



CLINICAL TRIAL REPORT

Effect of Panax Ginseng (GI15) Capsules versus Placebo on Acute Exacerbations in Patients with Moderate to Very Severe COPD: A Randomized Controlled Trial

This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:
International Journal of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

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Purpose: Herbal medicines are commonly used by people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) but high quality randomized controlled trials are limited. This study evaluated the therapeutic value of ginseng capsules in reducing acute exacerbations and improving the quality of life in people with COPD.

Patients and Methods: This randomized, double-blind and placebo-controlled trial assessed ginseng's effects on 200 patients with moderate to very severe COPD. Ginseng capsules (200 mg, twice per day) were compared to placebo over 24 weeks. Patients were followed up for a further 24 weeks after the treatment period. The primary outcome measure was acute COPD exacerbation rate over 12 months. Secondary outcome measures were health-related quality of life, including the St George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ), COPD Assessment Test (CAT) and the Short Form 36 Health Survey (SF-36). We also assessed lung function, walking distance and use of relief medication.

Results: Baseline characteristics were balanced between groups. The rate of COPD exacerbations was not statistically significant between groups after 1 year (62 participants in the ginseng group and 63 in the placebo group). Secondary outcome measures showed improvements after ginseng and placebo but results were not clinically significant. The incidence of adverse events in the two groups was similar and events were unrelated to the intervention.

Conclusion: Compared with placebo, ginseng did not reduce the rate of acute COPD exacerbations over 12 months. It was safe and well tolerated by people with moderate to very severe COPD.

Keywords: COPD, ginseng, exacerbation, quality of life, randomized controlled trial

Introduction

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a common condition that affects about 12.16% of the population worldwide, with middle-aged and older adults more likely to be diagnosed.¹ Global mortality studies indicate that COPD is the third leading cause of death worldwide, and the burden remains high despite some regions reporting fewer COPD-related deaths.² In China, a large national cross-sectional study tested the pulmonary function of 50,991 people, the prevalence of COPD was evaluated to be 13.7% for people aged 40 years or older.³ Cigarette smoking, occupational exposures and specific genetic syndromes are associated with the development of COPD.⁴



Long-term exposure to toxic substances and gases from cigarette smoke cause a complex cycle of inflammation and repair.⁵ In people with COPD, the normal response to stimulation of the airways by toxicants is amplified, resulting in pathological changes and abnormal inflammatory responses in the lungs. This amplified response leads to chronic airflow obstruction that is progressive and irreversible. It manifests as a productive cough (due to mucus hypersecretion) and breathlessness (due to hyperinflation secondary to airflow obstruction and lung parenchymal destruction).⁶ Invariably, COPD severely impacts the quality of life and needs regular treatment. Acute exacerbations of COPD present with increased dyspnoea and sputum purulence or volume or both, as well as fever and/or wheezing. Exacerbations are often caused by an upper airway infection. Preventing and treating exacerbations is central to the overall management of COPD, especially frequent exacerbations, which detrimentally affect health status and disease progression, and increase rates of hospitalization.⁷ COPD cannot be completely managed by a single intervention but requires a multidisciplinary approach.^{6,8} Although advanced multidisciplinary care is available, many people with COPD still have symptoms and exacerbations, hence there is a need to search for and test novel treatments.

Herbal medicines are complementary therapies that may provide new strategies for COPD treatment. A population-based cross-sectional study conducted in Taiwan indicated that the rate of prescribed herbal medicine for COPD was 51.97% in 2017.⁹ Evidence from Australia demonstrated that an approximate 20% of patients with moderate to severe COPD received herbal and natural preparations in 2004.¹⁰ Previous randomized controlled trials also indicate that herbal medicine such as Bufeji Jipi granules and Bushen Yiqi granules may be effective for stable COPD.^{11,12} *Panax ginseng* C.A. Meyer, from the Araliaceae family, commonly known as “ginseng”, is a popular herbal medicine which is commonly used all over the world. Ginseng is used to treat respiratory diseases, including COPD.¹³ The mechanism of ginseng relating to the treatment of COPD may include anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects of its constituent compounds, the ginsenosides.¹⁴ Systematic reviews have indicated that ginseng is well tolerated.^{15,16} However, there are few high-quality randomized controlled trials of ginseng for the treatment of COPD. This study evaluated the therapeutic value and safety of standardized ginseng capsules in patients with moderate to very severe COPD.

