

2. Cancer (Condition after Cancer Surgery and Unspecified Adverse Drug Reactions of Anti-cancer Drugs)

Reference

Nagashima Y, Tanaka N, Furukawa K, et al. Effects of Daikenchuto (TJ-100) on intestinal paralysis after surgery for colorectal cancer*. *Progress in Medicine* 1998; 18: 903-5 (in Japanese). [MOL](#), [MOL-Lib](#)

1. Objectives

To evaluate the effects of daikenchuto (大建中湯) on intestinal paralysis after surgery for colorectal cancer.

2. Design

Randomized controlled trial (RCT).

3. Setting

Single institution (Nippon Medical School Hospital), Japan.

4. Participants

Eighteen patients who underwent low anterior resection for rectal cancer. Exclusion criteria were: age 75 or older; history of laparotomy; American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) class II disease with complications.

5. Intervention

Arm 1: treatment with infusion of TSUMURA Daikenchuto (大建中湯) Extract Granules (7.5 g/day) dissolved in lukewarm water (20 mL) through a gastric tube (oral administration after the removal of gastric tube) (n=8).

Arm 2: no treatment (n=10).

6. Main outcome measures

Times to passage of flatus and first bowel movement, and transit times (upper gastrointestinal, colorectal, and whole-bowel) as assessed by radiopaque markers.

7. Main results

Among the outcome measures, time to passage of flatus and upper gastrointestinal and whole-bowel transit times were shorter in arm 1 than arm 2 and the difference in upper gastrointestinal transit time was significant.

8. Conclusions

Daikenchuto is useful for relieving intestinal paralysis by reducing the intestinal transit time after colorectal cancer surgery.

9. From Kampo medicine perspective

None.

10. Safety assessment in the article

Not mentioned.

11. Abstractor's comments

This paper describes an evaluation of the effects of daikenchuto on intestinal paralysis after surgery for colorectal cancer. Few transit time studies using radiopaque markers in daikenchuto (Kampo medicine)-treated patients have been reported and the present study is appreciated in that regard. Future studies including a larger number of patients are anticipated.

12. Abstractor and date

Oikawa T, 19 September 2008, 1 June 2010.