

# DESCRIBING CHINESE HERBAL MEDICINE TELEHEALTH CARE FOR SYMPTOMS RELATED TO COVID-19: A TALE OF TWO STUDIES

LISA J. TAYLOR-SWANSON, PHD, MACOM, LAC

# **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- I acknowledge that I live, work, and recreate on the traditional and ancestral homeland of the Shoshone, Paiute, Goshute, and Ute Tribes.
- I honor and appreciate the many teachers, on whose shoulders I humbly stand, and offer to carry these traditions forward.

# **CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

 Dr. Lisa Taylor-Swanson has no conflicts to declare.

# IMAGINE RESEARCH IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE 5 ELEMENTS



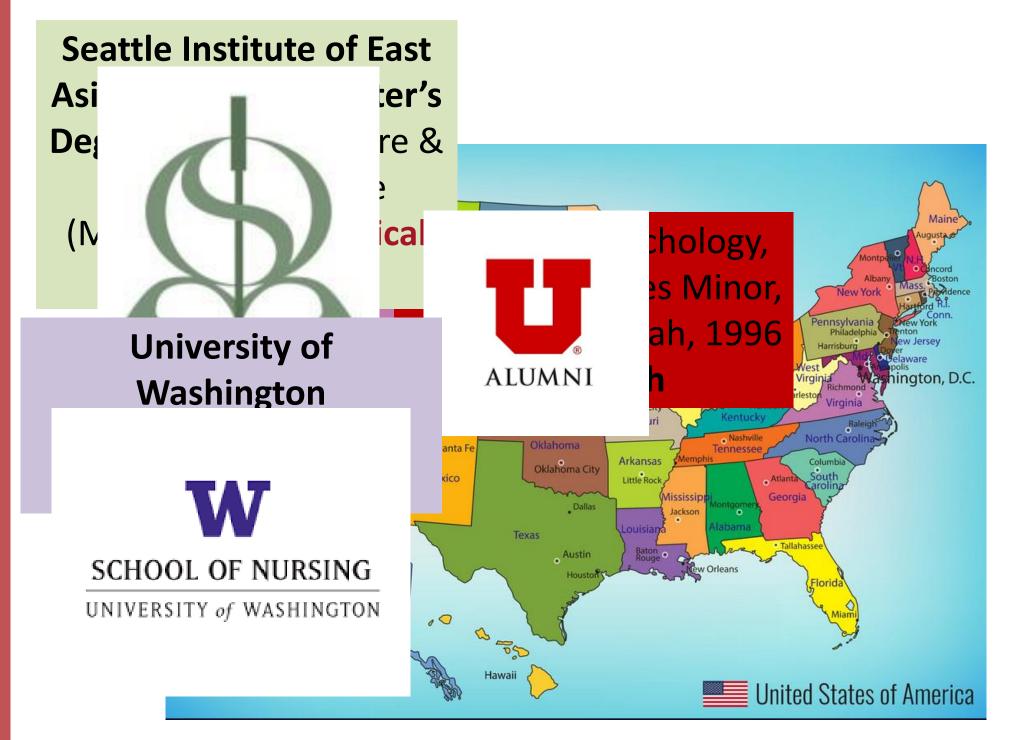






WOOD

EARTH







# Seattle-Based East Asian Medicine Research of Chinese Herbs for Symptoms Possibly Related to COVID-19

(SEARCH Study)



# **SEARCH STUDY**

# Seattle Institute of East Asian Medicine (SIEAM)

- Craig Mitchell, PhD;
   Katherine Taromina, DACM
- Currently providing telehealth consultations to participants & collecting data





## REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS

- Documentation to support a regulatory filing with the FDA
- 60 single herbs





# RESEARCH DESIGN COMPONENTS

- · Prospective study, observational in nature
- "Why observational and not controlled?"
- Rigorous and collecting data that can inform future RCT designs
- Two worlds: FDA/ NIH and CHM
- Internal validity and external validity can be accomplished



# **NOVEL DESIGN ASPECTS**

- Ethics review (IRB) at SIEAM and Utah
- Novel
  - NOT otherwise being studied in the USA!
  - No study design template to follow
- Unfunded at present



#### BACKGROUND

The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is caused by SARS-CoV-2, can lead to Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)

highly infections and widespread

No known cure, but selflimiting in 80% of patients.





