Analysis of the Law of Medical Drugs in Primary Liver Cancer

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Abstract. Objective: To investigate the current status and compatibility of liver cancer treatment. Methods: Through the treatment status of liver cancer and the research situation in the past five years, namely, single-flavor medicine, two-flavor medicine and compatibility application, the treatment of liver cancer was discussed. Results: The most common incidence of liver cancer is primary liver cancer. From the perspective of TCM, the pathogenesis of liver cancer is considered to be that the pathogenesis of liver cancer is located in the "spleen" rather than the "liver". Therefore, the application of compatibility is more than spleen deficiency. In recent years, there have also been studies on the application of single-flavored drugs and two-flavored drugs with the functions of clearing heat and dampness, replenishing vital energy, promoting blood circulation and removing blood stasis. Conclusion: In the past five years, Chinese medicine has deep research on primary liver cancer, which has potential guiding significance for the study of clinical primary liver cancer.

Introduction

Statistics show that about 300 million people in China suffer from liver diseases, and the occurrence and development of liver diseases poses great challenges to the health of the people[1]. At present, ablation therapy is a relatively important part of liver cancer treatment, but this local treatment is limited to liver cancer, and it is difficult to achieve overall treatment at the organ level[2]. Traditional Chinese medicine has reported more research on the prevention and treatment of precancerous lesions of liver cancer, mainly in inhibiting cell proliferation, promoting apoptosis, influencing signal transduction, regulating cellular immune function, anti-oxidative damage and inhibiting tumor angiogenesis[3].

Current Status of Treatment of Primary Liver Cancer

Liver cancer is the most individual high-mortality refractory malignant tumor, and mortality is second only to lung cancer. Liver cancer is divided into many types, of which the incidence of primary liver cancer is the most common, and the treatment research is also rich. Primary liver cancer is divided into hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), cholangiocarcinoma (CC) and mixed liver cancer. Among them, HCC is the most common, and the clinical incidence rate is as high as 85%. It is currently believed that the occurrence and development of HCC is mediated by many factors. HBV chronic persistent infection is the most important risk factor for HCC in China.

According to the “CNKI” China Knowledge Network interface, “hepatocellular carcinoma”, “intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, cholangiocarcinoma” and “mixed liver cancer” were searched in the form of “theme”, and the retrieved 2013-2018 year literature results were screened, and a total of 5,083 articles on hepatocellular carcinoma, 659 intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma and cholangiocarcinoma, and 44 mixed liver cancers were classified and classified into Chinese medicine for primary liver cancer. The use of single-drug, drug-pair, and prescription Chinese herbal medicines was entered into the Excel data sheet, and the entered data was checked. At the same time, duplicate literature and Western medical research related literature were excluded. The final literature results showed that “hepatocellular carcinoma” The literature on the diagnosis and treatment of traditional Chinese medicine involves 231 articles. “Intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma and cholangiocarcinoma” involve 10 articles in the literature, and “mixed liver cancer” involves 0...
articles. Therefore, the results show that the current Western medicine for the treatment of primary liver cancer is mainly in the form of surgery, Chinese medicine for the study of primitive liver cancer, mainly focused on the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma, intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, which is directed to hepatocytes Cancer research is deeper.

In recent years, with the development and progress of clinical treatment technology and medical imaging, the form of liver cancer treatment has gradually turned to individualized comprehensive therapy, and intervention in this way can cure some liver cancer. The treatment of primary liver cancer includes surgical treatment and non-surgical treatment. The surgical treatment is performed in the form of hepectomy, and the condition is controlled. Non-surgical treatment is mainly through Western medicine and traditional Chinese medicine treatment through interventional instruments.

