Introduction
Honey has been used for wound treatment for more than 2000 years. Aristotle already knew of the effectiveness of honey for wound treatment (1). Many effects can be described: osmotic effects with drainage of secretion from the wound (2), antibacterial effects owing to enzymatic production of H2O2 (Glucose Oxidase) (3) or to Methylglyoxal (4), antioxidant effects (5), stimulation of angiogenesis (6), modulation of immune response (7) etc. Several studies, especially of Manuka honey, show positive effects on superficial burns (8), postoperative wound healing disorder (9), abrasions (10) and for Prevention of catheter-associated infections in dialysis patients (11). In addition, a radio-and chemotherapy-induced mucositis can be mitigated by honey (12,13). Honey acts on a variety of microorganisms bactericidal, antiviral and fungicidal, including the most relevant pathogens in clinical practice, amongst others multiresistant bacteria such as MRSA (14) and ESBL even when they are embedded in biofilm (15). So far, there are limited data on honey treatment of the diabetic foot syndrome (DFS) (16-18).

Case Report
In this case report, the course of plantar ulcers on both sides stage Wagner 2D with Pseudomonas infection is described. Anamnestic data of the patient are shown in Table 1. The treatment includes a temporary systemic antibiotic therapy, repeating wound debridements and removal of hyperkeratosis at the wound edge, best possible pressure relief and topical treatment with Manuka honey wound dressings.