

Clinical Uses and Molecular Aspects of Ozone Therapy: A Review

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Abstract: Ozone was discovered over a hundred years ago and since then, it has been widely used in many areas, with the primary use as a disinfectant in various ways, but with applications in diverse conditions. More recently, the use of ozone has extended to other fronts, using it to treat different pathologies. Extensive studies have shown its effects, as well as the safety of its application in various modalities of use. Other studies showed its toxicity, which depends on the doses of use. Emerging evidence revealed that ozone also plays an important role in the wound healing and modulation of immune cells, describing the molecular pathways responsible for these actions and describing therapeutic actions in the treatment of wounds, pain, postoperative and infectious diseases. Ozone use has already been documented in different doses, forms of use and routes of application, depending on the clinical situation and an adaptation is necessary for a better result. Thus, this review summarizes the main clinical uses of ozone, presenting the molecular pathways responsible for its actions, as well as discussing the main routes of use, doses and, vehicles used in the clinic.

Keywords: Ozone, Mechanism of Action, Immunomodulation, Antioxidant, Wound Healing

Introduction

Ozone (O₃) is an allotrope of oxygen, which at room temperature, is an explosive gas that absorbs UV radiation in the range 220-290 nm (Eriksson *et al.*, 2007). Ozone is a gas with a pungent and characteristic smell. It is formed through electrical discharges on the oxygen molecule, which breaks down, releasing atoms that bind to the other two molecules, generating O₃. At high concentrations in air, it turns blue, while at low concentrations, it is a colorless gas, lighter than the air (Wysok *et al.*, 2006). Ozone loses only to fluorine in its oxidizing power and oxidizes most inorganic compounds to their final oxidative state, converting ferrous, manganous and chrome ions to their respective higher oxidation states (Loegager *et al.*, 1992). Because it is exceptionally oxidizing and unstable, ozone quickly returns to its molecular oxygen form, but for medical use, it needs to be synthesized through specific generators. Most medical generators on the market use the corona effect to produce the oxygen-ozone gas mixture. Some studies demonstrate the generation of ozone in the antigen-antibody complex

in the human body, which proves that the production of this molecule happens physiologically via the immune system too (Nathan, 2002).

Ozone is an unstable molecule, so it is usually mixed with oxygen in ozone therapy (Biçer *et al.*, 2016). This product has powerful oxidizing properties, forming oxygen-free radicals that lead to the destruction of microorganisms and improves stimulation of the process of healing. As a result, the immune system is activated to fight pathogens such as bacteria, fungi and virus infections (Stübinger *et al.*, 2006). Ozone therapy is effective in managing many skin conditions, mainly wound healing, primarily because of its ability to promote inflammation in the body such as the secretion of immunomodulatory products and, reduction of the oxidative damage. Ozone therapy has been widely studied in infected wounds, gangrene, burns and, circulatory disorders, showing to be highly effective in the outcome of these conditions (Gulmen *et al.*, 2013). Its characteristics as an activator of the antioxidant system make this molecule capable of stimulating tissue healing and an anti-inflammatory environment at low

doses, but when used in high concentrations, it can lead to an exacerbation of inflammation (Bocci *et al.*, 2011).

Thus, this article aims to review the main aspects of ozone therapy regarding its clinical uses, routes of administration, toxicity, as well as the molecular mechanisms, highlighting the benefits and also the main challenges and difficulties of its use.

Uses of Ozone

Ozone was first suggested as a potable water disinfectant in the nineteenth century because of its powerful ability to inactivate microorganisms (Ohmuller, 1892) and it has been later confirmed by other researchers that this substance, when used for limited periods, can effectively disinfect the water supply (Broadwater *et al.*, 1973). It has been considered an effective alternative antimicrobial agent to chlorine, even with adverse toxicological problems arising from its use in high concentrations (Morris, 1971).

Due to its ability to oxidize substances and destroy microorganisms, ozone has been widely used to sterilize air, clean water and remove odors. In addition, its application is intended for medical use. Ozone therapy has been used and studied extensively for many decades. It has been used to treat infections, wounds and various diseases (Elvis and Ekta, 2011).

It was considered as an autohemotherapeutic agent in the treatment of HIV-infected patients in the 1980s (Garber *et al.*, 1991), however, subsequent studies have proven that ozone therapy neither improves nor worsens the dynamics of HIV-1 replication *in vivo* (Bocci *et al.*, 1998).

Although ozone has been applied to treat over 100 diverse diseases with varying results, the supporting evidence for most medical ozone applications is limited. In 1976, inhalation of ozone gas was able to induce lung inflammation and pulmonary edema, and this led the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to declare concern about its toxicity, which was reiterated in 2006 (USFDA, 2019). The FDA also emphasized that effective therapeutic ozone concentration should be as far as possible from tolerable doses by humans and other animals (Wang, 2018).

