotomy, cesarean section, skin biopsy, hemorrhoidectomy, gynecologic laparotomy surgery, and graft. In these studies, the use of Aloe vera gel and cream reduced the pain and recovery time compared to other conventional treatments. Only one study group, Aloe vera dressing for skin shave biopsy, did not show any difference in terms of improvement compared to the combined dressing group.

Table 1: Analysis of studies using Aloe vera for first- and second-degree burns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>Methods</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malek Hosseini et al.</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>64 patients with second-degree burns</td>
<td>32 patients were dressed with Aloe vera gel and 32 other patients were dressed with silver sulfadiazine 1% cream, daily. Parameters of the wound on the 1st, 7th, and 15th days were studied using Bates-Jensen wound assessment tool.</td>
<td>By comparing the average improvement in both groups at baseline and on the 15th day, a significant difference was found between the two groups (P&lt;0.0001). Finally, it was reported that wounds healed faster using Aloe vera gel dressing than silver sulfadiazine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khorasani et al.</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>30 patients with burns on two areas of the body</td>
<td>In each patient, one part of the body was randomly used to apply Aloe vera cream 0.5% and the other part with sulfadiazine 1%. In both groups, Aloe vera and sulfadiazine were applied twice a day. The healing time was 19 days.</td>
<td>80% of the SSD group and 100% of the AV group were cured after 19 days. The mean days of recovery in the AV and SSD groups were 15.9±2 and 18.73±2.56 days, respectively. In addition, no infection was observed in both groups (P&lt;0.0001).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moghbel et al.</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>30 patients with second-degree burn wounds</td>
<td>The patients applied Aloe vera dressing and silver sulfadiazine 1% ointment on each hand as the experimental and control groups, symmetrically.</td>
<td>They reported improvements within 10 days in 90.6% of the experimental group and 28.7% of the control group (P&lt;0.001).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akhtar et al.</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>100 patients with burns</td>
<td>100 patients were divided into two groups. The AV group applied Aloe vera dressing three times a day and the control group applied framycetin ointment.</td>
<td>The average improvement for the AV group was 18 days versus 30.9 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamlikikal et al.</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>38 patients with first- to third-degree burns in which less than 30% of their body surface area was burned.</td>
<td>The samples were assigned into two groups by random allocation; in SSD group silver sulfadiazine was applied twice a day and in the AV group Aloe vera was applied twice a day.</td>
<td>55% (11/20) with mucilage AV and 39% (7/18) with SSD were recovered.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As described in table 3, Aloe vera was used for healing of cracked nipples in 2 studies and it reduced the pain and discharge in the area.29, 30

Aloe vera has been effective in chronic wounds such as pressure ulcers, diabetic ulcers, chronic anal fissure wounds, chronic wounds caused by accidents, psoriasis, and genital herpes. In this regard, 7 articles were studied and Aloe vera was more effective compared to saline gauze dressing, phenytoin, and current treatments.31-37 Only in one study, no differences were found between the two groups which can be due to the small sample size compared to the other studies.36 Aloe vera reduced the pain, bleeding, and recovery time in chronic wounds (table 4).