Materials and Methods

Study Design

This randomized, double-blind, parallel-group, placebo-controlled clinical trial, randomized 200 participants with moderate to very severe COPD from three hospitals in China, including the Guangdong Provincial Hospital of Chinese Medicine, Guangzhou Charity Hospital and Guangdong Provincial Hospital of Da Xue Cheng. Participants were randomized in a 1:1 ratio to ginseng (400 mg daily) or matching placebo, using a computer-generated code. Participants, personnel and outcome assessors were blind to treatment allocation. The randomization numbers were concealed in opaque-sealed envelopes and study medication was coded. The study ran for 52 weeks: 4 weeks run in, to make sure participants did not have an acute COPD exacerbation; 24 weeks of treatment/placebo; and 24 weeks of follow up. All participants gave informed, written consent.

The study was registered (www.anzctr.org.au; ACTRN12613000382774) and a published protocol is available.¹⁷ The study was conducted according to the Declaration of Helsinki and ethical approval was obtained from the ethics committee of Guangdong Provincial Hospital of Chinese Medicine (Batch number B2012-49-01).

Participants

Participants were aged 40 years or older, had a diagnosis of moderate to very severe COPD, and were current-, ex- or non-smokers. Moderate to very severe COPD is defined by the Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) Guidelines as FEV₁/FVC less than 0.7 and FEV₁ less than 80% predicted, confirmed by spirometry.¹⁸ When this study started in 2013, spirometry assessment was the primary classification for COPD, so we did not apply the ABCD assessment currently recommended in the GOLD guidelines.⁸

Participants were in the stable stage of COPD, that is, did not experience an acute infective exacerbation of COPD from at least 4 weeks prior to trial entry and, had not been hospitalized in the past 6 months with greater than three acute exacerbations. They also had to meet the Chinese medicine syndrome classification of Lung Qi deficiency with or without Spleen Qi or Kidney Qi deficiency, diagnosed by a registered Chinese medicine practitioner. Key exclusion criteria included participants with a history or current asthma; a history of chronic systemic infections or inflammatory conditions that required

systematic corticosteroid treatment in the last 3 months; a diagnosis of alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency; currently taking anticoagulants, antihyperglycemic, monamine oxidase inhibitor anti-depressants, immunosuppressive agents or immune-stimulants; undertaking pulmonary rehabilitation in the 3 months before the study started or intending to begin pulmonary rehabilitation during the study. Participants were also excluded if they had taken ginseng-containing products in the 3 months before the study started or were allergic to ginseng.

Interventions

The ginseng (G115[®]) capsules and placebo were manufactured following Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) by Ginsana SA, Switzerland. *Panax ginseng* C.A Meyer standardized root extract was used for the intervention. Raw material was sourced from China and inspected by qualified experts at Ginsana for botanical and physical characteristics. Raw ginseng roots were processed and extracted using 96% ethanol, water (40:60 v/v), producing a ratio of 5:1 herbal drug to extract ratio.

Chemical fingerprinting was also completed at the Ginsana laboratory. A retention sample is stored at Ginsana. The content of the final product includes 30–55% ginseng native extract, 2% silica colloidal anhydrous (Ph. Eur.) and 43–68% lactose monohydrate (Ph. Eur.). One capsule contains 100 mg of G115, standardized with 4 mg of ginsenosides, the active/marker constituents. The ginseng was tested for aflatoxins, heavy metals and pesticide residue. G115 is the highest quality standardized ginseng product and has been evaluated in several laboratory studies and clinical trials.^{17,19}

Participants were given ginseng or matching lactose-based placebo in 100 mg gel-filled capsules to take orally in the morning and at night (200 mg, twice per day) for 24 weeks. We determined dose by referring to previous clinical trials and the manufacturer's recommendation.^{17,19}

Participants were also given symptomatic relief medication (albuterol) to use as needed. Throughout the study, participants could continue their usual COPD medications, such as inhaled long-acting bronchodilators (eg tiotropium) alone or combined with corticosteroids (eg budesonide and formoterol fumarate), according to COPD guidelines. Participants taking other COPD medications, such as short-acting anticholinergics, theophylline and corticosteroids as monotherapy, were asked to discontinue the medication during the run-in period. If it was unsafe to discontinue or they refused, they were not eligible to join

the study. Participants recorded their study medication and other medication in a take-home diary. We also asked them to return unused medication, so we could check it against their diary.

Outcome Measures

The primary endpoint was the rate of COPD exacerbations over 52 weeks. Secondary endpoints included the St George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ), COPD Assessment Test (CAT), Short Form 36 Health Survey (SF-36), exercise capacity using the 6-minute walking test (6MWT), FEV₁, FVC, and use of relief medication (albuterol) throughout the entire trial period.