Chinese Medicine Treatment of Primary Liver Cancer Analysis

Single Drug or Monomer Component Treatment of Primary Liver Cancer

In the past five years, Chinese medicine has been deeply researched on hepatocellular carcinoma, and the unit medicines involved are as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single drug</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Single drug</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Single drug</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sophora</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ginseng</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Astragalus membranaceus</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turmeric</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Toad</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chinese rhubarb</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leech</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vitex</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Elemene</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygonum bat</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Baikal Skullcap</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Miltiorrhiza</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubescens</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rattan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dioscorea</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epimedium</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fructus Cnidium</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Celery</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tripterygium wilfordii</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Soybean</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the results shown in the table, it can be known that in the past five years, hepatocellular carcinoma has been studied by using single-flavored traditional Chinese medicine or traditional Chinese medicine monomer components, mainly for the treatment of liver cancer symptoms by clearing heat and dampness, replenishing qi and blood, and detoxifying and dispersing. Hepatocellular carcinoma is the main clinical disease of primary liver cancer. At present, the traditional Chinese medicines of Sophora flavescens, ginseng and Astragalus are used for the study of hepatocellular carcinoma and for treatment. The results showed that the active ingredients in Sophora flavescens had a significant improvement effect on hepatocellular carcinoma. Matrine can significantly inhibit the proliferation of liver cancer cells by regulating the apoptosis-related genes of cells, and has no obvious damage to normal liver cells. It has been confirmed by matrine in vivo animal experiments. A variety of mechanisms of action inhibit the growth of xenografted tumors in nude mice, and can be used as a safe and effective natural compound in the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma. Ginseng is often used to treat fatigue and other symptoms. Modern research has shown that active ingredients such as saponins and polysaccharides in ginseng can play a role in preventing cancer and cancer. Pharmacological experiments have shown that ginseng polysaccharide can induce apoptosis and cell cycle arrest. On the basis of this, ginseng polysaccharide is prepared as ginseng polysaccharide injection. The results show that ginseng injection can significantly inhibit the proliferation of human hepatoma cells; Applying this result to clinical research, surgical therapy combined with ginsenosides can play a good role in the intervention of advanced hepatocellular carcinoma of liver qi stagnation type. It has been found that this therapy has not had adverse reactions and can control the course of disease. Winning time for the treatment of the disease.

In the past five years, Chinese medicine has less research on intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma and
cholangiocarcinoma than hepatocellular carcinoma. At present, the application of single-flavor drugs to disease treatment mainly involves the following medicinal herbs.

Table 2. Results of studies on intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma and cholangiocarcinoma using single-dose drugs in the past five years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single drug</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Single drug</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Single drug</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trifolium</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Garlic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fructus Cnidium</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudo-ginseng</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the results shown in the table, it can be seen that in the past five years, the research has used the treatment of dilated hemorrhoids, hemorrhagic pain, Wenzhongjianwei, dampness and clearing away heat and detoxification drugs for intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma and cholangiocarcinoma. The incidence of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma is much lower than that of hepatocellular carcinoma, but it is also difficult to treat liver malignant tumors with poor prognosis. Sanyeqing has a long history of treatment of tumors in the private sector, but the mechanism of action has not yet been elucidated. Recent studies have shown that C. acuminata extract can effectively treat intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma by changing the activity of Caspase 3 and the expression level of its precursor protein and cytoplasmic cytochrome C, and presenting time and dose. Dependence provides an in vitro experimental basis for the clinical application of the extract of S. chinensis \(^{[12]}\).

Research Status of Drugs for the Treatment of Primary Liver Cancer

At present, the research on traditional Chinese medicine for primary liver cancer is mainly in the study of hepatocellular carcinoma, but the research is still not deep. The specific application of the drug is as follows.

Table 3. Results of research on hepatocellular carcinoma in the past five years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug pair</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Drug pair</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Drug pair</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atractyloides macrocephala-Poria cocos</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>Radix Bupleuri - Radix Paeoniae Alba</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>Ginseng - Astragalus membranaceus</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Bupleuri - Scutellaria baicalensis Georgi</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Polygonum cuspidatum-s wormwood</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Bupleurum-Fructus aurantii</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yam-Tuckahoe</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Scutellaria Asara - Scutellaria</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Polyporus umbellatus-Poria cocos</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miltiorrhiza-Chinese rhubarb</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Radix Paeoniae Paeoniae-Miltiorrhiza</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Cape jasmine - Gardenia jasminoides Ellis</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radix Adenophora - Radix Ophiopogon</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Peach kernel-Woodlouse</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Radix Paeoniae Alba - Radix Paeoniae Rubra</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turtle shell - Turtle shell</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Codonopsis pilosula-Jujube</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rehmannia glutinosa- Lycium barbarum seed</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanqi- Bletilla striata</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Solanum nigrum - Plantago asiatica</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Scutellaria-Artemisia annua</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scorpion-Ground beetle</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chinese lobelia-Scutellaria barbata</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Radix Euphorbia Fisch-licorice</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeds-Xihuang Herb</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Radix tetristigme-Herba Hedyotis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fiveleaf akebia fruit-Citron</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big belly skin - Fiveleaf akebia fruit</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Scutellaria Scutellariae - Stone see through</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Herba Hedyotis-Serpent's Valley</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ventriculi galli mucosa-Barley bud</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rose-Trumpet creeper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chrysanthemum - Rose</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duchesne-Vine root</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sargent gloryvine-Stone rattan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Herba Solanum - Solanum nigrum</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the results shown in the table, it can be seen that the compatibility of the two herbs in the treatment of primary liver cancer is more compatible with the use of tonic drugs, and the
combination of activating blood circulation to remove blood stasis, clearing heat and cooling blood
drugs to treat liver cancer, and alleviating the symptoms of liver cancer. From the perspective of
traditional Chinese medicine, the occurrence and development of tumors is due to the deficiency of
righteous qi, the two evils in the right and wrong, the disease is caused by the deficiency of the
tumor, and it is caused by the virtual. Therefore, when treating the tumor, although it should be
exorcism, it should be based on the benefit of Qi. Yiqi Fuzheng method is to treat liver cancer
caued by Zhengqi deficiency syndrome. It should be based on assisting Zhengqi in the treatment,
and can enhance the body's ability to resist disease and realize the prevention and treatment of liver
cancer. The compatibility of ginseng and astragalus can not only enhance the cellular immune
function of patients with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma, but also the combination of Yiqi and
Zhengzhi drugs can significantly control the course of liver cancer and inhibit the metastasis of
hepatocytes [13]. The targeted treatment of rhubarb and salvia miltiorrhiza in hepatocellular
carcinoma can inhibit the invasion and migration of HCC tumor cells through NF-κB signaling
pathway, and achieve the therapeutic and preventive effects of the disease [14].

From the research progress in the past five years, it is found that the current treatment of primary
liver cancer tends to enhance the body's ability to phlegm and dampness by enhancing the spleen
and dampness, thereby producing the effect of treating primary liver cancer; at the same time
[15]. Recently, the research direction tends to fundamentally treat primary liver cancer, using drugs
that stagnate and stagnate evils [16], so that the stagnation of stagnation, the regulation of stagnation,
the promotion of qi and blood, and the relief of organs Pathological state, while regulating the state
of vitality, at the same time, the combination of righting medicine to improve the cure rate of
primary liver cancer [17].

The Compatibility of the Drug Team of Primary Liver Cancer

Hepatocellular carcinoma is a category of "accumulation" and "symptoms" in traditional Chinese
medicine. Long-term accumulation leads to loss of righteousness and evil. From the perspective of
traditional Chinese medicine, all diseases are born from the spleen and stomach, the beginning of
accumulation, over-consideration, eating disorders, loss of spleen and stomach, imbalance of
transportation, and fighting in the abdomen. Such development, loss of righteousness, spleen
and stomach disorders, kidney yin, kidney essence deficiency is the basis for the development of liver
cancer [18]. Another view is that the interaction between turbidity and blood stasis is the key to the
pathogenesis of liver cancer. Therefore, in the literature introduction to the treatment of
hepatocellular carcinoma, the frequency of treatment is ranked from high to low. The treatment
methods are spleen and qi and health. Spleen Yigan, Jianpi Huayu, Shugan Huatan, Jianpi Xiaoji,
Huoexue Huayu, Huayu Rougan, the research on the prescription of hepatocellular carcinoma
currently has sputum, aconite, succulent; Bupleurum, Angelica, Angelica, Atractylodes, Ginger,
Wolfberry, Mint, Cooked Rhubarb, Peach Kernel, Dry Paint, Soil Aphid, Aphid, Leech, Licorice;
Bracea, Elm, Clam, Paconol, Sophora, Spotted; Ginseng, Areca, agarwood, black medicinal herbs.
The use of traditional Chinese medicine is mainly based on syndrome differentiation. According to
the etiology and pathogenesis of hepatocellular carcinoma combined with the staging of
hepatocellular carcinoma, the following rules can be used: The initial treatment is to relieve liver
and spleen, replenish qi and blood, detoxify and fight cancer and evil spirits. Fuzheng as a
supplement; medium-term treatment to spleen and qi, Shugan and stomach, detoxification and
anti-cancer; late treatment with Yiqi Yangyin, tonic kidney essence, detoxification and anti-cancer.

Intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma is often caused by liver qi stagnation, diet, stagnation, dampness
and heat resistance, long-term smoldering, succulent in the stagnation of the biliary tract, and its
lesions involve liver, gallbladder, spleen and stomach, and main lesions. In the liver and gallbladder.
Therefore, the treatment is heavier in the liver and gallbladder, clear yellow, and Tongli see [19].
In the past five years, the results of literature research on intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma and
cholangiocarcinoma have shown that the treatment of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma is mainly
based on spleen and qi, nourishing qi and blood, clearing dampness and heat, removing yellow and
detoxifying and dispersing. The currently studied prescriptions mainly include Bupleurum,
Astragalus, Paeonia, Pinellia; Rhinoceros, Ephedra, Alfalfa, Aconite; Dried Ginger, Licorice, Aconite, Capillaris; Guizhi, Peony, Licorice, Jujube, Ginger; Prince Shen, Atractylodes, Poria, Chuanxiong, August, lotus, cypress, scutellaria, glutinous rice, medlar, chicken, gold, Jiaojiao. Traditional Chinese medicine clinical treatment of liver cancer according to the stage of disease development with different treatment methods. At the beginning of the disease, the patient's righteousness is impaired. At this time, the evil spirit should be mainly based on Fuzheng, and the evil spirits should be used as the auxiliary treatment. During the development of the disease, the patient's righteousness gradually recovers, and the evil spirits should be used as the main factor to help prevent the disease from recurring. The patient's venom is re-invaded, and the loss of righteousness is serious. It should be based on phlegm and evil, and take care of the treatment of the disease. Accurately grasping the righteousness and evil can help guide the clinical syndrome differentiation and treatment.

Discussion
Liver cancer is one of the most common malignant tumors. At present, Western medicine mainly uses surgery and targeted therapy for the treatment of primary liver cancer. Traditional Chinese medicine is an important part of the comprehensive treatment of malignant tumors. It is immune to the body and improve the quality of life. It has advantages in prolonging the survival time of patients.

Traditional Chinese medicine believes that the occurrence of tumors is due to lack of righteousness, visceral dysfunction, qi stagnation, blood stasis, phlegm, and toxic accumulation. The etiology and pathogenesis of primary liver cancer is generally the virtual standard, based on spleen deficiency, qi stagnation, blood stasis, damp heat, poisonous evil as the standard, primary liver cancer belongs to the "spleen" in the location of the viscera. Therefore, the treatment methods are mainly to replenish spleen deficiency, and its pathogenesis has three basic rules: due to deficiency of evil, first cold, and spleen and liver. According to different stages of disease, different treatment methods are applied.

Although the research on primary liver cancer has been deepened in the past five years, there are still some problems. For example, because the current treatment of primary liver cancer drugs are weak in preclinical studies and clinical studies, and clinically incorrect use is very common, further reducing its safety and effectiveness. Therefore, under the guidance of the basic theory of traditional Chinese medicine, combined with the clinical characteristics of traditional Chinese medicine for chronic liver disease, based on the evaluation criteria of clinical efficacy of international liver disease, the clinical syndrome of chronic liver disease is characterized by the establishment of chronic liver disease patients with Chinese characteristics. The quality scale establishes and improves the comprehensive evaluation system, and makes an objective, scientific and systematic evaluation of the clinical efficacy of traditional Chinese medicine in the treatment of chronic liver diseases, and promotes the modernization and internationalization of traditional Chinese medicine.

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References