Ozone has wide medical applications due to its effective antimicrobial function (Ozturk *et al.*, 2017), antioxidant defense and the anticipation in wound healing (Delgado-Roche *et al.*, 2017; Elvis and Ekta, 2011; Mirowsky *et al.*, 2016) and in the control of bleeding (Gupta and Mansi, 2012). The effects on immunoregulation and antioxidant defenses, as well as the effectiveness of ozone therapies, have been gradually recognized, although the mechanisms involved in various conditions are still unclear. Due to its role as an activator of antioxidant defenses, ozone is widely used for cosmetic-related services (Borrelli *et al.*, 2012) and general health services (Di Paolo *et al.*, 2005).

In another direction, depending on the exposure time and dose, ozone may promote harmful effects to the individual, knowing that inhalation of ozone gas, as well as its intake, is harmful to health (Bocci *et al.*, 2012), as well as attaining motor and cognitive activity, leading to brain dysfunction and memory loss, seen in experiments with rats exposed to ozone (Rivas-Arancibia *et al.*, 1998).

Route of Administration

Many clinical and laboratory *in vitro* and *in vivo* animal studies have shown the effectiveness of ozone therapy used in several pathways (Gautam *et al.*, 2011; Izadi *et al.*, 2019; Martínez-Sánchez *et al.*, 2005). Generally, ozone therapy was conducted by introducing the mixing of ozone with gases or liquids into the body through various ways, including intravaginal, intrarectal, intramuscular, subcutaneous or intravenous routes (Wang, 2018). Ozone has hemodynamics and can also be introduced into the body through autohemotherapy (Garber *et al.*, 1991).

The topical route is the main route used for wounds and ulcers, such as those occurring in the diabetic foot (Izadi *et al.*, 2019; Martínez-Sánchez *et al.*, 2005) and also in cases of burns (Campanati *et al.*, 2013). Also, the use of topical ozone therapy was widely used in dental procedures (Sivalingam *et al.*, 2017). The primary vehicles for topical uses are water, saline, or oil and the ozonation of these vehicles can occur before or during the procedure, the area to be treated can be submerged in the ozonated vehicle or spread/applied directly over the area (Campanati *et al.*, 2013; Izadi *et al.*, 2019).

Parenteral ozone therapy encompasses systemic and local injection and is widely used mainly in the treatment of low back pain, arthritis, coronary artery disease, herniated disc, osteoarthritis, hepatitis C, muscle pain, among other conditions (Babaei-Ghazani *et al.*, 2018; Celakil *et al.*, 2017; Gautam *et al.*, 2011; Martínez-Sánchez *et al.*, 2005; Zaky *et al.*, 2011). Beyond the practices of systemic ozone therapy are rectal insufflation, as in the case of coronary artery disease and also in the treatment of hepatitis C (Martínez-Sánchez *et al.*, 2012; Zaky *et al.*, 2011) and intravenously, performing autohemotherapy to treat the symptoms of hepatitis C too (Zaky *et al.*, 2011) and also in cases of diabetic foot (Izadi *et al.*, 2019). Intramuscular infiltration for acute spinal pain (Paoloni *et al.*, 2009), intradiscal for lumbar disc herniation (Gautam *et al.*, 2011) and intrapatellar injection for osteoarthritis treatment in the knee (Babaei-Ghazani *et al.*, 2018) could be classified as local injections but not systemic or topical applications.

Vehicles for the Use of Ozone Therapy

Ozone therapy is available through different types of vehicles. It is commonly used in the form of gas, under

topical treatment, where the skin is covered with a plastic bag filled with ozone gas-oxygen mixture (Wang, 2018). It also can be used in the form of ozonated saline, which consists of prior saturation of physiological saline with an oxygen-ozone mixture (Clavo *et al.*, 2013).

An ozone generator is used when the aqueous ozone is needed, which mixes ozone with water. This format is highly valid for many skin-related disorders and is widely used to treat infectious diseases. However, the disadvantage of ozone hydrotherapy is the short shelf life and its instability, which makes this treatment an option available only in equipped clinics (Wang, 2018). Its short half-life is approximately 20 minutes in water at 20°C, it is partially soluble in water and, like most gases, increases its solubility as the temperature decreases (Kim *et al.*, 1999; Wysok *et al.*, 2006). This solubility of ozone in aqueous media will depend on the content of organic matter in the medium, as the lower the concentration of organic matter, the longer the half-life of ozone in water. The decomposition of ozone in the liquid phase is characterized by a rapid decrease in initial concentration, with a later phase in which ozone concentration decreases according to first-order kinetics, with hydroxyl radicals (OH) being the main products of this decomposition (Almeida *et al.*, 2004; Bocci, 2004).