We could not complete the planned data analysis of participants' use of COPD-specific medical resources, including medical practitioner and emergency department visits, due to low rates and incomplete reporting by the participants. We analyzed efficacy in an intention-to-treat population at the end of treatment (week 24) and in an available case population at the end of follow up (week 52).

We defined COPD exacerbations as an increase in one major symptom and more than one minor symptom, such as upper airway infection, unexpected fever or wheezing that lasted two or more days; or increases in two or more symptoms, such as dyspnoea and sputum purulence or volume or both.²⁰ The participant's usual treating doctor managed exacerbations, and details were recorded in the case record form.

Questionnaires and spirometry were performed at baseline, beginning of treatment (4 weeks), mid-treatment (16 weeks), end of treatment (28 weeks), mid follow up (40 weeks) and end of follow up (52 weeks). The same person conducted assessments at each site. Site coordinators were experienced and trained in study implementation using standard procedures. Quality of life questionnaires was available in English and Chinese. Site data were merged for analysis. At each site, spirometry was performed using SpiroUSB[™] (CareFusion) and Spida5[®] software. Spirometry was measured pre-bronchodilator and post-bronchodilator after 400 µg of inhaled albuterol.

Adverse events and serious adverse events were documented throughout the study. Participants recorded adverse events in their diaries, and researchers recorded any adverse events identified after contact with participants at their scheduled visits throughout the study. Blood samples were collected and full blood count and

blood biochemistry for liver and kidney function were measured before and after treatment.

Statistical Analysis

An independent statistician, blinded to participant allocation, analyzed data using SPSS Version 24 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY). The sample size (200 participants) was estimated based on the primary endpoint of an acute COPD exacerbation rate from a carbocysteine study,²¹ using an effect size estimate of a 30% difference between the groups, at an 80% power to detect a significant difference at the 5% level.

We assessed results for all endpoints within and between groups at baseline, end of treatment and end of follow up. In addition, we assessed the quality of life and lung function as change from baseline to end of treatment and end of follow up. Available cases were analyzed for the primary outcome, acute COPD exacerbation rate and use of relief medication. Intention-to-treat analysis was performed using imputation, with last observation carried forward up until the end of treatment for secondary outcomes, health-related quality of life, lung function and 6-minute walking test. Due to the long period of follow up (24 weeks) when participants were not taking study interventions, and the unknown changes that could occur in patient symptoms, we dispensed with intention-to-treat in the follow-up period and analyzed available cases only.

Data are presented as changes from baseline via means, standard deviations and 95% confidence intervals, except for exacerbations and use of relief medication data, which are presented as between-group differences at end of treatment and end of follow up using *t*-tests (paired *t*-tests) and chi-squared tests.

Subgroup analysis was performed on all outcomes using various background variables, including location, smoking status, gender and age.

Results

Between April 2013 and November 2014, 200 participants were randomized (ginseng *n*=100 and placebo *n*=100) into this study. Of the 200 participants, 22 dropped out by week 52 (10 in the ginseng group and 12 in the placebo group). The reasons for dropping out are presented in Figure 1. Participant demographics and clinical characteristics were well matched across the groups at baseline (Table 1). The mean age was 68 years and most participants were men (185 [93%]). Outcome results are shown in Table 2.

Primary Endpoint

Acute COPD Exacerbation Rate

Over 52 weeks, 125 participants (62 in the ginseng group and 63 in the placebo group) experienced at least one COPD exacerbation. There was no difference between groups in terms of exacerbation rate measured as the number of exacerbations over 12 months (MD 0.08 [SE 0.18], 95% CI -0.28 to 0.45, *p*=0.69, ginseng *n*=113 and placebo *n*=118). The time to first exacerbation in the ginseng group was on average 133.60 days after baseline (SD 97.69), and 140.14 days (SD 96.92) in the placebo group (MD 6.55 days [SE 17.41], 95% CI -27.91 to 41.0, *p*=0.71) (Table 2). There was also no difference in the number of days with an exacerbation between groups (MD 1.9 days [SE 1.75], 95% CI -1.54 to 5.38, *p*=0.27). The mean number of exacerbation events in the ginseng group was 1.16 (SD 1.29) and 1.24 (SD 1.17) in the placebo group. Subgroup analysis by smoking status (current smoker, ex-smoker or never smoked) and COPD severity (moderate, severe or very severe) showed similar results in the overall pool of participants. However, there was no difference between the ginseng and placebo groups.

