



Tongxie Formula Reduces Symptoms of Irritable Bowel Syndrome.

Dr. Qi Xiao

School of Medicine, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri

ABSTRACT:

BACKGROUND:

Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is the most common chronic gastrointestinal disorder, yet few drugs are effective in reducing symptoms. Approximately 50% of patients with IBS attempt herbal therapy at least once. We performed a randomized controlled trial to compare the efficacy of the herb formulation tongxie vs placebo or pinaverium (an antispasmodic agent) in reducing symptoms of IBS.

METHODS: We performed a trial of 1044 adult patients with IBS (based on Rome III criteria) at 5 hospitals in China, from August 2012 through January 2015. Subjects were randomly assigned (1:1:1) to groups given tongxie (a combination of *A macrocephalae*, *P lactiflora*, *C reticulata*, *S divaricata*, *C pilosula*, *C wenyujin*, *C medica*, and *P cocos*, along with other herbs, based on patient features), placebo, or pinaverium (50 mg tablets) 3 times daily for 4 weeks. Primary end points were significantly greater reductions in abdominal pain and Bristol stool score (before vs after the 4-week study period) in patients given tongxie compared with patients given placebo or pinaverium. Secondary end points were reductions in pain and stool frequencies and abdominal discomfort and its frequency.

RESULTS: Subjects given tongxie had significant reductions, before vs after the study period, in all 6 symptoms assessed, compared to patients given placebo ($P < .001$). A significantly higher proportion of patients given tongxie had increased stool consistency (75.6%) than patients given pinaverium (50.6%),



Biography:

Dr. Xiao graduated from the Washington University In St Louis School of Medicine in 2017. He works in Saint Louis, MO and 1 other location and specializes in Diagnostic Radiology and Internal Medicine.

Publications:

1. Targeting an oncogenic kinase/phosphatase signaling network for cancer therapy.
2. Nogo-B receptor promotes epithelial-mesenchymal transition in non-small cell lung cancer cells through the Ras/ERK/Snail1 pathway.
3. p38 γ MAPK is required for inflammation-associated colon tumorigenesis.
4. p38 γ MAPK Is a Therapeutic Target for Triple-Negative Breast Cancer by Stimulation of Cancer Stem-Like Cell Expansion.
5. Identification of a ternary protein-complex as a therapeutic target for K-Ras-dependent colon cancer.

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