- Fever or chills, nonproductive cough, dyspnea, myalgia, fatigue, headache, nausea or vomiting, diarrhea, new loss of taste or smell, sore throat, congestion or runny nose, normal or decreased leukocyte counts, and pneumonia
- List changes, weekly in the beginning

Chinese herbs are a therapy within the whole system of East Asian Medicine

Historical record of treating epidemics/pandemics

Evidence is limited and generally poor in quality

#### BACKGROUND

There is a **gap** in our understanding of the clinical application of CHM in a community sample of individuals experiencing symptoms that may be related to COVID-19. We had no pragmatic clinic data about the use of CHM for coronaviruses when we launched this study.

#### Purpose

To design and execute a prospective, longitudinal, descriptive cohort study in a **pragmatic clinical practice** for adults with symptoms that may be related to COVID-19

# STUDY PURPOSE AND AIMS

Aim 1

Conduct **quantitative** analyses of the collected data and disseminate findings to **CHM clinicians** and to the **scientific community**.

Aim 2

Conduct <u>qualitative</u> analyses of the collected data and disseminate findings to <u>CHM clinicians</u> and to the <u>scientific community</u>.

## STUDY DESIGN

- Pragmatic clinicians determine # consults, individualized Chinese herbal medicine (CHM) by differential dx
- Descriptive, longitudinal cohort study
- . Telehealth consult via Zoom
- No-contact herb pick up / delivery



## INCLUSION CRITERIA

- Experienced 1+ symptoms in the last 28 days:
   Fever or chills, non-productive cough, dyspnea, myalgia, fatigue, headache, nausea or vomiting, diarrhea, new loss of taste or smell, sore throat, congestion or runny nose, normal or decreased leukocyte counts, and pneumonia.
   (CDC list) https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html
- OR at a high risk of exposure
- 18+ years old
- Have a Primary Care Provider

## **EXCLUSION CRITERIA**

- Anticoagulants, immunosuppressants, antiseizure Rx, antipsychotic Rx, active cancer treatment
- Medications with potential interaction with herbal medicine
- Discretion of practitioner or screener
- Ineligible to receive telehealth for any reason
- Breastfeeding, pregnant
- · Unable to communicate in English
- Have an open legal case about their health

# **INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENTS**

- . Patient screening appointment
- Initial consult same day as screening, if possible
- Follow up consults: timing, frequency determined by clinicians
- Follow-up: 24, 48 hours after each consult
- **Follow-up**: 3, 6, 12 months

|                             | Day<br>1 | Day<br>2 | Day<br>3 | Day<br>4-6 | Day<br>7 | Day<br>8-13 | Day<br>14 | Day<br>90 | Day<br>180 | Day<br>365 |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Screening                   | Χ        |          |          |            |          |             |           |           |            |            |
| Initial consult             | Х        |          |          |            |          |             |           |           |            |            |
| Follow up<br>consult        |          | Х        | Х        | PRN        |          | PRN         |           |           |            |            |
| Patient Check<br>in         |          |          |          |            | Х        |             | Х         |           |            |            |
| Follow up<br>questionnaires |          |          |          |            |          |             |           | Х         | Х          | Х          |

# HERB-DRUG INTERACTIONS

- Simultaneous crossreference of drug/herb interactions using Natural Medicines Database
  - By SIEAM Student

Level of Significance: Stop-Light Rating System Occurrence/Severity

|               | Likely | Probable | Possible | Unlikely |
|---------------|--------|----------|----------|----------|
| High          |        |          |          |          |
| Moderate      |        |          |          |          |
| Mild          |        |          |          |          |
| Insignificant |        |          |          |          |

Major = Do not use combination; contraindicated; strongly discourage patients from using this combination; a serious adverse outcome could occur.

Moderate = Use cautiously or avoid combination; warn patients that a significant interaction or adverse outcome could occur.

**Minor** = Be aware that there is a chance of an interaction; advise patients to watch for warning signs of a potential interaction.



#### **INTERVENTIONS**

SIEAM faculty: licensed herbalists -15+ years' experience

 Daniel Altschuler, Dan Bensky, Christina Jackson, Shouchun Ma, Craig Mitchell

**Assessment**: Pattern differentiation TEAM

 Individualized Chinese herbal medicine (CHM) formula (granules, raw herbs; pills)



#### KEY POINTS ABOUT THE **DESIGN**

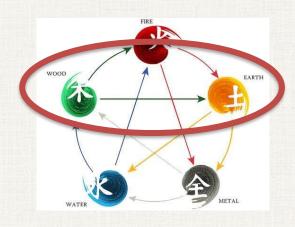
- Which CHM to use by differential dx
- Clinicians decided interval of treatment
  - According to participant presentation
- Dense, descriptive data
  - "Standard" statistical analyses
  - Nonlinear analyses require big N
  - Allows for novel phenomenon discovery ("emergence")



