



# Effectiveness of **Maharishi Amrit Kalash** an Ayurvedic Herbal Compound in ameliorating the toxicity of chemotherapy in Breast Cancer Patients : A Randomized Trial

*Creating a Disease free Society*

# **Effectiveness of Maharishi Amrit Kalash (MAK) an Ayurvedic Herbal Compound in ameliorating the toxicity of Chemotherapy in Breast Cancer Patients : A Randomized Trial**

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**Settings :** Breast Cancer Clinic, Dept. of Surgery, A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi.

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**Patients randomized in MAK Group :** 60 (MAK + Chemotherapy)

**Patients randomized in Control Group :** 68 (only Chemotherapy)

<b>RESULTS</b>	
Appetite	<b>Improved in all 6 Cycles</b>
Karnofsky Performance Score	<b>Significant Improvement</b>
Vomiting	<b>Significantly Reduced</b>
General Health	<b>Well Maintained in MAK Group</b>
Body Weight	<b>Improved in MAK Group</b>

## **RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS**

**MAK-4 & MAK-5** supplemented diets were effective in reducing chemotherapy toxicity in breast cancer patients receiving chemotherapy and effectively supported weight maintenance. **It was also found that MAK does not impede the anti-cancer effects of chemotherapy.**

## **Introduction**

- Chemotherapy is associated with many distressing side effects like anorexia, stomatitis, weight loss, diarrhoea, leukopenia and alopecia.
- Chemotherapy is delayed due to major side effects resulting in poor response. Reduction of these side effects would result in better compliance and improved quality of life.
- Various drugs have been tried to prevent or control toxicity e.g. Amifostine, G-M CSF, but all of these drugs have either limited utility for one particular side effect and / or associated with their own toxicity.
- Maharishi Amrit Kalash (MAK-4 & MAK-5) are herbal formulations from Maharishi Ayurveda which have been shown to protect against chemotherapy related toxicity. They are a rich source of Antioxidants.

## **Aim**

To investigate the effectiveness of Maharishi Amrit Kalash (MAK) in reducing the side effects of chemotherapy in patients with breast cancer.

## **Setting**

Breast Cancer Clinic, Dept. of Surgery, A. I. I. M. S., New Delhi.

## **Study Design**

Open Randomized trial with concealed randomization using sealed numbered envelopes.

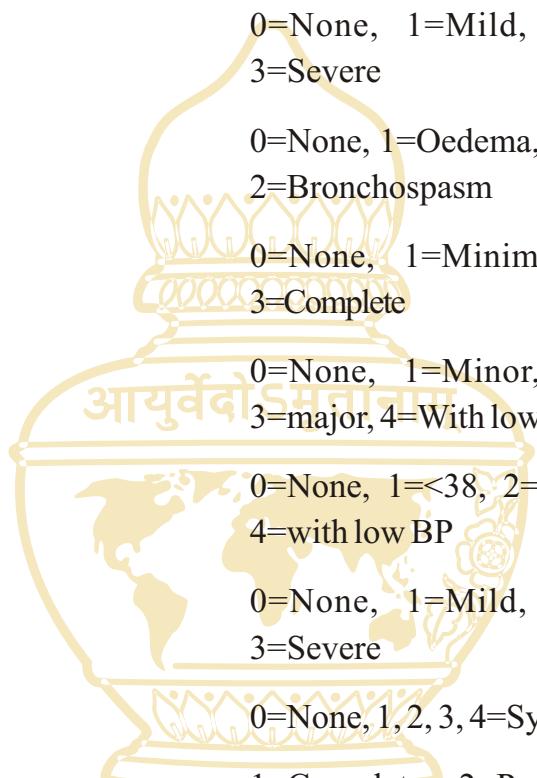
## **Materials and Methods**

We entered 129 patients with breast cancer after an informed consent. Sixty one patients received chemotherapy with MAK protection and 68 received chemotherapy alone. Patients were evaluated for 17 side effects namely, poor general well being, anorexia, weight loss, leukopenia, stomatitis, vomiting, diarrhoea, hematuria, cardiac toxicity, pulmonary toxicity, Karnofsky score, alopecia, cutaneous allergy, neurotoxicity, fever and constipation. MAK is given as MAK-4 paste, 1 teaspoonful B. D. with milk and MAK-5 tablets, 1 B. D. with water.

# Toxicity Parameters Measured

<b>T-Stage</b>	0=TX, 1=T1, 2=T2, 3=T3, 4=T4A, 5=T4B, 6=T4C, 7=T4D
<b>N-Stage</b>	0=NX, 1=N0, 2=N1, 3=N2
<b>M-Stage</b>	0=MX, 1=M0, 2=M1
<b>General well being</b>	1=Normal, 2=Fair, 3=Poor
<b>Appetite</b>	1=Good, 2=Fair, 3=Poor
<b>Karnofsky Scale</b>	6=Able to care for most needs but requires occasional assistance.;  7=Able to care for self but unable to work or carry on other normal activity.;  8=Normal activity but requiring effort.;  9=Able to carry on normal activity but with minor signs or symptoms of Disease present.;  10=Normal, with no complaints or evidence of Disease
<b>Stomatitis</b>	0=None, 1=Soreness Erythema, 2=Ulcer, 3=Ulcer, Can take liquid diet, 4=Can't take orally