Secondary End-Points

Health-Related Quality of Life

There was no difference between groups in the SGRQ total score after treatment (-1.11 points [SE 1.49], 95% CI -4.04 to 1.82, *p*=0.46) or follow up (-1.99 points [SE 1.56], 95% CI -5.06 to 1.19, *p*=0.20) (Table 2). The SGRQ total score reduced (indicating improvement) within the ginseng group after treatment (MD -2.07 points [SD 8.02], 95% CI -3.66 to -0.48, *p*=0.01) but not follow up (MD -0.79 points [SD 9.73], 95% CI -2.83 to 1.25, *p*=0.44) (Table 3). The placebo group also showed improvement (reduction in SGRQ total score) after treatment (MD -2.98 points [SD 8.06], 95% CI -4.58 to -1.38, *p*<0.001) and follow up (MD -2.60 points [SD 8.86], 95% CI -4.48 to -0.73, *p*=0.007). The number of participants achieving a 4-point difference after treatment was similar in each group, ginseng *n*=41 and placebo *n*=44, *p*=0.67. Subgroup analysis by COPD severity and smoking status showed similar improvements across all participants.

CAT scores were not significantly different between groups after treatment (MD -0.68 points [SE 0.70], 95% CI -2.05 to 0.69, *p*=0.33) or follow up (MD -0.84 points [SE 0.77], 95% CI -2.35 to 0.67, *p*=0.27). However, there

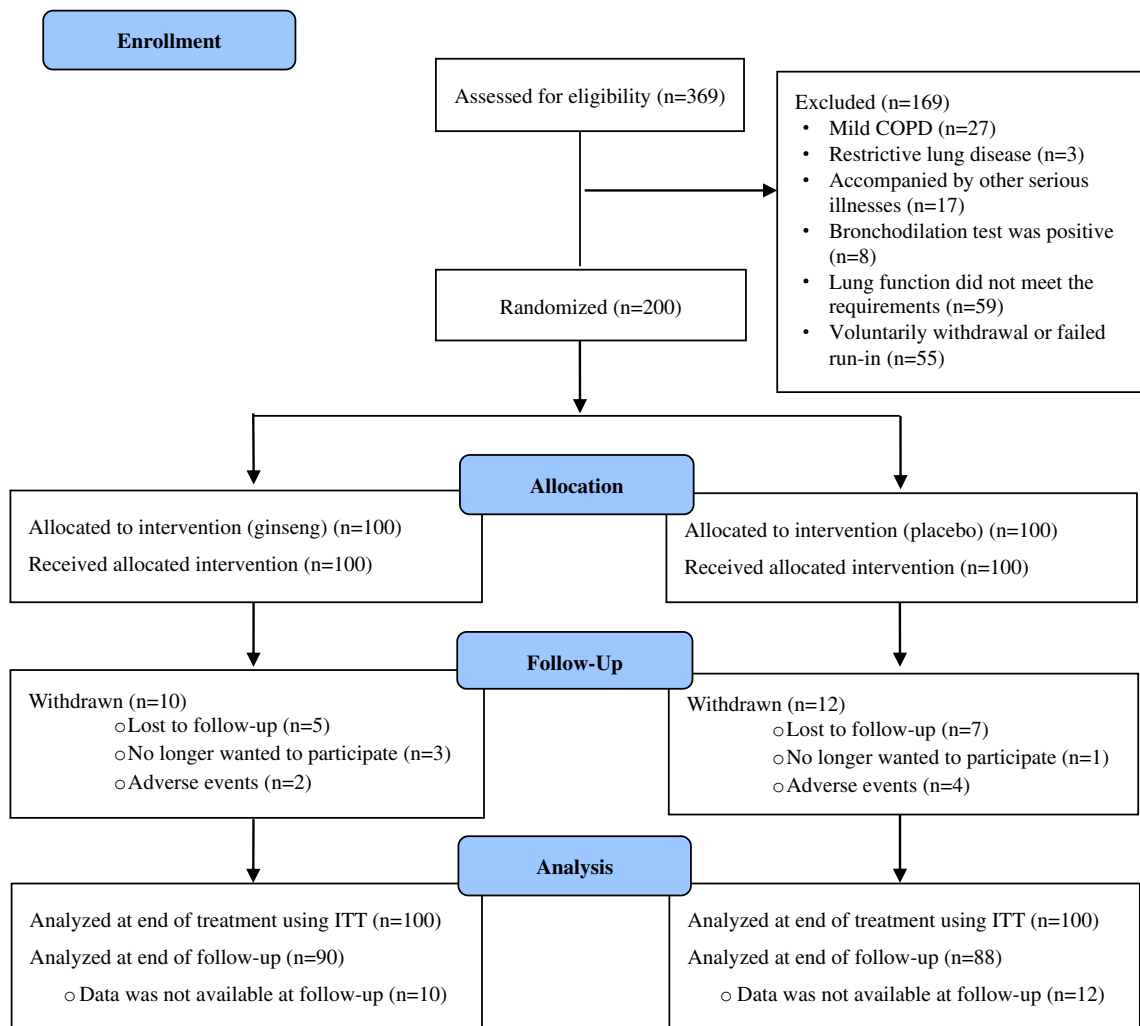


Figure 1 Flow diagram of study enrollment.