# COMPLEXITY-INFORMED RESEARCH DESIGN

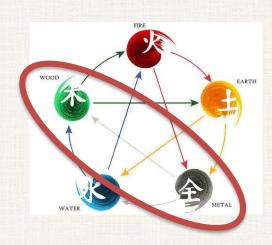








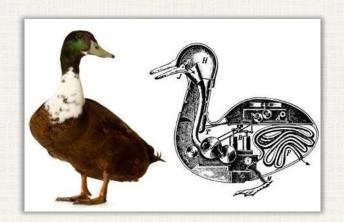




# **Complexity Science**

"When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the universe."

- John Muir



# Reductionism

"Human science fragments everything in order to understand it, kills everything in order to examine it"

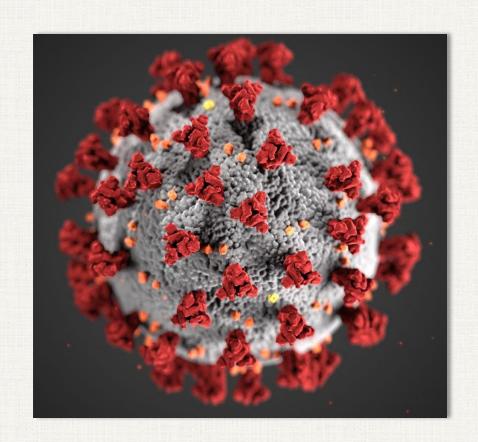
- Leo Tolstoy

- We are complex systems:
  - Cells / organs / body: different emergent properties at each level
- Emergent properties at each level
- Self-similar patterns appear at different levels (e.g., fractals)



- Perturbation: alteration of the function by external or internal means (systems biology)
  - Acupuncture treatment perturbs the system so it can reconfigure (ideally, to a more healthy state!)
- Nonlinear effects small changes in initial conditions (could be a perturbation) can cause a disproportionally large effect (Dore, 2009)

- COVID-19 as a
   perturbation to the
   complex system that is
   our planet
  - Economic changes
  - Social changes
  - Biologic / health changes
  - Governmental changes



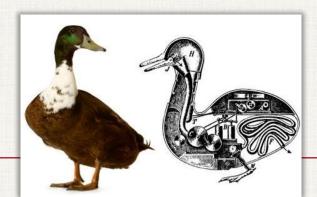
# Complexity design adds:

- Collecting data across body systems
- Emergent phenomena/ outcomes
- Biopsychosocial outcomes

Dense data collection allows for cusp catastrophe & other nonlinear analyses

# Design based on reductionism:

- Baseline
- Follow ups
- Data collected on primary outcomes (COVID-19 related symptoms)
- Adverse Events (AEs) and Serious AEs





# Complexity-informed design:

- Collecting data across bodily systems 'whole person' perspective
  - Lung, heart, diabetes, digestion, emotional symptoms, EENT, pain, digestion, urination, sleep, energy, gynecologic, self-care, protection from viral exposure
- 142 questions
- Feeling well ←→ unwell
- · Tongue body & coat

# Complexity-informed design:

- Biopsychosocial outcomes another 'whole person' term, including social outcomes
- Emergent phenomena/outcomes
  - · people's unanticipated improvement
  - asking clinicians what's relevant
- Dense data collection will allow for cusp catastrophe & other non-linear analyses
- Dense CHM data including base formula, modifications (jià jiàn) and pào zhì

Patient-level measurement: quantitative re: symptoms & qualitative re: experience

Practitioner-level measurement: qualitative re: experience and clinical reasoning

Treatment-level measurement: each herb, in grams and pào zhì from each telehealth consult

Treatment Outcomes

# RESULTS

- Work in progress
- Preliminary data presented today
- Feasibility enroll, deliver telehealth sessions, F/U
- Acceptability compliance with CHM