<b>Nausea/Vomiting</b>	0=None, 1=Nausea, 2=Transient Vomiting, 3=Requiring Therapy, 4=Intractable
<b>Diarrhoea</b>	0=None, 1=Transient<=2 days, 2=>2 days, 3=Intolerable, 4=Haemorrhagic and Dehydration
<b>Constipation</b>	0=None, 1=Mild, 2=Moderate, 3=Severe
<b>Allergy</b>	0=None, 1=Oedema, 2=Bronchospasm
<b>Alopecia</b>	0=None, 1=Minimal, 2=Partial, 3=Complete
<b>Infection</b>	0=None, 1=Minor, 2=Moderate major, 3=With low BP
<b>Fever</b>	0=None, 1=<38, 2=38-40, 3=>40, 4=with low BP
<b>Neurotoxicity</b>	0=None, 1=Mild, 2=Moderate, 3=Severe
<b>Cardiotoxicity</b>	0=None, 1, 2, 3, 4=Symptomatic
<b>Tumor Response</b>	1=Complete, 2=Partial, 3=None, 0=Lost to follow-up
<b>Pulmonary toxicity</b>	0=None, 1=Mild, 2=External Dyspnoea, 3=Dyspnoea at rest
<b>Giddiness</b>	0=None, 1=Mild, 2=Moderate, 3=Severe



## RESULTS

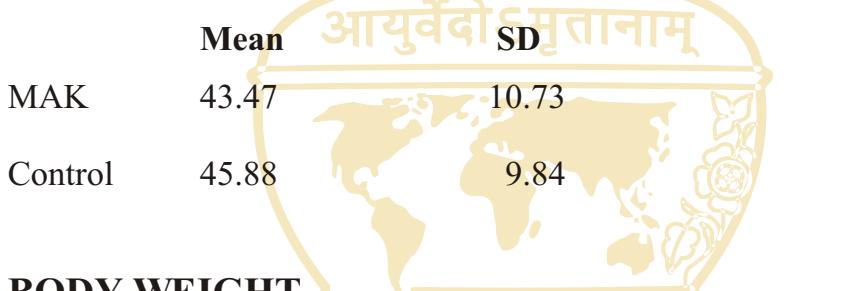
5 male, 124 female patients

Cyclophosphamide Adriamycin 5FU (CAF)

Cyclophosphamide Methotrexate 5 FU (CMF)

