

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Nasal Manifestation of *Herpes Simplex Virus* And Recovery with Antimicrobial Phthalocyanine Derivative Protocol

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ABSTRACT

Female patient, re-infected with Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) with pain associated with symptoms, usually using antivirals for treatment. The patient was instructed to use an alternative nasal spray containing an Iron Phthalocyanine Derivative (IPD) in place of the previous treatment and presented rapid improvement of symptoms and injuries after use. *J Microbiol Infect Dis* 2021; 11(4):241-242.

Keywords: Stomatitis, Herpetic, Herpes simplex, Oral medicine

CASE SUMMARY

A 38-year-old female reported to be re-infected with Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) six years after the first infection. The diagnosis was made based on the clinical examination, which revealed the presence of grouped vesicles in the intranasal epithelium (Figure 1), and on the patient's historic of recurrent herpes simplex infections, diagnosed with microbiological criteria at previous times. She reported that this was generally a painful period that could be relieved with the use of camphorated phenol gel (topical application 3 times a day, five days) plus acyclovir (two pills a day, seven days).

The patient was instructed to use an alternative nasal spray containing an antimicrobial Iron Phthalocyanine Derivative (IPD) in place of the previous treatment. The protocol consisted of two pumps in each nostril 5 times/day for one week, in association with systemic antiviral therapy.

The lesions disappeared after one week of treatment (Figure 2), as reported by the patient and confirmed by clinical examination. Moreover, the patient reported that there was no more pain and nasal lesions 48 h post-start of the rinsing protocol.

HSV causes recurrent painful vesicular eruptions mainly affecting the orolabial and

genital mucosa [1]. IPD is an antiviral self-activated bioactive compound that acts on the production of reactive oxygen species [2-4].



Figure 1: Initial clinical situation at day one.

The two-month follow-up of this case suggests that the APD protocol has a potential against herpes, as there were no new lesions in the orolabial and nasal region according to the patient's report and clinical examination. These results are in accordance with the literature, since IPD have demonstrated promising results such as antiviral (SARS-CoV-2), anti-inflammatory, pain reduction, and oral soft tissue regeneration effects [2-4]. Larger randomized clinical trials are warranted.



Figure 2: Clinical situation one week post-start of the antimicrobial phthalocyanine derivative protocol.

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