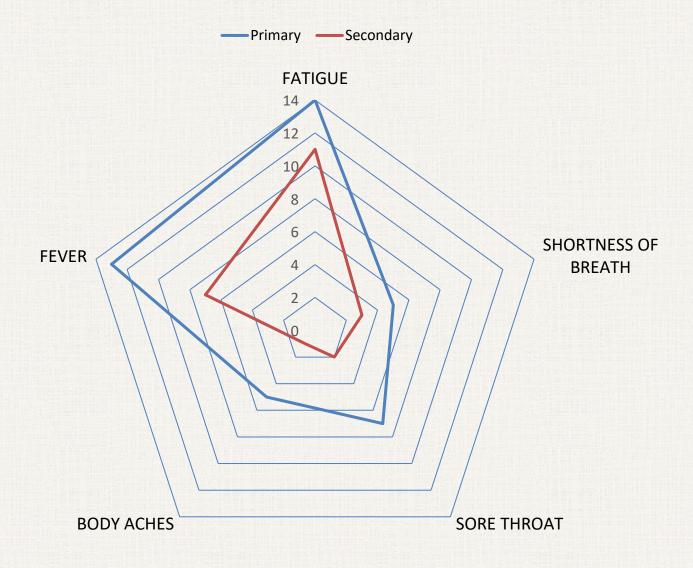
- Safety no AEs
- Did we capture the complexity of clinic?
  - REDCap has 142 sx questions
  - Loose / granules / pills
  - Herbal formulas Pao Zhi



# SEARCH STUDY DATA - BASELINE

| Demographics (n=57) | Details  |  |  |  |  |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Sex                 | Female = 35 (62%); Male = 22 (38%)   |  |  |  |  |
| Age                 | <b>Average</b> = 45.73 years (Range 25-69)   |  |  |  |  |
| Race                | Caucasian = 33 Native American/Alaska Native = 1 Hispanic = 1 Black or African American = 1 Unknown = 21 |  |  |  |  |
| Ethnicity           | Non-Hispanic = 30<br>Hispanic = 5<br>Unknown = 22  |  |  |  |  |
| Treatments          | Total = 195 Average = 3.31 per participant Range (1-9)   |  |  |  |  |
| Long Hauler         | N = 10   |  |  |  |  |

# PRIMARY & SECONDARY COMPLAINTS-BASELINE





# SEARCH STUDY DATA - RECOVERY & AES

| Level of Recovery                              | Frequency<br>(n=57) |
|--|---------------------|
| Completely Recovered                           | 49                  |
| Participant Improving (treatment in progress)  | 3                   |
| Incomplete recovery – referred for acupuncture | 1                   |
| Lost to follow-up                              | 1                   |
| Cancer- unrelated to study                     | 1                   |
| Discontinued Treatment                         | 2                   |

| Adverse Events (AEs) | Frequency |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Serious AE           | 0         |
| Minor AE             | 0         |



# AN EXTERIOR PATHOGEN & VARIOUS PRESENTATIONS

- Some formulas were interior (Liu Jun Zi Tang)
- Some formulas were exterior (Gui Zhi Tang)
- Some formulas were at the pivot of interior and exterior (Xiao Chai Hu Tang)



# REFLECTIONS

- We implemented a study that the whole school could participate in:
  - Faculty of all years' experience
  - Students
  - Administration
- Students got direct experience of real-world, novel research
  - CHM, filling formulas, creative problem solving
  - Data entry



### REFLECTIONS

- The whole school attends these herb clinics online! Faculty, too! Everyone learning, and quickly.
- Prescription styles:
  - Combining whole formulas
  - Taking parts from formulas not whole recognizable formulas



### REFLECTIONS

Feasibility – Could we do what we thought?

- Delivered a trial that utilized multiple ways in which herbs are dispensed: raw, granules, pills. Truly pragmatic & feasible
- Retained participants

Acceptability - What did participants think?

- High compliance with CHM not an issue
- Positive feedback to clinicians, coordinator



### **LESSONS LEARNED**



- Lessons learned: students initially following up 24-48-hours and then faculty had to do so because of the seriousness of COVID disease
- 48-hour was most significant; sooner reevaluation than may have done typically
  - Not an inexperienced clinician or RA



### LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

- How do we envision conducting complexity-informed studies?
- Large datasets / computing power
- Collaboration team science!
- · RCT
  - Conversations and team building underway
  - Application to NCCIH
  - Herbs + usual care vs. usual care
  - Nurse coordinator attention control



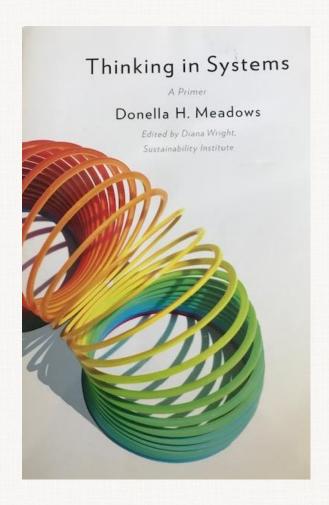
### LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