Ozone can react with organic compounds in aqueous solution by a direct ozone reaction or by an indirect reaction of OH radicals, formed from the decomposition of ozone. This indirect reaction can promote an attack on organic compounds approximately 100 times faster than some oxidizing agents such as H₂O₂ and ozone itself. Predominantly, the disinfection processes occur via molecular ozone, whereas the oxidation processes can occur through both direct and indirect processes (Almeida *et al.*, 2004; da Silva *et al.*, 2011).

Ozonated water is applied to wounds and ulcers, at different concentrations depending on the outcome expected (disinfect or regenerate) and the type of tissue to which it will be applied (Clavo *et al.*, 2013). Ozonated water is indicated for pain relief, disinfection and anti-inflammatory effects in acute and chronic lesions, with or without infection (Wang, 2018).

Another option is the ozonated oil, obtained by bubbling ozone into cold-pressed oils such as olive oil, sunflower oil and many other unsaturated fatty acids (Menéndez *et al.*, 2011). It has the advantage of the shelf life of 2 years if stored in refrigeration and the topical application of this formulation can be performed at home, which decreases the visits of the patients to the medical institutions. Ozone oil is used in many conditions, including wounds, anaerobic, viral and fungal infections, as well as ulcers, anal fissures, and vulvovaginitis, without any visible side effects (Bocci, 2004).

The vehicle by which ozone is applied can also play a role in the mechanism of ozone therapy. Ozonated oils and water act as stimulators, with both forms improving blood

circulation, oxygen delivery, and regularized antioxidant enzymes to activate the immune system and promote the release of growth factors. These phenomena happen because ozone reacts with the polyunsaturated fatty acids present in the stratum corneum to generate reactive oxygen species and lipo-oligopeptides, substances that can be partially absorbed by skin, capillary and lymphatic antioxidants (Sega *et al.*, 2010).

Direct ozonation of vegetable oils with unsaturated fatty acids leads to the formation of the 1,2,4-trioxolane portion (Sega *et al.*, 2010), which represents an active form of ozone in these materials. The trioxolane ring in the ozonated vegetable oil rapidly produces compounds that accelerate the healing process in wet wounds or ulcers and are responsible for antimicrobial and antimycotic treatments (Menéndez *et al.*, 2011). In addition, the oil itself can act as a moisturizer and protector, especially for patients with the compromised skin barrier.

Studies using vegetable oils in their pure form have found that oils obtained from plants popularly used as healers have demonstrated their healing effect. In a study by Oliveira *et al.* (2013), it was found that pumpkin oil increased tensile strength and increased collagen synthesis, possibly as a result of the action of fatty acids (Oliveira *et al.*, 2013). The sunflower seed oil has positively contributed to wound healing (Coelho *et al.*, 2012; Rodrigues *et al.*, 2004). Oleic and linoleic acids, the main components of sunflower oil, also present in extra virgin coconut oil, demonstrated that when topically applied, promoted rapid and satisfactory healing in mice (Cardoso *et al.* 2004).

Ozone Clinical Uses

Ozone therapy has been used to treat different conditions as summarized in Table 1, seen in different Randomized Clinical Trial (RCT) and reviewed by many authors. The conditions already studied includes: Tissue healing from inflammatory processes showed by a systematic review that included only RCT for chronic wounds (Fitzpatrick *et al.*, 2018) and revised by Travagli *et al.* (2010) and Valacchi *et al.* (2005); for back pain revised by Braidy *et al.*, 2018 and also showed by Andrade *et al.* (2019) in a RCT; osteoarthritis showed in a systematic reviews (Anzolin and Bertol, 2018; Noori-Zadeh *et al.*, 2019) and seeing in an RCT (Babaei-Ghazani *et al.*, 2018; Lopes de Jesus *et al.*, 2017) and in a clinical trial phase 2 (Calunga *et al.*, 2012); diabetic foot ulcers as showed by a RCT (Zhang *et al.*, 2014) and revised by others (Braidly *et al.*, 2018); dental problems such as caries and periodontitis summarized in a review (Almaz and Sönmez, 2015); in the treatment of systemic sclerosis, as seeing in a RCT (Hassanien *et al.*, 2018); multiple sclerosis, seeing in a clinical trial phase 1 (Delgado-Roche *et al.*, 2017; Nowicka, 2017); among other conditions showed in clinical trials (Vanni *et al.*, 2016).

