Reduction effect of Oxaliplatin-Related sensory neurotoxicity by Goshajinkigan (TJ-107) plus Powdered processed aconite root (TJ-3023)

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Methods: The subjects were 110 patients with advanced-stage colorectal cancer. All 110 patients take TJ-107 (7.5g/day) every day from first oxaliplatin infusion day. Patients profiles were: Male/Female: 57/53, median age 69 years old (38 ~ 84), PS0/1/2/3: 79/31/0/0, clinical stage IIIC/IV: 14/96. Oxaliplatin (85mg/m2) was given as FOLFOX4 (27 cases), mFOLFOX6 (83 cases). When SN was increased, TJ-3023 was added to 32 patients. TJ-3023 is one of ingredients of TJ-107.

Results: Total course numbers of FOLFOX were 1323, and average number of FOLFOX was 12.01. Relative dose intensity of oxaliplatin was 38.8mg/m2/week. Medicine compliance of TJ-107 was 89%. 41 patients had grade 3 toxicity (neutropenia 31, thrombocytopenia 10). TTP is 8.23 months. Response Evaluation Criteria is CR/PR/SD/PD/NE: 5/59/15/5/26. SN occurred in 70 patients (63.6%). TJ-3023 was added to 32 patients. SN was slightly decreased by TJ-3023. There was no neurotoxicity case with functional impairment in this study.

Conclusion: TJ-107 seems 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 medicines (TJ-107 & TJ-3023).