Abbreviation: ITT, intention-to-treat.

were significant differences within the ginseng and placebo groups after treatment (reduction in score indicating improved symptoms) (MD -1.26 points [SD 4.59], 95% CI -2.17 to -0.35 , $p=0.007$ and MD -1.54 points [SD 4.55], 95% CI -2.44 to -0.64 , $p=0.001$, respectively), but not follow up (MD -0.63 points [SD 5.30], 95% CI -1.74 to 0.48 , $p=0.28$ and MD -0.73 points [SD 4.71], 95% CI -1.17 to 0.27 , $p=0.15$, respectively).

The Short Form 36 Health Survey (SF-36) mental and physical scores were not significant between or within groups after treatment.

Lung Function

Significant differences in lung function were not observed between groups during treatment and at follow up (after treatment: FEV₁ liters; MD 0.06 (SE 0.06), 95% CI -0.06 to 0.17 , $p=0.36$, after follow-up MD 0.06 (SE 0.08), 95%

CI -0.10 to 0.22 , $p=0.45$) (Table 2). Within the ginseng and placebo groups FEV₁ liters did not improve after treatment or follow-up and overall lung function declined over 1 year (Table 3). Other lung function outcomes such as FEV₁ percent and FVC also declined over 1 year.

Use of Relief Medication

The use of relief medication (albuterol) significantly reduced after ginseng and placebo treatments (MD -61.48 puffs [SD 119.32], 95% CI -85.16 to -37.80 , $p<0.001$ and MD -63.32 puffs [SD 118.35], 95% CI -86.80 to -39.35 , $p<0.001$, respectively). However, there was no significant difference between groups (Table 2).

6-Minute Walking Test

Results of the 6MWT were not statistically significant between groups after treatment or follow up (MD

Table 1 Baseline Demographics and Clinical Characteristics

Characteristic	Ginseng (n=100)	Placebo (n=100)
Age, year [mean (standard deviation)]	69.01 (7.57)	67.92 (8.11)
Male, n (%)	93 (93)	92 (92)
Smoking status		
• Current	27	25
• Former	62	59
• Non-smoker	11	16
Body Mass Index (BMI) [mean (standard deviation)]	23.98 (5.31)	21.11 (3.78)
FEV ₁ , L [mean (standard deviation)]	1.21 (0.41)	1.27 (0.48)
SGRQ total score [mean (standard deviation)]	31.85 (11.6)	32.27 (12.6)
COPD severity (GOLD Stage)		
• Moderate (Stage II)	41	49
• Severe (Stage III)	46	38
• Very severe (Stage IV)	13	13
COPD medications		
• LABA	0	1
• LAMA	5	3
• LAMA/LABA	0	1
• ICS/LABA	47	44
• ICS/LABA/LAMA	7	3
Chinese medicine diagnosis		
• Lung and spleen qi deficiency	1	1
• Lung, spleen, kidney qi deficiency	59	61
• Lung and Kidney deficiency	40	38

Note: Chi-squared and t-tests were used to analyze baseline data.

Abbreviations: FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; GOLD, Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease; ICS, inhaled corticosteroid; LABA, long-acting β_2 -agonist; LAMA, long-acting muscarinic antagonist; SGRQ, St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire.

−6.25 m [SE 13.33], 95% CI −32.54 to 20.04, $p=0.64$ and MD 0.85 m [SE 14.78], 95% CI −28.32 to 30.03, $p=0.95$, respectively). In addition, there were no significant differences within the ginseng or placebo groups (Table 3).

Safety and Adverse Events

One hundred and eleven participants (50 from the ginseng group and 61 from the placebo group) reported 161 adverse events. The most frequent events were common cold and acute laryngopharyngitis (Table 4). These events were not considered to be related to the ginseng intervention or placebo.