Table 1: Ozone therapy results in different clinical conditions

Condition	Outcome
Wound healing	Increase in vessel numbers, collagen deposition and myofibroblasts numbers; Stimulation of the growth factors and peroxide releases; Improvement in oxygenation of the affected area.
Gingival graft surgery	Improvement in the healing process; Diminishment of the pain intensity.
Cardiovascular diseases	Increase in oxygenation in ischemic sites
Chronic inflammatory diseases	Improvement of the standard treatment; Reduction in pain sensation.
Balanitis xerotica obliterans	Anti-inflammatory effect; Reduction in the levels of the gene transcription of cytokines; Reduction in the TG2 enzyme.
Atopic dermatitis	Reduction in the exudation, improvement of the erosion process.
Osteoarthritis	Positive effect on the intra-articular redox balance; Pain reduction.
Multiple and systemic sclerosis	Decrease inflammatory process and cellular oxidative stress; Improved joint mobility; Reduction in the thickness of the skin.
Asthma	Reduction in immunoglobulin (Ig)E and HLA-DR levels; Improvement of lung function reduction of the symptoms related.

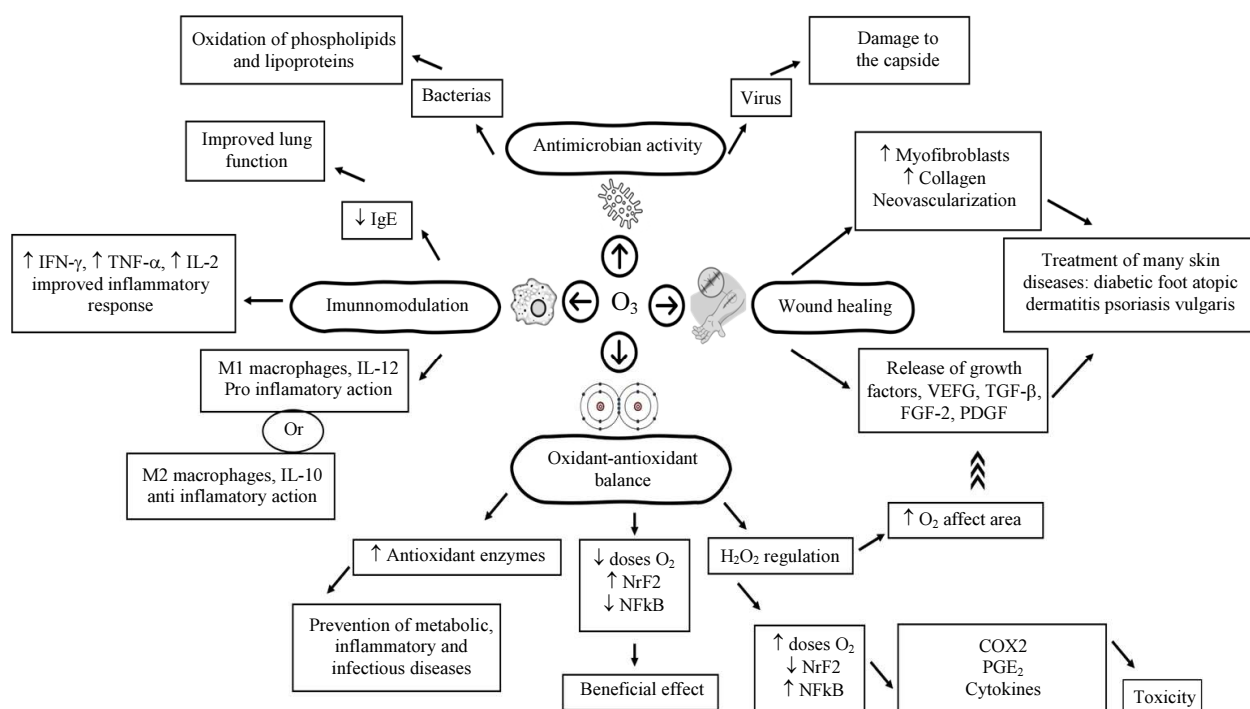


Fig. 1: The main mechanism behind ozone treatment

Ozone therapy is considered an alternative therapy and has several positive effects, but depending on the dose, it may result in harmful effects for the individual (Travagli *et al.*, 2010). The primary reported effects in humans are based on three main functions: Antimicrobial (Ozturk *et al.*, 2017), in the antioxidant/oxidant balance (Calunga *et al.*, 2012) and immunomodulatory effects (Zeng and Lu, 2018) (Fig. 1). It is as a topical treatment that ozone therapy has been most widely used (Solovăstru *et al.*, 2015; Travagli *et al.*, 2010; Zeng and Lu, 2018), as ozone gas is highly toxic to the airways, whereas and in skin, a transient exposure at low and controlled doses (range from 10 to 50 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), may be beneficial (Valacchi *et al.*, 2005). In the different