	CAF	CMF	TOTAL
MAK	33	28	61
Control	32	36	68
Total	65	64	129

### AGE

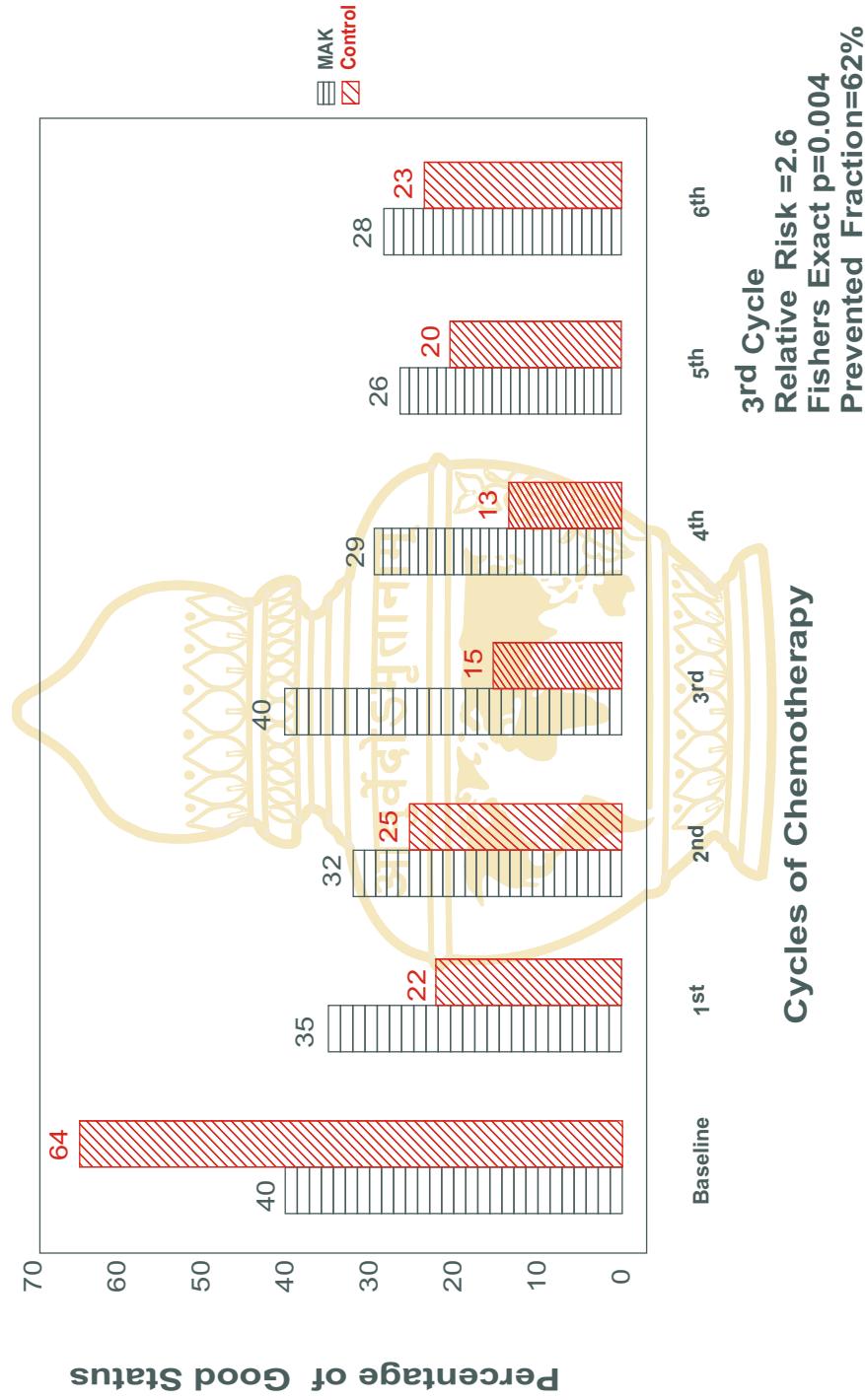


### BODY WEIGHT

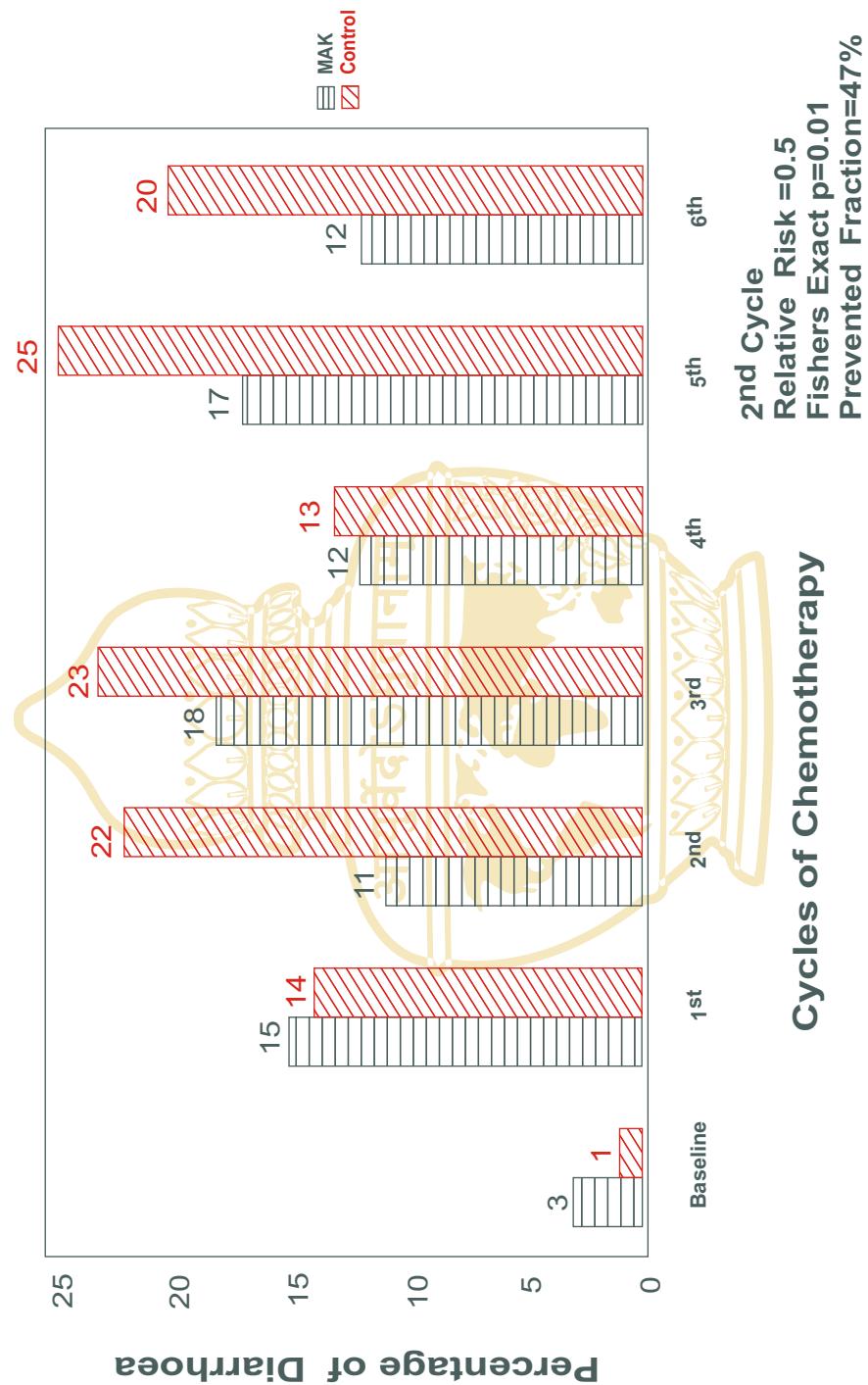
	Mean	95%CI
Weight Gain in MAK	0.43Kg	-1.03,1.90
Weight Loss in Control	-1.12Kg	-2.18,-0.069

Paired t test: p = 0.55 (MAK) : p=0.03(Control)

