Review

Chinese herbal medicines as adjuvant treatment during chemo- or radio-therapy for

cancer

Fanghua Qi^{1,2}, Anyuan Li¹, Yoshinori Inagaki², Jianjun Gao², Jijun Li¹, Norihiro Kokudo²,

Xiao-Kang Li³, Wei Tang^{2,*}

1. Department of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shandong Provincial Hospital affiliated

with Shandong University, Jinan, China;

2. Hepato-Biliary-Pancreatic Surgery Division, Department of Surgery, Graduate School of

Medicine, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan;

3. Division of Radiation Safety and Immune Tolerance, National Research Institute for Child

Health and Development, Tokyo, Japan.

Abbreviated Names:

Qi FH, Li AY, Inagaki Y, Gao JJ, Li JJ, Kokudo N, Li XK, Tang W

*Address Correspondence to:

Wei Tang, Hepato-Biliary-Pancreatic Surgery Division, Department of Surgery, Graduate

School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8655,

Japan.

E-mail: xxxxxx

Tel: xxxxxx; Fax: xxxxxx

Acknowledgements: We thank.....

Funding: This work was supported by a grant from

1

Conflict of Interest: The authors have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

SUMMARY

Traditional Chinese medicines and herbal medicines in particular have been used in the

treatment of cancer for thousands of years in China, Japan, and other Asian countries and

have recently.....

Keywords: Chinese herbal medicine, adjuvant treatment, chemotherapy, radiotherapy

3

1. Introduction

Cancer has emerged as a major global public health problem (1). Its incidence and mortality rates continue to rise. A report released by the World Health Organization (WHO) shows that in 2008 an estimated 12.7 million people were diagnosed with cancer and 7.6 million people died from cancer

Over the past few years, use of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) has become increasingly popular among cancer patients in Western countries with a prevalence as high as 80% (5,6). Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM)

Therefore, an understanding of Chinese herbal medicines is needed by physicians and other health care providers. This review provides evidence for use of......

2. Chinese herbal medicines commonly used as adjuvant treatment in cancer therapy

Chinese herbal medicines have been used in the treatment of a variety of diseases in China, Japan, South Korea, and other Asian countries for thousands of years (10). The biological ingredients of herbal medicines are mainly

2.1. Single herbs

Several single herbs have been found to have a potentially beneficial effect at treating cancer. A brief outline on the oncologic pharmacology of the most commonly used ingredients is presented below (Table 1).

Radix Astragali (*Astragalus propinquus*, huangqi) has been used in China for thousands of years. It is traditionally considered to

2.2. Traditional herbal formulations

Traditional herbal formulations (or Kampo in Japanese) are compound formulations that

mostly come from Shang Han Lun and Jin Gui Yao Lue, two classics of traditional medicine edited

.

3. Clinical trials of Chinese herbal medicines as adjuvant treatment in cancer therapy

In conventional Western medicine, chemotherapy and radiotherapy are major conventional cancer therapies. These therapies are directed at killing or eradicating cancer cells. Unfortunately, distinguishing

3.1. Fatigue

Fatigue is regarded as a highly prevalent and unavoidable side effect experienced during the course of cancer and chemo- or radio-treatment. Many studies

3.2. Pain

Pain is a common symptom of cancer and the causes of pain can be disease or treatment-related (e.g. surgery, chemotherapy, or radiotherapy). The prevalence of pain in patients with cancer has been reported to be between

.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, Chinese herbal medicines substantially influence cancer therapy as adjuvant treatment. In cancer treatment, Chinese herbal medicines in combination with chemo- or radio-therapy are capable of

Reference

- Valentinis B, Baserga R. IGF-I receptor signalling in transformation and differentiation.
 Mol Pathol. 2001; 54:133-137. (As a sample of journal reference)
- 2. Darby S, Hill D, Auvinen A, *et al.* Radon in homes and risk of lung cancer: Collaborative analysis of individual data from 13 European case-control studies. BMJ. 2005; 330:223. (As a sample of journal reference with more than 15 authors)
- Shalev AY. Post-traumatic stress disorder: diagnosis, history and life course. In:
 Post-traumatic Stress Disorder, Diagnosis, Management and Treatment (Nutt DJ, Davidson JR, Zohar J, eds.). Martin Dunitz, London, UK, 2000; pp. 1-15. (As a sample of book reference)
- 4. Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan. Dietary reference intakes for Japanese. http://www.mhlw.go.jp/houdou/2004/11/h1122-2a.html (accessed February 14, 2021). (As a sample of web reference)

.

Table 1. Single herbs commonly used in cancer treatment

Common name	Other names	Latin name	Major active ingredients	Ref.
Radix astragali	Huang qi;	Astragalus	Polysaccharides,	15-17
	Milk vetch	membranaceus	saponins, and flavonoids	
Turmeric	Jianghuang	Curcuma longa	Curcumin,	18-21
			demethoxycurcumin, and	
			bisdemethoxycurcumin	
Ginseng	Rensen;	Panax Ginseng	Triterpene glycosides and	22-25
	Panax		ginsenosides	
Garlic	Dasuan	Allium sativum	Allicin and alliin	26-28
Mylabris	Banmao	Mylabris phalerata	Cantharidin	29,30
Toad venom	Chansu	Bufo bufo	Bufadienolides	12,31-33
		gargarizans Cantor		

Figure Legends

Figure 1. Growth-inhibiting effects of cinobutacini on

Figure 2. The mitochondria-mediated apoptosis pathway induced by cinobutacini.

Cinobutacini up-regulates Bax expression and down-regulates Bcl-2 expression.....