scenarios of different RCT, the use of ozone acts mainly to anticipate the healing process, such as reducing the size of the diabetic foot injury in individuals with different wound sizes (Zhang *et al.*, 2014), as well as improving the treatment and complete closure of these wounds in association with usual treatment (Wainstein *et al.*, 2011). It also showed this characteristic in the effective healing of the treatment of digital ulcers of patients with systemic sclerosis, improving from 44% to 96% the effectiveness of the treatment when combining calcium channel blocker with topical aqueous ozone (Hassanien *et al.*, 2018).

Another RCT showed that the application of ozone on the gingival graft surgery site improved the patient's

quality of life, as well as improved healing along with lower pain intensity (Taşdemir *et al.*, 2016). Ozone, due to its antioxidant effect (Vanni *et al.*, 2016), has had positive effects in the treatment of cardiovascular diseases, improving the patient's prognosis, such as increasing oxygenation in ischemic sites, as has been demonstrated by a RCT to be beneficial in coronary artery disease and heart failure (Martínez-Sánchez *et al.*, 2012) and showed in a clinical trial to treat peripheral arterial disease (Coppola *et al.*, 2002), besides, reviewed by Mauro *et al.* (2019), ozone also showed to be beneficial in the prevention of ischemic damage in an *in vitro* experiment of ischemia (Frosini *et al.*, 2012) and in a myocardial infarction animal model (Di Filippo *et al.*, 2010).

In chronic inflammatory diseases, the use of ozone therapy as an adjuvant has been shown to improve the reference treatment of back pain in patients studied under an RCT (Andrade *et al.*, 2019; reviewed by Bocci *et al.*, 2015). Another clinical practice is in the treatment of disc herniation, which consists in injecting a gaseous oxygen-ozone mixture into the intrasomatic space, site of the disc herniation, or paravertebral muscle, showed in an RCT to be beneficial to the patients, decreasing the pain mainly. This practice was successful in treating this condition (Paoloni *et al.*, 2009). In 2011, a case report of oral osteonecrosis was treated with an ozonated oil suspension, achieving therapeutic success effectively and safely (Ripamonti *et al.*, 2011).

Ozone therapy has also been used in diseases such as Balanitis Xerotica Obliterans (BXO). An RCT with male children showed that ozonized olive oil produced a powerful anti-inflammatory effect demonstrated by the reduction in the levels of gene transcription of cytokines examined in the treated tissues. In addition, it was discovered that ozone treatment was able to reduce the expression of the levels of the Transglutaminase 2 (TG2) enzyme, supporting its anti-inflammatory role in the foreskin affected by BXO (Currò *et al.*, 2018).

Recent data shows the use of ozone also in autoimmune diseases, such as atopic dermatitis and psoriasis vulgaris. An RCT divided sixty children into two groups, the first received ozonated water 3 to 5 times a week and ozonized oil twice a day, the second group received only base oil and a moisturizer for 2 weeks. After 3-5 days of topical ozone therapy, the exudation of the skin was reduced, and the erosion healed. The effective rates were 80.0% and 20.0% in the treatment and control group for 1 week and 89.6% and 30.7% for 2 weeks, respectively, with a significant difference between the 2 groups ($P < 0.001$), these data show the effectiveness of topical ozone therapy in this condition (Qin *et al.*, 2018). A clinical trial phase 1 shows the efficiency of ozone in the treatment of psoriasis vulgaris, in which 39 patients with this condition received medical ozone therapy during the

nursing intervention. The cure rate was 38.5% and the total efficiency was 84.7%, showing that this substance can be also a good alternative in the treatment of this disease (Le, 2012).

An RCT to study the effect of ozone as a therapy to treat osteoarthritis also showed to be a successful approach to treat and relieve the pain of the patients under this condition (Babaei-Ghazani *et al.*, 2018; Lopes de Jesus *et al.*, 2017). Also, a clinical trial showed that a combination of the usual treatment to knee osteoarthritis with ozone therapy had a positive effect on the intra-articular redox balance, reducing the pain of these patients, increasing their quality of life (Calunga *et al.*, 2012).