Table 2 Between-Group Differences at Weeks 28 and 52 for Various Outcomes

Outcomes	Mean Difference Between Groups (SE)	95% Confidence Interval	p
End of treatment: Week 28			
SGRQ total score	−1.11 (1.49)	−4.04 to 1.82	0.46
CAT total score	−0.68 (0.70)	−2.05 to 0.69	0.33
SF-36 (mental score)	0.30 (0.80)	−1.27 to 1.86	0.71
SF-36 (physical score)	0.65 (0.92)	−1.17 to 2.48	0.48
FEV ₁ , liters	0.06 (0.06)	−0.06 to 0.17	0.36
FEV ₁ , %	1.30 (2.14)	−2.93 to 5.53	0.55
FVC, liters	0.05 (0.09)	−0.12 to 0.22	0.56
FVC, %	0.52 (2.14)	−3.69 to 4.73	0.81
6MWT meters	−6.25 (13.33)	−32.54 to 20.04	0.64
Use of relief medication, puffs	2.89 (21.58)	−39.67 to 45.45	0.89
End of follow-up: Week 52			
Number of COPD exacerbations	0.08 (0.18)	−0.28 to 0.45	0.69
Time to first exacerbation, days	6.55 (17.41)	−27.91 to 41.0	0.71
Days with an exacerbation	1.9 (1.75)	−1.54 to 5.38	0.27
SGRQ total score	−1.99 (1.56)	−5.06 to 1.09	0.20
CAT total score	−0.84 (0.77)	−2.35 to 0.67	0.27
FEV ₁ , liters	0.06 (0.08)	−0.10 to 0.22	0.45
FEV ₁ , %	2.60 (2.31)	−1.96 to 7.51	0.26
FVC, liters	0.01 (0.15)	−0.29 to 0.31	0.95
FVC, %	0.79 (2.45)	−4.06 to 5.63	0.75
6MWT meters	0.85 (14.78)	−28.32 to 30.03	0.95
Use of relief medication, puffs	−11.54 (20.68)	−52.36 to 29.28	0.58

Notes: Lung function values are post-bronchodilator. Results are presented using intention-to-treat between baseline and end of treatment (week 28); intention-to-treat was dispensed with at end of follow up (week 52). Two-sample t-tests were used for testing between-group differences.

Abbreviations: 6MWT, 6-minute Walking Test; CAT, COPD Assessment Test; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; FVC, forced vital capacity; SE, standard error; SGRQ, St Georges Respiratory Questionnaire; SF-36, short form 36 health survey.

Two serious adverse events were reported. One participant in the placebo group experienced an acute myocardial infarction and passed away. Another participant in the placebo group was diagnosed with a prostate tumor during the follow-up period, and he withdrew from the study. When the study ended, the participant was receiving ongoing care from their doctor. Both events were not considered to be related to the intervention.

Blood parameters, including full blood count and blood biochemistry for liver and renal function, were taken from each participant before and after treatment. After ginseng,

Table 3 Within-Group Differences at Weeks 28 and 52 for Various Secondary Outcomes