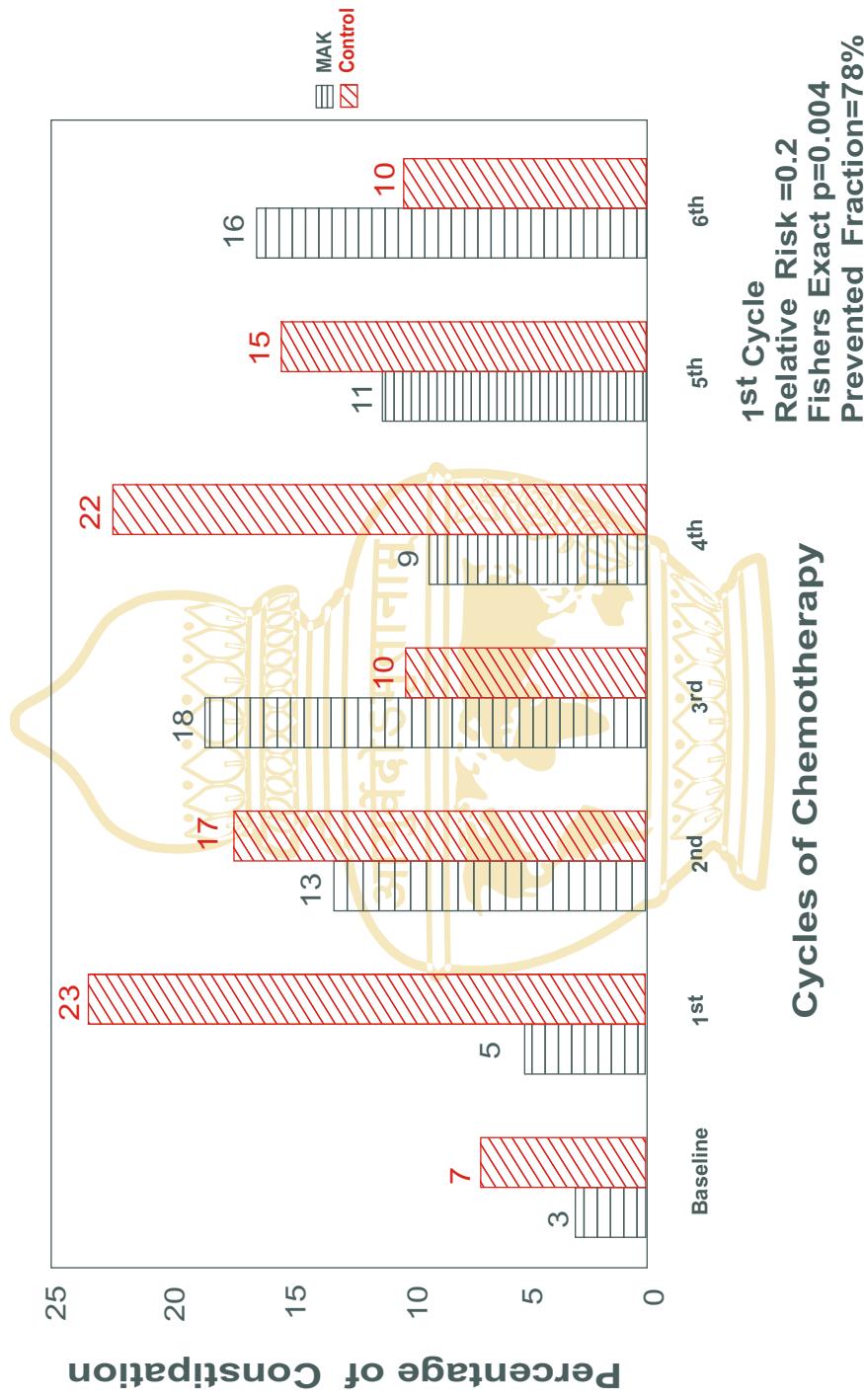
# General Well Being



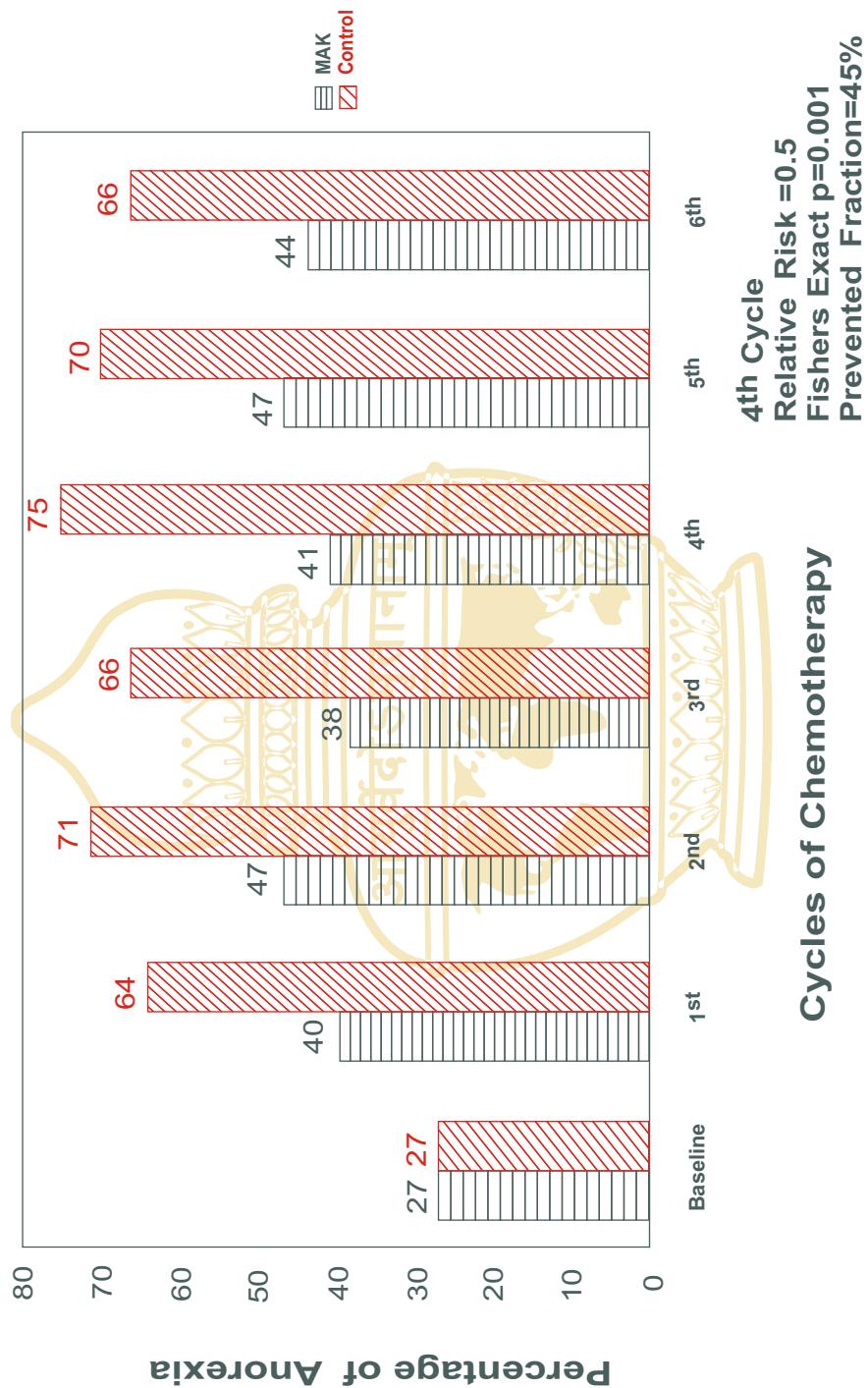
# Diarrhoea



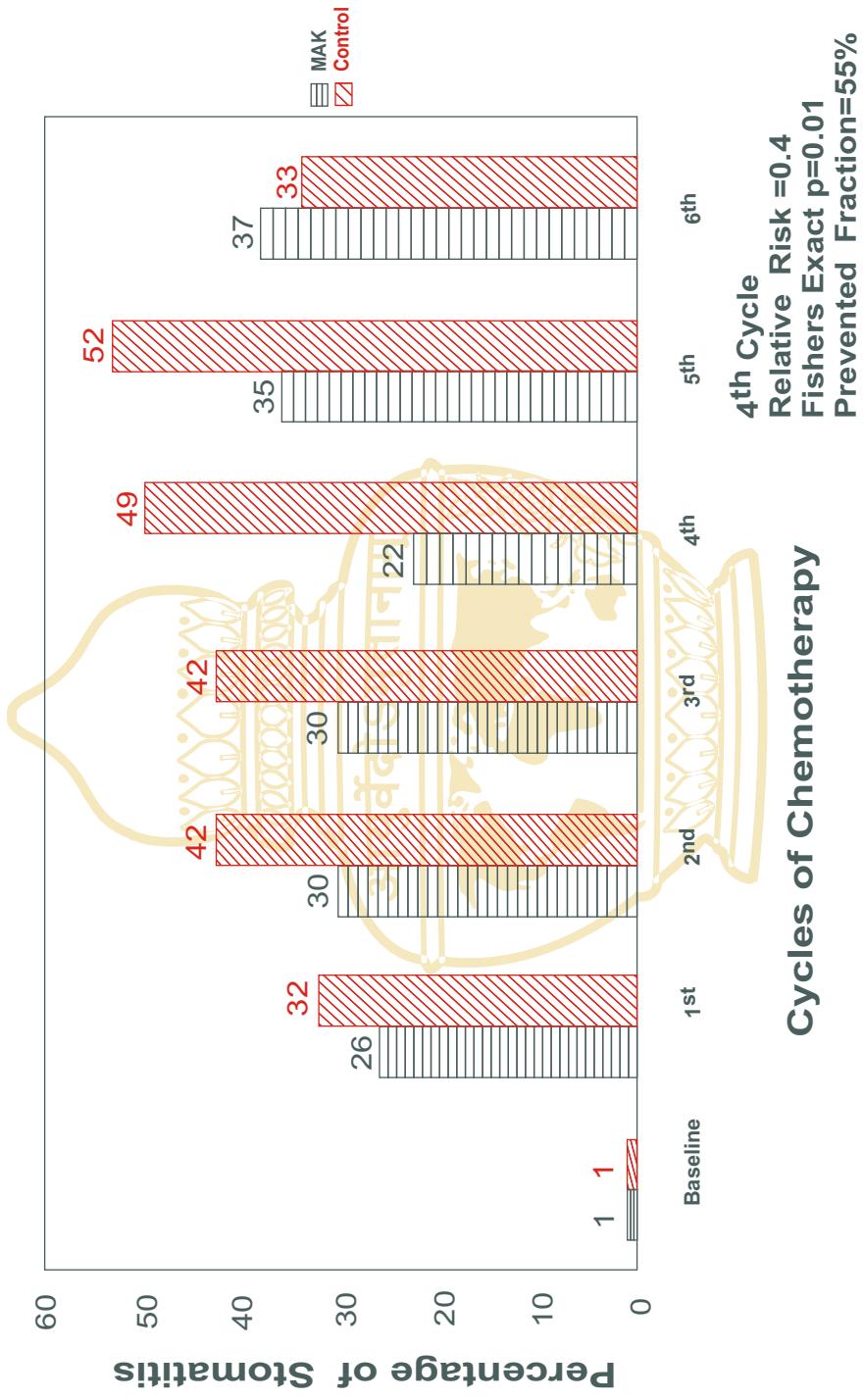