Ozone was also beneficial to treat multiple sclerosis and systemic sclerosis (Delgado-Roche *et al.*, 2017; Nowicka, 2017). In a clinical trial phase 1, Delgado-Roche *et al.*, 2017, showed that ozone therapy decreases inflammatory process and cellular oxidative stress, promoting a possible neuroprotective effect, where ozone therapy could be used together with the usual treatment, diminishing its toxicity (Delgado-Roche *et al.*, 2017). Also, in a systemic sclerosis clinical trial, Nowicka (2017) presented results where ozone, alone or together with the usual treatment, improved the clinical parameters and skin temperature of these patients, increasing the movability of the joints and decreasing the thickness of the skin (Nowicka, 2017).

Safety Dose and Clinical Protocol

The safe dose of ozone is variable depending on the location of therapy and the goal of the treatment (Smith *et al.*, 2017). Currently, it has been proposed that ranging from 10 up to 80 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of ozone, is beneficial leading to the positive effects and no toxicity, depending on the tissue, shown in *in vitro* and *in vivo* in animal models (El-Sawalhi *et al.*, 2013; Frosini *et al.*, 2012; Orakdogan *et al.*, 2016; Thiele *et al.*, 1997; Sweet *et al.*, 1980; Smith *et al.*, 2017). In humans studies, the safe dose range varies between 15 and 50 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ and it will depend on the type and goal of treatment as well as the local of application.

Several clinical protocols have been used to treat the different pathologies already mentioned here. Depending on the extent of the disease and the goal of the treatment, the protocol may vary from one week up to months. In the case of diabetic foot ulcers, many studies use ozone treatment in conjunction with conventional treatment (Liu *et al.*, 2015). Clinical studies perform submersion treatment of the lower limb in a bag of water and constant ozonation for 30 min, at an approximate concentration of 50 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (Izadi *et al.*, 2019; Martínez-Sánchez *et al.*, 2005; Zhang *et al.*, 2014). Different studies have different endpoints, some of them, in the case of the diabetic foot or

open wounds, treat until complete wound closure or until the reepithelialization process is identified (Izadi *et al.*, 2019), others establish a limit of days, such as 20 consecutive days or so (Zhang *et al.*, 2014). Besides, the use of ozone oil is widely used in topical therapy and the preparation is spread over the wound and left to act for 30 minutes, at an average concentration of 40 µg/ml (Fitzpatrick *et al.*, 2018).

To treat disc herniated low back pain and acute back pain, patients received for five consecutive weeks, three intramuscular injections of an oxygen and ozone mixture at an average concentration of 20 µg/mL (Paoloni *et al.*, 2009). Protocols that perform rectal insufflation, generally indicated for the treatment of low back pain, osteoarthritis, arthritis, multiple sclerosis, among others, use an ozone concentration of approximately 20 µg/mL during approximately 2-3 times per week for 3 months (Anzolin and Bertol, 2018; Delgado-Roche *et al.*, 2017) and also 20 applications for 4 weeks in the case of rheumatoid arthritis (León Fernández *et al.*, 2016). In the case of coronary artery disease, a concentration of 40 µg/mL once a day for 20 days was effective in decreasing oxidative biomarkers generally present in this condition (Martínez-Sánchez *et al.*, 2012). The autohemotherapy protocols use the patient's collected blood, which is then ozonated at a dose of 20 µg/mL and reinserted intramuscularly or intravenously, as in the treatment of complications of hepatitis C (Zaky *et al.*, 2011) and individuals with peripheral arterial disease (Di Paolo *et al.*, 2005).

In local injection, such as intradiscal injection, used mainly for back pain such as disc herniation, an average of 50 µg/mL of ozone is usually injected into an ozone/oxygen mixture (Niu *et al.*, 2018). Also, there are intrapatellar ozone injection protocols at an average concentration of 15 µg/mL that is effective in treating osteoarthritis (Babaei-Ghazani *et al.*, 2018).

Molecular Mechanisms of Action

The mechanism of action of ozone therapy lays mainly in three aspects: Immunomodulation (Bocci, 2006; 2007), antimicrobial activity (Polydorou *et al.*, 2012; Thanomsub *et al.*, 2002) and the capacity to interplay with the oxidant/antioxidant balance (Soares *et al.*, 2019). Altogether, another main aspect of the mechanism of the ozone treatment is the wound healing property and the main mechanism behind this is the capacity to interact with the skin epithelialization system (Borges *et al.*, 2017; Eroglu *et al.*, 2018), as summarized in Fig. 1.