Outcome and Group	Baseline Mean (SD), 95% CI	End of Treatment, Mean Change (SD), 95% CI	End of Follow-Up, Mean (SD), 95% CI
SGRQ total score: Ginseng	30.19 (11.04), 28.00 to 32.38	-2.07 (8.02), -3.66 to -0.48, p=0.01	-0.79 (9.73), -2.83 to 1.25, p=0.44
SGRQ total score: Placebo	29.99 (11.45), 27.72 to 32.26	-2.98 (8.06), -4.58 to -1.38, p<0.001	-2.60 (8.86), -4.48 to -0.73, p=0.007
CAT total score: Ginseng	14.77 (5.17), 13.74 to 15.80	-1.26 (4.59), -2.17 to -0.35, p=0.007	-0.63 (5.30), -1.74 to 0.48, p=0.28
CAT total score: Placebo	14.37 (5.32), 13.31 to 15.43	-1.54 (4.55), -2.44 to -0.64, p=0.001	-0.73 (4.71), -1.17 to 0.27, p=0.15
SF-36 (mental score): Ginseng	45.67 (6.31), 44.42 to 46.92	0.16 (4.19), -0.67 to 0.99, p=0.71	NA
SF-36 (mental score): Placebo	46.05 (5.77), 44.93 to 47.22	0.05 (5.11), -0.97 to 1.06, p=0.92	NA
SF-36 (physical score): Ginseng	50.19 (7.06), 48.79 to 51.59	1.08 (5.75), -0.06 to 2.22, p=0.06	NA
SF-36 (physical score): Placebo	51.0 (7.06), 49.60 to 52.40	0.92 (7.32), -0.53 to 2.38, p=0.21	NA
FEV ₁ , liters: Ginseng	1.20 (0.40), 1.12 to 1.28	-0.04 (0.13), -0.06 to -0.01, p=0.008	-0.18 (0.36), -0.25 to -0.11, p<0.001
FEV ₁ , liters: Placebo	1.29 (0.47), 1.20 to 1.39	-0.08 (0.13), -0.10 to 0.05, p<0.001	-0.22 (0.43), -0.30 to -0.13, p<0.001
FEV ₁ , %: Ginseng	47.17 (14.63), 44.27 to 50.07	-1.34 (5.34), -2.40 to -0.28, p=0.014	-2.10 (6.01), -3.38 to -0.83, p=0.001
FEV ₁ , %: Placebo	49.82 (16.28), 46.59 to 53.05	-2.69 (4.97), -3.68 to -1.70, p<0.001	-2.01 (6.88), -3.49 to -0.54, p=0.008
FVC, liters: Ginseng	2.52 (0.60), 2.40 to 2.64	0.01 (0.34), -0.06 to 0.07, p=0.85	-0.25 (0.82), -0.41 to -0.08, p=0.003
FVC, liters: Placebo	2.60 (0.62), 2.48 to 2.72	-0.03 (0.28), -0.08 to 0.03, p=0.37	-0.32 (0.92), -0.50 to -0.14, p=0.001
FVC, %: Ginseng	76.55 (14.33), 73.71 to 79.39	0.44 (10.13), -1.57 to 2.45, p=0.67	1.35 (11.54), -1.09 to 3.80, p=0.28
FVC, %: Placebo	78.06 (15.65), 74.96 to 81.16	-0.55 (8.81), -2.30 to 1.20, p=0.53	1.30 (10.3), -0.92 to 3.50, p=0.25
6MWT meters: Ginseng	432.97 (80.58), 416.98 to 448.96	3.17 (52.21), -7.19 to 13.53, p=0.55	-3.34 (61.90), -16.31 to 9.62, p=0.61
6MWT meters: Placebo	419.53 (87.63), 402.14 to 436.92	10.36 (61.14), -1.77 to 22.49, p=0.09	6.19 (68.04), -8.22 to 20.61, p=0.40

Notes: Lung function values are post-bronchodilator. Results are presented using intention-to-treat between baseline and end of treatment; intention-to-treat was dispensed with at end of follow up. Paired t-tests were used for testing within-group difference.

Abbreviations: 6MWT, 6-minute Walking Test; CAT, COPD Assessment Test; CI, confidence interval; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; FVC, forced vital capacity; NA, not applicable; SD, standard deviation; SGRQ, St Georges Respiratory Questionnaire; SF-36, Short Form 36 Health Survey.

12 participants showed slightly elevated white blood cell counts consistent with chronic inflammation. Two of these participants had elevated levels at baseline. Mild anemia was found in four other participants, but the results had no causal relationship with the ginseng intervention. Two of these participants' hemoglobin levels returned to normal after a second test and two had mild anemia at baseline. The participants' liver and kidney function tests were not clinically significant before or after treatment.

Discussion

Ginseng was similar to, but no better than, placebo for reducing exacerbations among participants with moderate to very severe COPD. Significant improvements were observed in the SGRQ and CAT total scores of participants in the ginseng and placebo groups after treatment. However, there was no statistically significant difference between the changes for each group. There was also no difference in SF-36, 6MWT, or lung function after treatment or follow up between or within the ginseng and placebo groups. Use of relief medication significantly reduced after ginseng and placebo treatments, but the reduction was similar for both groups. Overall, evidence showed that ginseng was no more beneficial than placebo for treating

moderate to very severe COPD. The main results of this study are similar to our previous clinical trial of *Panax ginseng* for moderate COPD.²² In the previous study, ginseng was administered at a lower dose in people with more moderate COPD, and quality of life was the primary outcome.

Therefore, this is the first randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial evaluating the efficacy and safety of standardized *Panax ginseng* extract for moderate to very severe stable COPD.

The gold standard for clinical trials is a double-blind design, and placebo control is the key component in this design. A key issue with Chinese medicine clinical trials is placebo preparation and verification. Herbal medicines are often a combination of ingredients formulated into decoctions, granules or tablets, providing their own unique appearance and taste.^{23,24} Therefore, it is a challenge to prepare a placebo that matches the herbal medicines color, odor and taste. To tackle this issue, we chose an internationally recognized standardized ginseng extract, which was manufactured and certified under strict quality control procedures by a GMP-certified manufacturer.

