

21. Others

Reference

Mizukami T, Maruyama K, Yamauchi H, et al. Assessment of antispasmodic effect of herbal medicine, Shyakuyakukanzoto (TJ-68) on colonoscopy – Using colonoscopy insertion technique “collapsing method” –. *Kampo to Saishin-chiryō (Kampo & the Newest Therapy)* 2006; 15: 69-76 (in Japanese). Ichushi Web ID: 2006142071

1. Objectives

To evaluate the efficacy of shakuyakukanzoto (芍薬甘草湯) solution in preparation for colonoscopy used with the water method of distension.

2. Design

A quasi-randomized controlled trial (quasi-RCT).

3. Setting

Not mentioned (the authors belong to one specialty hospital), Japan.

4. Participants

Forty-two males undergoing colonoscopy who gave consent to participate in the study.

5. Intervention

Arm 1: intrarectal injection of a solution of TSUMURA Shakuyakukanzoto (芍薬甘草湯) Extract Granules (1.25 g/100 mL) instead of water used in preparation for colonoscopy used with the water method, simultaneously performed with colonoscopy insertion (n=21).

Arm 2: intramuscular injection of butylscopolammonium bromide (Buscopan) (20 mg/mL/A), simultaneously performed with colonoscopy insertion (n=21).

One patient in each arm was considered unresponsive because of failure to achieve spasmolysis during the test and was excluded.

6. Main outcome measures

Duration of spasmolysis determined by measuring the time between the first and second appearance of colonic ring contractions.

Pulse rate measured before and 10 min after endoscope insertion.

Pain evaluated on a 5-point scale.

7. Main results

There was no significant difference in duration of spasmolysis or pain scale score between arms. Percent increase in pulse rate from before to 10 min after insertion was significantly larger in arm 2. Spasmolytic effect persisted until completion of the test in 68.8% of subjects in arm 1 and 25.0% of subjects in arm 2, showing a significant between-arm difference.

8. Conclusions

Shakuyakukanzoto solution in preparation for colonoscopy, used with the water method, prolongs spasmolysis.

9. From Kampo medicine perspective

None.

10. Safety assessment in the article

Not mentioned.

11. Abstractor's comments

This excellent paper suggests the potential of a Kampo medicine as a bowel pretreatment for colonoscopy. Evaluation of spasmolysis by colonoscopy is limited to the visual field. Combined use of fluoroscopy may enable observation to be extended to the whole intestine. Studies on the effects of distension methods other than the water method during colonoscopy are expected.

12. Abstractor and date

Kogure T, 26 January 2009, 1 June 2010.