Ozone therapy, especially in its topical forms, has been used clinically as an adjuvant in wound healing (Borges *et al.*, 2017). Ozone promotes an increase in the epithelialization process increasing matrix deposition and cell proliferation. Ozone-treated wounds also demonstrate a granulation tissue with fewer inflammatory cells and a

higher number of myofibroblast-compatible spindle cells. As well as increased vessel numbers and collagen deposition (Soares *et al.*, 2019). Several endogenous growth factors, such as vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF), Transforming Growth Factor-beta (TGF-β), Fibroblast Growth Factor (FGF) and Platelet-Derived Growth Factor (PDGF), play an essential role in early wound healing (Eroglu *et al.*, 2018), so it becomes crucial for the healing process the stimulation of the expression of these growth factors.

Another mechanism by which ozone leads to wound healing involves its interaction with wound exudates that lead to the breakdown of ozone into peroxides and stimulates tissue repair, improving oxygenation in the affected area. Oxygen-responsive species stimulate platelet aggregation and lead to the release of growth factors, that as mentioned above, play a key role in wound healing (Wang, 2018). According to recent researches, ozone increases endogenous growth factors (Eroglu *et al.*, 2018) such as the expression of VEGF, TGF-β and PDGF, all involved in the cicatrization process (Zhang *et al.*, 2014). Fibroblast Growth Factor 2 (FGF2), also known as basic FGF, is an essential protein that activates myofibroblastic angiogenesis-associated pathways and proliferation (Svystonyuk *et al.*, 2015). FGF2 expression was associated with fibroblast activation, resulting in higher tissue collagen production. Soares *et al.* (2019), who used ozone to treat skin wounds in rats, observed that FGF2 was overexpressed in macrophages and myofibroblasts, which may indicate an improvement in wound healing events. This finding corroborates with the hypothesis that these cells, under topical ozone treatment, secrete growth factors and cytokines that are essential to the healing process. Besides, ozone has been reported to induce an increase in the number of macrophages associated with a higher number of myofibroblasts, as well as proliferative neovascularization and vascular regression in a wound remodeling phase. So, the mechanism of action of ozone may be associated with FGF2 overexpression and myofibroblastic differentiation (Soares *et al.*, 2019).

Additionally, ozone activates the immune system by inducing secretion of interferon-γ and tumor necrosis factor-α, Interleukin 2 (IL-2) and other factors involved in the inflammatory response (Bocci 2006; 2007). The underlying mechanism involves the interaction of ozone with wound exudates, which leads to the breakdown of ozone into peroxides and stimulates tissue repair, improving oxygenation in the area (Xiao *et al.*, 2017). Species of oxygen, released by the macrophages, stimulate platelet aggregation and lead to the release of growth factors, which aid in wound healing (Valacchi and Bocci, 1999). However, studies should be performed to highlight the phenotype of macrophages that produce and secrete FGF2 during wound healing (M1 or M2 macrophages). Characteristically, M1

macrophages induce inflammation, negatively regulating the early healing process, producing IL-12 and M2 macrophages positively regulate the healing process in an IL-10 mediated process (Mills, 2012).

Ozone therapy has been shown to increase tissue oxygenation and metabolism, interfering with oxidant/antioxidant balance. Based on this mechanism, ozone is capable of reducing the levels of hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) by regulating the levels of antioxidant molecules. Also, peroxides produced through ozone improve oxygen availability by regulating antioxidant molecules in red blood cells, favoring the metabolism and the release of cytokines, autacoids and growth factors that are fundamental in the treatment of metabolic, inflammatory and infectious diseases (Soares *et al.*, 2019). However, this release of peroxides in a large amount can cause harm to humans, as is evidenced in some studies that show structural changes in lung tissue (Buell *et al.*, 1965), low resistance to respiratory bacterial infection and reduced lung function (Holzman *et al.*, 1968). In addition, a pre-clinical study on the reaction of ozone with amino acids indicates that cysteine and methionine are easily oxidized, as well as tryptophan, histidine, tyrosine, cystine, and phenylalanine (Mudd *et al.*, 1969). This oxidation of amino acids can be responsible for the toxic reactions of ozone to plants and animals. The studies above were performed mainly at ozone levels between 1.0 and 5.0 ppm (Leh, 1973).

Despite the possible deleterious dose-dependent effect, ozone therapy can increase oxygen metabolism in erythrocytes, increasing the rate of glycolysis, consequently leading to increased oxygen release into the tissues (Di Filippo *et al.*, 2015). Ozone increases oxidative pyruvate carboxylation and ATP production during the Krebs' cycle, reducing NADH and oxidizes cytochrome C. Indeed, it increases the production of enzymes such as glutathione peroxidase, catalase, and superoxide dismutase that serve as sequestrators of free radicals and protectors for healthy cells (Nathan, 2002).

