

عنوان مقاله:

Effect Of Iranian Traditional Medicine Remedy On Chemotherapy Induced Nausea And Vomiting In Breast Cancer; A Double Blind, Randomized, Cross Over Clinical Trial

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

Chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting (CINV) is the most unfavorable side effect and has negative effect on quality of life and continuation of chemotherapy. Despite finding new drugs, the problem still remains. For controlling of this complication, Persian medicine offers different options. One of them is Persumac; an Iranian traditional medicine remedy. The general objective of the study was considering effect of Persumac on resistant CINV. The specific objectives were to assess the effect of Persumac on number and severity of nausea and vomiting in CINV. This randomized, double blind, cross over clinical trial was carried out on 69 patients with breast cancer and resistant CINV who received outpatient high emetogenic chemotherapy in Imam Reza hospital, Mashhad, Iran from October 2015 to May 2016. Persumac (prepared from *Rhus Coriaria* and *Bunium Persicum*) and lactose as placebo were used. Data collection was performed by a three-section questionnaire covering the demographic characters, number and severity of nausea and vomiting and drug status consumption. 80 of 93 eligible patients in stage I (without intervention), completed the study in stage II (Intervention) and 11 of them declined participation for stage III (cross over). Determining of P value of carry over, period and treatment effects demonstrated that confounding factors were not affected the results obtained before and after cross over. The mean severity of nausea in acute phase was in stage I: 4.83 ± 1.40 , stage 2: 4.54 ± 2.0 and stage III: 4.15 ± 0.92 in group 1 (first Persumac and then lactose in cross over) and in group 2 (first lactose and then Persumac in cross over) was respectively 4.83 ± 1.40 , 4.54 ± 2.0 , 4.15 ± 0.92 with p value of carry over effect: 0.03 and period effect: 0.22. Except severity of nausea in acute phase, the mean number and severity of nausea and vomiting scores significantly decreased in acute and delayed phase of CINV. In summary, the findings showed that, Iranian traditional medicine remedy may help for controlling of refractory CINV. The functional importance of these findings is that another option is provided to the therapists for CINV controlling. Additional research in this area and different cancers, patients with more various features and more complete methodology and tools could be provided appropriate design for new research on this topic.

کلمات کلیدی:

