The Effect of fermented Soy on Blood Hematology and Cachexia in Cancer Patients

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Summary

Appetite and immune status is significantly reduced in cancer patients and reduces even further significantly under chemo- and/or radiotherapy. The aim of this study was to investigate whether two experimental fermented soy formulations (group A n=104 patients; group B n=94) could reduce appetite loss and improve blood hematology and compared to a placebo solution (n=64). A clinical investigation was conducted in 6 cancer hospitals where cancer patients underwent radio- or chemotherapy (patients under radiation therapy n= 78; under chemotherapy n=184, total 262). IgG and IgA was increased by formulation A in patients receiving radio or Chemo-Therapy. Group A experienced statistically significantly elevated lymphocyte transformation rate, while group B and the placebo formulation did not. Formulation A and B either inhibited or reduced statistically significantly the decrease of white blood counts, whereas they decreased substantially in the placebo group. Hemoglobin and platelets decrease was inhibited in group A, although not statistically significantly. Patients in Group A did not receive any blood transfusions, whereas in the placebo group many patients received blood transfusions. Appetite loss was reduced in group A from 57.9% to 13.3 % and in group B from 70% to 35.8%. In the placebo group an increase in appetite loss from 41.8 to 70.9% was detected under chemo- and radiation therapy. Based on these results a marketed formulation was developed based on formulation A. A single case of a women suffering from cervix carcinoma taking fermented soy from the marketed solution additionally is introduced.