

# Review of: "Ayurveda & Bioactives as Adjuvant for Dna Modulation in Cancer Treatment & Adverse Drug Reaction [ADR] – A Glimpse of Traditional Indian Nanotechnology"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Excellent article and well written. Congratulations to the authors!

It is high time that clinicians around the world realise that holistic treatment is what one should encompass in treating cancer.

Diet plays a salient role as often said, "we are what we eat". I would be interested to see what progress has been made in the treatment of brain cancer, as my primary research focus is on Glioblastoma management.

A note to add to the role of phytotherapy for brain cancer would be helpful for the readers.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8990974/#:~:text=Phytotherapy%3B%20the%20study%20of%20extracts,natural%20extracts%20against%20GBM%20cells.>

Abstract is attached as it may be relevant for the wider audience.

**Background:** Phytotherapy, the study of extracts of natural origin in the treatment of disease, has scarcely been applied in the management of GBM. A body of literature exists studying *in vitro* the use of natural extracts against GBM cells. Given persisting poor prognoses, we evaluated, through systematic literature review, the therapeutic potential of naturally sourced extracts *in vivo*.

**Methods:** Using OVID, MEDLINE, and EMBASE databases, compound search terms were used. Abstracts and full texts were double-screened by independent reviewers.

**Results:** Nine hundred and eighty-seven articles, excluding duplicates, were screened, leading to the inclusion of 14. Among murine studies, Ashwagandha, Coptis Chinensis, and Fructus Ligustri Lucidi in unprocessed forms produced significant reductions in tumour volume. Among human studies, Perrilyl alcohol, derived from Lavender, reduced angiogenic cytokines in 31% of subjects, halted 6-month disease progression in 48.2% of subjects, and improved mean survival by 4.9 months in separate studies, respectively.

**Conclusion:** Although cursory, current trends in the literature demonstrate the value of inhaled Lavender extract in the treatment of GBM, offering tangible clinical benefit to patients receiving conventional treatments. Furthermore, the

administration of 8 discrete extracts in mice to produce significant responses in survival and tumour volume suggests there is further scope for study. Although additional safety tests are required, currently, phytotherapeutics are the crossover to clinical translation, and additional trials are warranted to expound upon thus far promising results.

Best wishes!