Background: FOLFOX and CapeOX are standard therapy of advanced-stage colorectal cancer. Sensory neurotoxicity (SN) with Oxaliplatin is its dose-limiting toxicity. We decided to use Goshajinkigan (TJ-107) for prevention of oxaliplatin-related SN. We think that the main action is the one with powdered processed aconite root (TJ-3023).

Methods: The subjects were 82 patients with advanced-stage colorectal cancer. All 82 patients take TJ-107 (7.5g/day) every day from first Oxaliplatin infusion day. Patients profiles were: Male/Female: 37/45, median age 70 years old (42 ~ 84), PS0/1/2/3 : 69/13/0/0, Clinical stage IIIC/IV : 17/65. Oxaliplatin (85mg/m2) was given as FOLFOX4 (27 case), mFOLFOX6 (39) and CapeOx (16). When SN was increased, TJ-3023 (2g) was added. TJ-3023 is an ingredient of TJ-107.

Results: Total course number of FOLFOX / CapeOX was 788/118, and average number of FOLFOX / CapeOX was 11.9 / 7.3. Relative dose intensity of Oxaliplatin were 37.8mg/m2/week. Medicine compliance of TJ-107 was 87%. 30 patients had Grade3 toxicity (Neutropenia 25, thrombocytopenia 5). TTP is 8.12 months. Response Evaluation Criteria is CR/PR/SD/PD/NE:4/47/13/5/13. SN occurred in 52 patients (63.4%). TJ-3023 was added to 20 patients. SN was slightly decreased by TJ-3023. There was no neurotoxicity case with functional impairment in this study.

Conclusion: TJ-107 seem to prevent acute Oxaliplatin-induced SN. TJ-3023 may be related to SN prevention mechanism. The continuance of Chemotherapy for colorectal cancer can be expected by these KAMPO medicine.