# Constipation



# Anorexia

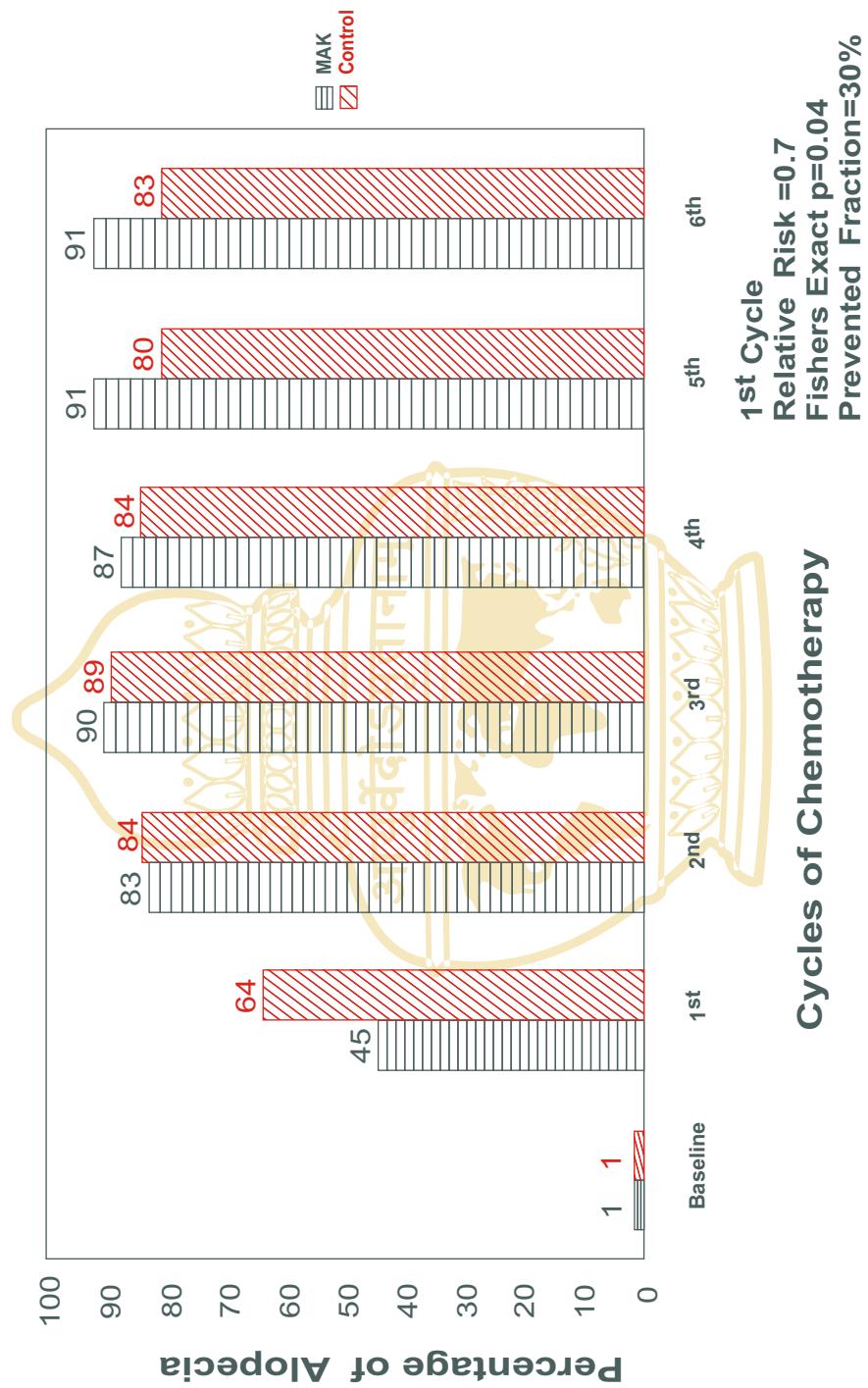


# Stomatitis

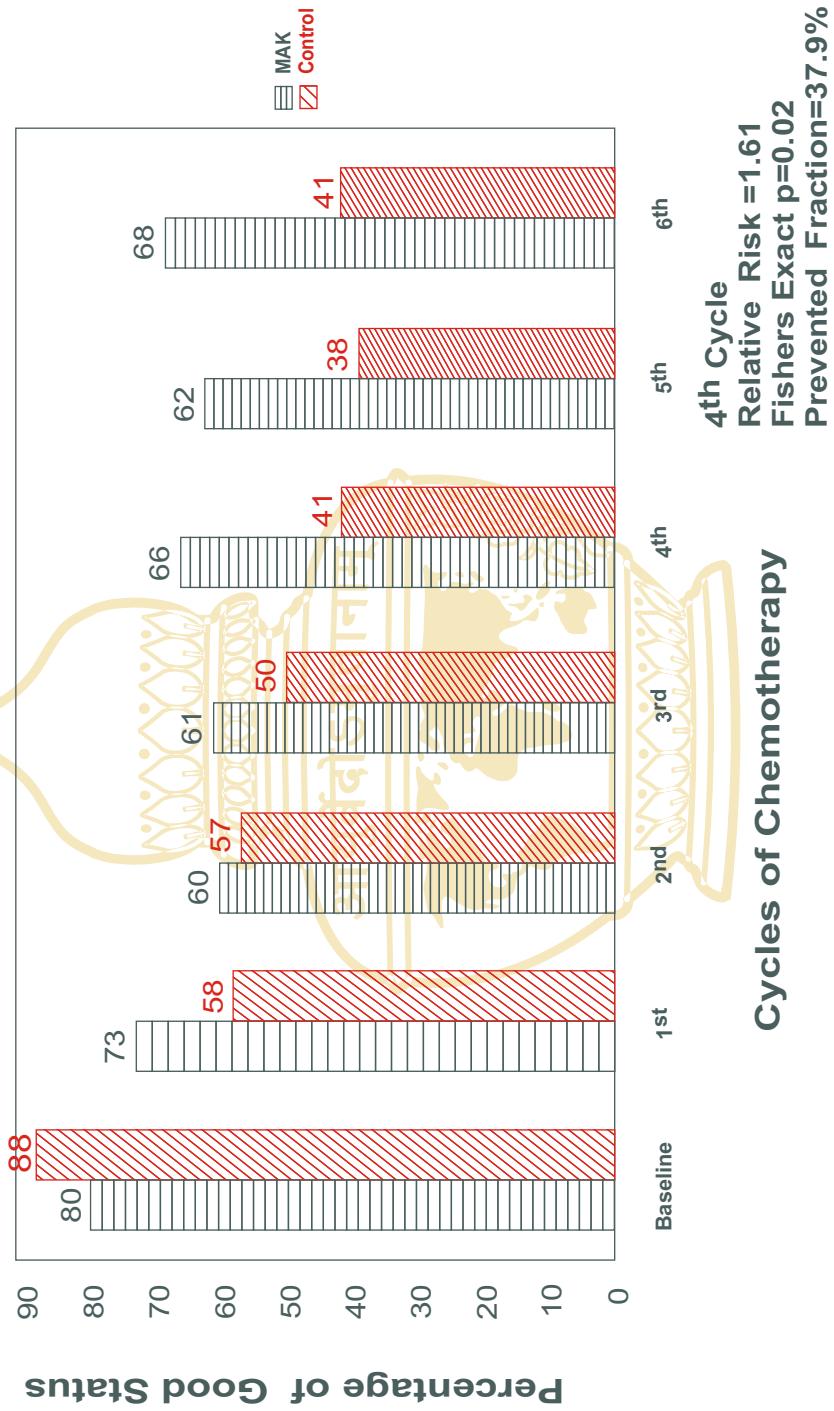


# Alopecia

## Cycles of