



The use of dihydroquercetin in patients with breast cancer

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The use of dihydroquercetin in patients with breast cancer

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Purpose of the study. Assess the possibility of using dihydroquercetin in complex therapy of patients with breast cancer.

Materials and methods. Under observation were 38 patients aged 35-64 years with a histologically confirmed diagnosis of breast cancer, mainly with stage II disease. All patients except

generally accepted methods of examination, the determination of indicators of the antioxidant system and immunograms was carried out. In the postoperative period against the background courses of polychemotherapy (PCT) 30 patients received dihydroquercetin according to the method developed by the authors. The rest of the patients underwent only standard PCT courses. The groups were comparable in age, comorbidity, and size of the primary lesion. The received data was processed using the package statistical programs STATISTICA 5.0.

Results. Patients treated with dihydroquercetin noted an improvement tolerability of chemotherapy. Along with a decrease in the frequency of development and degree severity of symptoms of intoxication, there was a significant decrease in the frequency cardiac arrhythmias and pain in the region of the heart, more rarely occurred infectious complications. The value of tga characterizing the antioxidant protection system (PAS), by the end of the course of treatment tended to decrease, however ACS control over the processes of free radical oxidation was maintained. The content of initial and final products of lipid peroxidation was significantly lower than in the comparison group. The immunoregulatory index (IRI) increased by an average of 23% from the original and amounted to 1.26, significantly decreased initially increased number of CD25+ cells. In the group of women who received only cytostatic drugs, as the courses of treatment increased manifestations of the symptom complex of fatigue from polychemotherapy. By the end of the courses treatment significantly compared with the indicators of the previous group decreased the value of tga and the content of molecular products of lipid peroxidation increased, IRI fell below 1.0, while the number of CD25+ cells did not change.

Conclusions. Inclusion of dihydroquercetin in the complex treatment of patients breast cancer improves their quality of life, reduces manifestation of toxic side effects of chemotherapy drugs, regulate processes of formation and elimination of peroxides and has an immunomodulatory influence on the immunological reactivity of these patients.