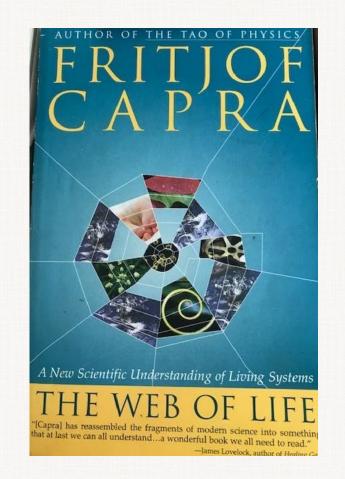
# Strategic Plan

- Future studies planned opportunities
- NCCIH new strategic plan
  - Objective 2: Advance Research on the Whole
     Person and on the Integration of Complementary
     and
    - Conduct clinical and translational research on multicomponent interventions, and study the impact of these interventions on multiple physiological systems (e.g., nervous, gastrointestinal, and immune systems) and domains (e.g., biological, behavioral, social, environmental).



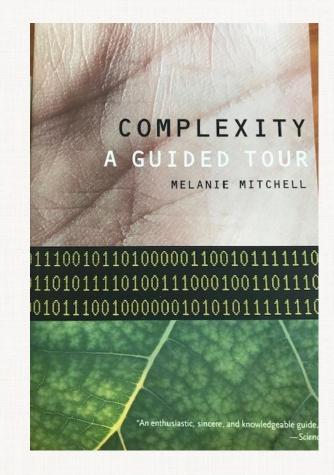
### **RESOURCES**





### Santa Fe Institute

Complexity Explorer.org: free MOOCs (Dr. Mitchell is the former director)





### **RESOURCES**



HOME **ABOUT EXPLORE** COURSES SUPPORT

HOME: News

#### Welcome to Complexity Explorer

Complexity Explorer delivers online courses, tutorials, and resources essential to the study of complex systems. Complexity Explorer is an education project of the Santa Fe Institute.

Haven't registered?

Register here to enroll in courses and receive updates

Already registered?

Login here

#### **Available Courses**



**ENROLL** 

Fractals and Scaling Always available



**ENROLL** 

Introduction to Complexity Always available

Introduction to Dynamical Systems and Chaos Always available

**ENROLL** 

COURSE



ACTIVE PAYWALL

Computation in Complex Systems

15 Jul 2020 UTC - 07 Sep 2020 UTC

**ENROLI** 

### RESOURCES: UPCOMING PRESENTATION ON THIS STUDY



### SAR RESEARCH CONFERENCE

2021

Pandemics, Pain, & Public Health: Roles and Relevance of Traditional East Asian Medicine



co-sponsored by the University of Michigan Department of Anesthesiology and Program in Integrative Medicine

JUNE 14 - 17, 2021 VIRTUAL CONFERENCE

**CONFERENCE PROGRAM AT-A-GLANCE** 



### SIEAM CLINICIANS - SINCERE GRATITUDE!

- Daniel Altschuler, LAc
- Dan Bensky, DO
- Christina Jackson, LAC
- Shouchun Ma, PhD
- Craig Mitchell, LAc, EAMP, PhD(China)
- Jason Robertson, DAHM, LAC



### SEARCH STUDY TEAM - SINCERE GRATITUDE!

- Lisa Conboy, ScD, MA, MS
- Lee Hullender Rubin, DAOM
- Craig Mitchell, LAc, PhD(China), EMP
- Kathy Taromina,
   DACM, EMP











# GROWING THE SEARCH STUDY TEAM -

# SINCERE GRATITUDE!

- Belinda "Beau"
   Anderson, PhD, MA
- Claudia Citkovitz, PhD, LAC
- Helen Huang
- Iman Majd, MD, LAC
- Rosa Schnyer, DAOM, IFMCP, LAC











### SHARING OUR EXPERIENCE

Check SIEAM's website for case reports

https://sieam.edu/searchcovid-19



### CONTINUING THE CONVERSATION

### ComplexityinMedicine@gmail.com

Claudia Citkovitz, PhD, MS, LAc, Dept of Rehabilitation Medicine, NYU Medical School Lisa Conboy, MA, MS, ScD, Instructor in Medicine BIDMC, Harvard Medical School & Director of Research New England School of Acupuncture

Lisa J. Taylor-Swanson, PhD, MAcOM, LAc College of Nursing, University of Utah

Tanuja Prasad, MS Elect. Engg, ApplyComplexity (Founder)

Rosa Schnyer, DAOM, IFMCP, LAc, Clinical Assistant Professor,

School of Nursing, University of Texas at Austin



