

RESULTS: Eighty (80) patients, aged between 10 to 70 years who met the inclusion criteria were recruited into the study. The mean age was 33.5 ($\pm$ 13.4). There was an overall male predominance, as 55 (68.7%) males and 25 (31.3%) females were recorded giving a M:F ratio of 2.2:1. The study recorded 49 (61.2%) cases of road traffic accidents which were followed by 18 (22.5%) cases of assaults, 5 (6.3%) sport related injuries, 5 (6.3%) cases of falls and 3 (3.7%) injuries secondary to occupational hazards.

This study recorded no statistically significant difference of pain scores between the study groups ($P = 0.428$). However, a statistically significant ($p = 0.018$) faster time to healing in the honey-treated wounds (14.5 ± 5.3 days) compared with the EUSOL-treated wounds (17.1 ± 4.3 days) was observed. Likewise, in the assessment of the quality of scar, statistically significant differences of mean scores of Patient and Observer Scar Assessment Scale (POSAS), Patient Scale (PS) and Observer Scale (OS) were observed, all in favour of the honey-treated group of wounds.