Chemotherapy

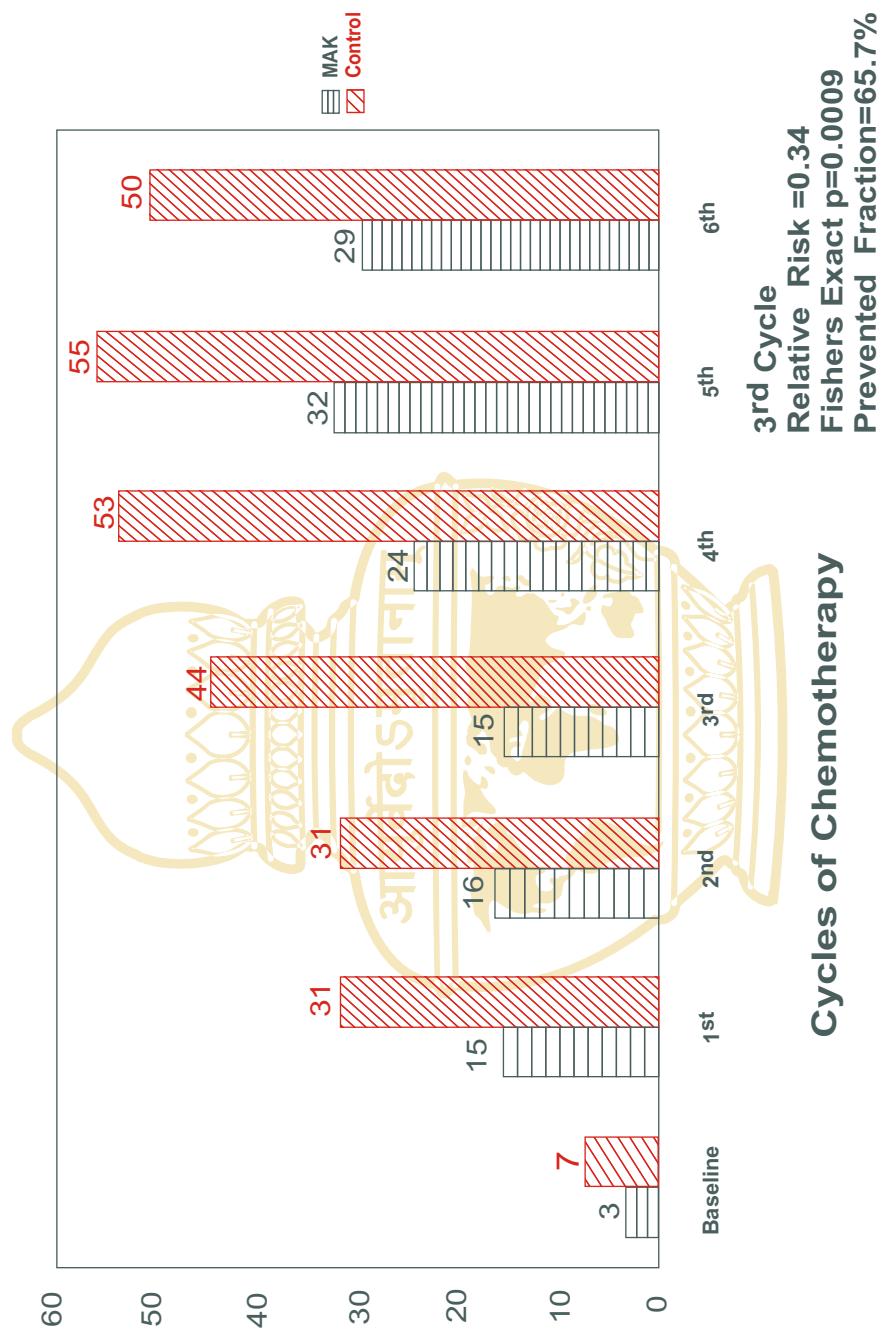


# Karnofsky Performance Status

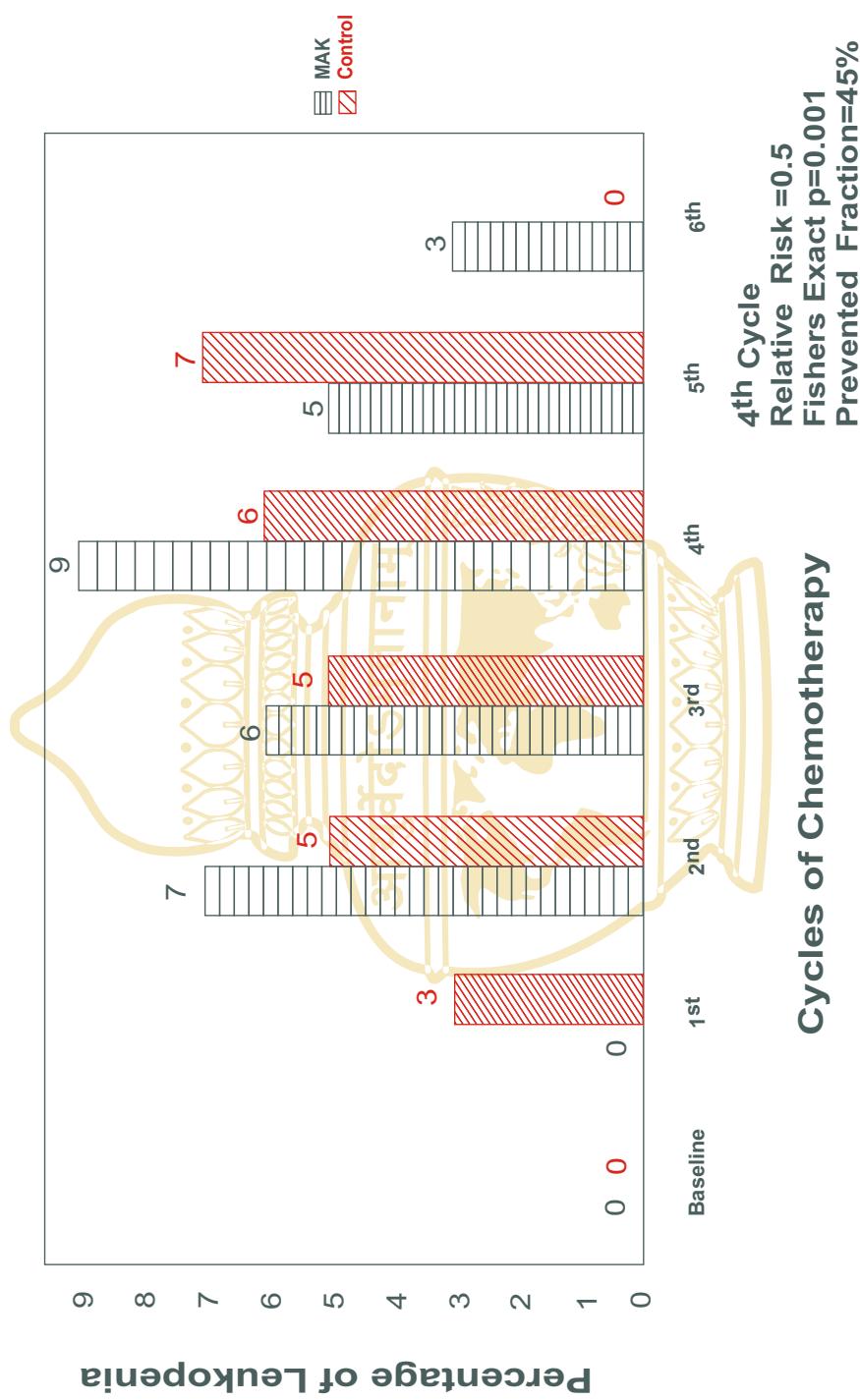


# Vomiting

Percentage of Vomiting