In Traditional Chinese Medicine theory, ginseng is one of the few herbs used singularly. It is commonly used to

Table 4 Adverse Events in the Ginseng and Placebo Groups

Event Type	Ginseng (No. of Cases)	Placebo (No. of Cases)
Common cold	33	37
Acute laryngopharyngitis	7	13
Acute gastroenteritis	4	5
Eczema	2	3
Leukocytosis	3	0
Urinary tract infection	0	3
Chest pain	2	2
Gout	1	2
Chronic gastritis	2	1
Lumbar disc herniation	2	1
Senile cataract	2	1
Anemia	2	0
Shingles	0	2
Lacunar cerebral infarction	2	0
Atrial flutter	1	0
Acute myocardial infarction	0	1*
Acute retention of urine	0	1
Chest tightness	0	1
Constipation	1	0
Dizziness	0	1
Epistaxis	1	0
Gingivitis	1	1
Gastro esophageal reflux	0	1
Hemorrhoids	0	1
Hypoglycemia	0	1
Hypertension	1	0
Haemoptysis	1	0
Insomnia	0	1
Increased creatinine	1	0
Irritable bowel syndrome	1	0
Loss of appetite	1	0
Lower limbs swelling	1	0
Prostatic hyperplasia	1	1
Pleurisy	1	0
Prostate tumor	0	1*
Rib fracture	1	1
Sexual dysfunction	1	0
Seborrheic dermatitis	0	1
Tinnitus	0	1
Varicose veins of lower limbs	0	1

Note: *Serious adverse events.

treat the Chinese medicine syndrome classification of Lung Qi deficiency, improving symptoms of breathlessness. However, ginseng outcomes were not superior to placebo in this study. There are three main reasons why this may have happened.

1. Ginseng is commonly referred to as a “precious tonic” and highly recognized in China. This may

have increased participants’ confidence and led to an exaggerated placebo effect. It may also partly explain the SGRQ and CAT total scores improving in the placebo group after treatment.

2. COPD is a serious disease with complex mechanisms and continuous deterioration. In our study, a daily dose of 400 mg may be insufficient for people with COPD. Compared with Chinese herbal medicine compounds with multiple ingredients, the therapeutic effect of ginseng appears to be relatively weak.
3. Ginseng was not a stand-alone treatment for COPD. Throughout the study, participants could continue their routine COPD medications according to COPD guidelines. In this case, the therapeutic advantages of ginseng may be difficult to decipher.

In terms of safety, our study showed that the nature and incidence of adverse events was similar across the ginseng and placebo groups. The most frequent events were common colds and acute laryngopharyngitis. Two serious adverse events were reported in the placebo group. However, they were not causally related to the study drug. These results demonstrate that ginseng is well tolerated in this group of people.

Our study had several limitations. First, all the participants were recruited in Guangdong Province potentially leading to population and geographical bias. Second, compared with large studies of COPD management, such as YUPINGFENG,²⁵ PANTHEON²⁶ and UPLIFT,²⁷ our sample size was relatively small. Third, the primary endpoint was the rate of acute exacerbations of COPD over 1 year; however, treatment duration was only 24 weeks. Moreover, we did not collect information on participants’ COPD exacerbations before enrollment, and a history of exacerbations was not an inclusion criterion. This may have biased the results with the inclusion of infrequent exacerbators.

Conclusions

Ginseng was not more effective than placebo in the management of COPD. Therefore, our study does not support using ginseng as a complementary treatment for patients with COPD taking standard inhaled therapies. Future intervention studies should focus on early-stage COPD and ginseng as monotherapy.

Data Sharing Statement

Individual participant data collected during the trial are not available for sharing. However, the study protocol and

statistical analysis plan are available on request following publication and ending 5 years after publication. Data will be shared following the submission of a methodologically sound proposal to the corresponding author and accessible at the time of request.

Acknowledgments

This study was supported by a National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Project (616609). The study was also funded by the Science and Technology Planning Project of Guangdong Province (2017A020213013), Science and Technology Research Project of Guangdong Provincial Hospital of Chinese Medicine (YN2018QL07 and YN2019ML03), and Zhongying Zhou Famous Doctors' Workshop of Guangdong Provincial Hospital of Chinese Medicine. Ginsana SA provided the Ginsana® capsules and placebo used in this study. The authors thank the patients for participating in this study. We also thank Michael De Lorenzo for his help with statistical analysis; and Louise Pobjoy for her support with proofreading the manuscript.

Author Contributions

All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting or revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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