Aloe vera has also been effective in the prevention of ulcers. Mucopolysaccharides along with amino acids and zinc available in Aloe vera can lead to skin integrity, moisture retention, erythema reduction, and helps to prevent skin ulcers. As described in table 5, two studies were reviewed.12, 38
Table 3: Analysis of studies using Aloe vera for healing of cracked nipples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sample size Description</th>
<th>Methods</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alamolhoda et al.</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>110 nulliparous lactating women</td>
<td>In one group, after each breastfeeding, lactating women applied 0.5 ml of Aloe vera gel on their nipples and around the areola. The control group applied 4 drops of their breast milk. Both groups were evaluated at days 10 and 14 postpartum.</td>
<td>The pain and damage of the nipple and discharge in the Aloe vera group were much less than the control group and Aloe vera improved the fissure (P&lt;0.001).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tafazoli et al.</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>100 lactating women with breast fissure</td>
<td>Two groups were divided into lanolin ointment or Aloe gel groups (three times a day for 1 week).</td>
<td>There was a statistically significant difference between the two groups on the 3rd day (P=0.048) and 7th day (P=0.003). Aloe vera gel was more effective than lanolin ointment in healing cracked nipples.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Analysis of studies using Aloe vera on chronic wounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sample size Description</th>
<th>Methods</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avijegan et al.</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>60 patients with chronic wounds</td>
<td>In the intervention group, 30 patients used Aloe vera gel twice a day in combination with current treatments and the control group only used conventional treatments. Patients were evaluated 1 week and 3 months after treatment.</td>
<td>After 3 months follow-up, wound healing occurred in 28 (93.3%) of patients in the Aloe vera group and 14 (46.7%) patients in the control group (P&lt;0.05). The overall mean time of wound healing was 31.25±11.2 and 63.2±20.4 in the Aloe vera and control groups, respectively (P&lt;0.05). The mean hospitalization time was 35.2±6.4 and 67.4±8.9 in the Aloe vera and control groups, respectively (P&lt;0.05).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panahi et al.</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>60 patients with chronic wounds (41 patients with pressure ulcers, 13 patients with diabetic ulcers, and 6 patients with ulcer caused by venous disorders)</td>
<td>Aloe vera cream in combination with olive oil was used in the intervention group and the control group used phenytoin cream for 30 days. The pain, depth, size, edema around the wound area, the amount of exudate, and necrotic tissue were examined using Bence Jones and VAG tools.</td>
<td>The pain, depth, size, edema around the wound area, the amount of exudate, and necrotic tissue in the intervention group showed a statistically significant difference compared with the control group (P&lt;0.001). Aloe vera gel in combination with olive oil was much more effective in reducing pain and wound healing compared with phenytoin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rahmani et al.</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>60 patients with a confirmed diagnosis of chronic anal fissures</td>
<td>Aloe vera cream 0.5% (3 grams) was used in the intervention group three times a day for 3 weeks and the control group used the placebo.</td>
<td>A statistically significant difference was observed in the pain, bleeding, and wound healing of chronic anal fissure before and at the end of the 1st week of the study compared with the control group (P&lt;0.001) and topical application of Aloe vera was considered effective in treating wounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choonhakarn et al.</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>80 patients with a diagnosis of psoriasis vulgaris</td>
<td>Mucilage from Aloe vera (70%) twice a day without any treatment was used in the intervention group and triamcinolone cream 0.1% was used in the control group for 8 weeks.</td>
<td>Aloe vera cream was at least as effective in reducing psoriatic plaque in patients as triamcinolone acetoneide cream with significantly more reduction in psoriasis area severity index and equal reduction in dermatology life quality index.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Contd...)
Discussion

Based on a detailed review of articles, the application of Aloe vera as a medicinal plant for skin wound healing is confirmed.\(^1\)\textsuperscript{-40} Aloe Vera is widely used for its antibacterial, anti-viral, anti-inflammatory effects and has been considered in medical sciences.\(^2\)\textsuperscript{-3,}\textsuperscript{6} Dat and colleagues (2012) showed that Aloe vera is more effective in chronic than acute wounds.\(^1\) Aloe vera is mainly used to treat first- and second-degree burn wounds resulting in reduced recovery time to 9 days. Aloe vera dressing for once or twice a day has been more effective than the current treatments, including petroleum jelly gauze dressing, silver sulfadiazine 1% ointment, and framycetin cream. It has resulted in reduced recovery time, the absence of wound infection, and the lack of redness and itching.\(^4\), \textsuperscript{14}, \textsuperscript{21} Aloe vera has long been used to treat burns and is commonly known as the burn tree and first aid plant.\(^39\) Due to anti-inflammatory, increased immune activity, anti-bacterial and anti-viral effects, and decreased histamine activity properties of Aloe vera, it accelerates the healing process of burn wounds. The outcome of the present review study shows that Aloe vera is unanimously considered as the ideal dressing. Most studies have been performed on grade 1 and 2 ulcers and there are limited studies on grade 3 ulcers. The latter could be due to full thickness skin loss in grade 3 wounds and possible onset of wound infection.