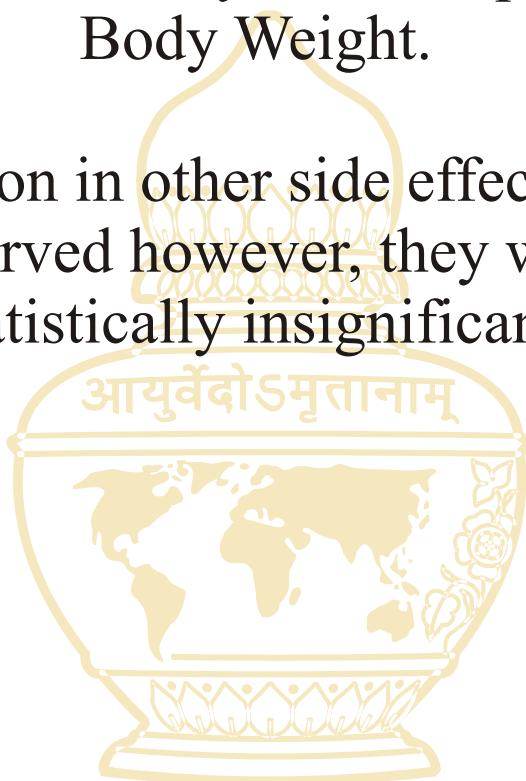
# Leukopenia



## Conclusions

MAK helped in maintaining General Health, Karnofsky Status, Appetite & Body Weight.

Reduction in other side effects were observed however, they were statistically insignificant.



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