Ozonization in asthmatic patients effectively reduces Immunoglobulin (Ig)E and HLA-DR levels, thus improving lung function and reducing related symptoms. A study suggested that the therapeutic efficacy of ozone in reducing IgE and inflammatory mediators are associated with its immunomodulating and regulating properties of the oxidative stress (Wang, 2018). Another study showed a decrease in IgE and HLA-DR levels in asthmatic patients treated with systemic ozone therapy with the consequent increase in lung function and improvement in the symptoms (Hernández Rosales *et al.*, 2005).

Evidence shows that moderate oxidative stress induced by low doses of ozone activates nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 (Nrf2), suppresses transcriptional factor-kappa B (NF-κB) and reduces inflammatory responses. Over the past decade, evidence

has suggested that Nrf2 activation induces transcription of Antioxidant Response Elements (ERA). ERA transcription leads to the production of antioxidant enzymes such as Superoxide Dismutase (SOD), Glutathione Peroxidase (GPx), Glutathione S-Transferase (GST), Catalase (CAT), Heme-Oxygenase-1 (HO-1), NADPH-Quinone Oxide reductase (NQO-1), phase 2 enzymes of drug metabolism and heat shock proteins. Thus, the Nrf2 system contributes to the protection against carcinogenesis, liver toxicity, chronic respiratory and inflammatory diseases, neuronal ischemia and renal problems. Systemic administration of ozone through ozonated saline could activate this mechanism (Re *et al.*, 2014). In a study by Pecorelli *et al.* (2013), it was shown that ozonated plasma can positively regulate HO-1 expression in endothelial cells and activate Nrf2 in dose-dependent serum ozone concentration.

On the other hand, severe oxidative stress triggered by high concentrations of ozone activates NF-κB, leading to elevated inflammatory responses and tissue damage by the production of Cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), Prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) and cytokines. So, the strength of oxidative stress determines the effectiveness and toxicity of ozone (Wang, 2018). This effect was shown on the skin, demonstrating that ozone is capable of interacting with skin antioxidant molecules (Thiele *et al.*, 1997), besides causing an increase in the expression of the COX-2, with an increase in heat shock protein (HSP) (Valacchi *et al.*, 2005). The ozone dose that can cause toxicity is not yet defined, varying according to the clinical condition, route of administration and the individual's own organism (Bocci, 2006).

Ozone inactivates bacteria, viruses, fungi, yeast, and parasites through different mechanisms. In bacteria, ozone disrupts the integrity of the bacterial cell wall through oxidized phospholipids and lipoproteins (Polydorou *et al.*, 2012; Thanomsub *et al.*, 2002). In fungi, ozone inhibits its growth, while in viruses, ozone damages the viral capsid, preventing contact between the virus and the cell. Cells vulnerable to virus invasion are coated with oxidation-susceptible enzymes and can be eliminated from the body by interacting with ozone (Gupta and Brintnell, 2013; Travagli *et al.*, 2010).

Main Challenge and Difficulties

The biggest challenge is the lack of standardization of ozone doses used in the studies, many not even mentioning this concentration. This may be due to the fact that ozone is a very unstable gas, which makes it difficult to remain in vehicles and, consequently, to measure the dose (Bocci *et al.*, 2011). Another problem is the fact that in many countries medicine does not consider the use of ozone as a therapy, which makes it difficult to develop clinical treatment protocols (Re *et al.*, 2012).

Conclusion

The use of ozone in clinical practice has numerous benefits in the treatment of various diseases, mainly through the modulation of the immune system and of the oxidant/antioxidant balance and is applied to treat a wide of clinical conditions, both on local skin and systemic. The significant routes of use include the topical, intrarectal, subcutaneous and intravenous routes, carried out by different vehicles, as the main ones being saline, water, and ozone oil. The main characteristic of ozonotherapy is the anticipation of the healing process, which is related to the increase of endogenous growth factors and in the increase of oxygenation of the affected area. As well as its physiologic effect, ozone also inactivates microorganisms by its oxidizing capacity. This review evidenced that the toxicity of this compound is inherent to the concentration of ozone, being a higher dose responsible for causing exacerbation of the immune system with detrimental effects and a lower dose contributing to the reduction of inflammatory responses and increasing the production of antioxidant enzymes, thus improving the treatment of a range of pathologies. Altogether, ozone as a therapy has been used successfully in a wide range of medical conditions, however, it should be used in the correct concentration, paying attention to the dose range to avoid possible adverse effects due to toxicity of high concentration.

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Author's Contributions

Conceptualization: APP and RAM; Literature review: APP, FWB, IVS, MAD and TSA; Validation: RAM; Writing – original draft: APP, FWB, IVS, MAD, and TSA; Review and editing: RAM and TSA.

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