Aloe vera gel or cream on postoperative wounds (three times a day for 5-10 days) could reduce pain and recovery time.\(^22\)\textsuperscript{-28} Only one study indicated that there was no difference between the experimental and placebo groups.\(^28\) This could be due to inappropriate placebo or the optimal time point for improvement. Cracked nipples could also be treated using Aloe vera if applied 3 times a day or after each breastfeeding. It would reduce the pain due to cracked nipples.\(^29\), \textsuperscript{30} This finding was also confirmed in a study by Eshgizade and colleagues (2016).\(^40\)

It is indicated that Aloe vera (as a gel or cream) can be effective to treat chronic wounds such as psoriasis lesions (twice a day for 4-8 weeks),\(^34\), \textsuperscript{37} pressure ulcers (1-3 months), venous, diabetic,\(^31\), \textsuperscript{32} and herpes ulcers and chronic anal fissure (2-3 weeks).\(^33\)\textsuperscript{-36} In these articles, in addition to the recovery time, the following factors were also checked: Lesion scores;\(^34\) depth, size, edema around the wound area, the amount of exudate and necrotic tissue,\(^34\) inflammation,\(^34\), \textsuperscript{37} pain and bleeding,\(^32\) and infection.\(^19\) It was shown that Aloe vera could have a positive effect on the above-mentioned factors and their reduction. Only Thomas and colleagues found no healing difference between saline and Aloe vera in the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>Methods</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas et al.\textsuperscript{26}</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>30 patients with two-, three- and four-degree ulcer with a wound size≥1 cm²</td>
<td>16 people used carrasyn dressing derived from Aloe vera gel (along with the acemannan Aloe vera) and 14 of the patients used saline gauze dressing, daily. They were followed up for 10 weeks.</td>
<td>63% of the Aloe vera group and 64% of the saline gauze dressing group recovered after 10 weeks. The mean time of improvement was 5.3±2.3 for AV group and 5.2±2.4 for saline gauze dressing group and there was no difference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syed et al.\textsuperscript{26}</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>120 patients with a diagnosis of genital herpes</td>
<td>0.05% cream or Aloe vera gel was used in the intervention group three times a day and the placebo was used for 2 weeks in the control group.</td>
<td>Both Aloe cream and gel were effective in reducing healing time compared to placebo (4.8 vs. 7.0 vs. 14.0 days, respectively), Aloe cream was more efficacious in the number of cured patients compared to gel (70% vs. 45% vs. 7%, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syed et al.\textsuperscript{27}</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>60 patients with a diagnosis of psoriasis vulgaris</td>
<td>The intervention group used 0.05% cream or Aloe vera gel maximum three times a day (or 15 times a week) and in the control group, the placebo was used for 4 weeks.</td>
<td>Aloe hydrophilic cream cured 83.3% of patients treated versus 6.6% in the control group. Psoriatic plaques were significantly (P&lt;0.001) reduced and biopsies presented with reduced inflammation and parakeratosis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prevention and healing of skin wounds with Aloe vera

Table 5: Analysis of studies using Aloe vera to prevent ulcers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>Methods</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West et al.\textsuperscript{12}</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>30 adult females with bilateral occupational dry skin with or without irritant contact dermatitis (with or without erythema, fissures, and excoriations)</td>
<td>The intervention group wore a glove containing Aloe vera gel 8 hours a day for 30 days on one hand and the control group (the other hand) did not use any material. The patients rested for 30 days and the intervention was repeated for an additional 10 days.</td>
<td>Average recovery of the dry skin time was 3.5 days for the intervention group and no event occurred in the control group. Aloe vera could help in preventing the onset of erythema, dryness and eczema, and scarring (P&lt;0.0001).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams et al.\textsuperscript{38}</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>194 women receiving radiation therapy for breast cancer</td>
<td>Aloe vera gel was used in the intervention group (98%) in combination with common treatments. The control group only used common treatments.</td>
<td>No difference was observed between the two groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Due to the properties of Aloe vera and its compounds, it can be used to retain skin moisture and integrity. It also prevents skin ulcers as it contains mucopolysaccharides, amino acids, zinc, and water. In terms of quality and speed of wound healing, Aloe vera is much more effective and less costly compared to the currently available alternative treatments. Considering the tendency to promote traditional medicine as well as rare side effects of Aloe vera, the use of this medicinal plant to improve wound healing is recommended as the complementary treatment alongside other methods.

Conflict of Interest: None declared.

References

5. Subramanian S, Kumar DS, Arulselvan P. Wound healing potential of Aloe vera leaf gel studied in experimental rabbits. Asian J
Prevention and healing of skin wounds with Aloe vera


