



# POTENTIAL INTERACTIONS BETWEEN HERBAL PRODUCTS AND ONCOLOGICAL TREATMENT IN A HOSPITAL OUTPATIENT CLINIC

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## BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Complementary therapies, particularly **herbal products** (HP), are frequently used by oncology patients. However, unsupervised consumption may result in **interactions** that compromise the efficacy and safety of anticancer treatments (AT).

## AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To identify

- HP with the highest potential for interaction
- AT most frequently involved
- Most common AT-HP associations
- Potential clinical consequences

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Prospective longitudinal study.

Adult patients at the **Hospital Outpatient Clinic (HOC)** (April–June 2025).

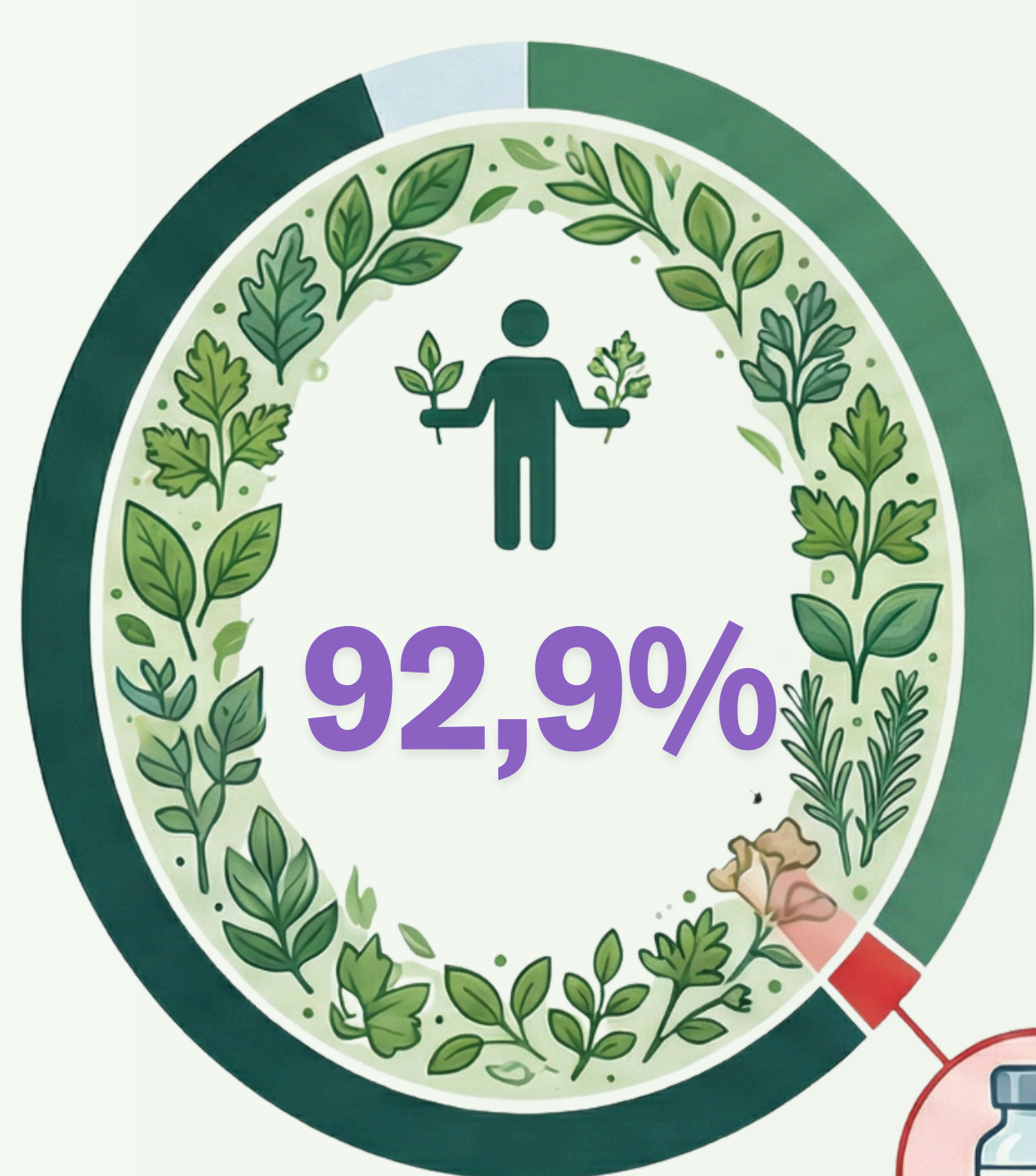
**FarmaTools**  
Treatment-related data

**7-item questionnaire**  
HP consumption

## RESULTS

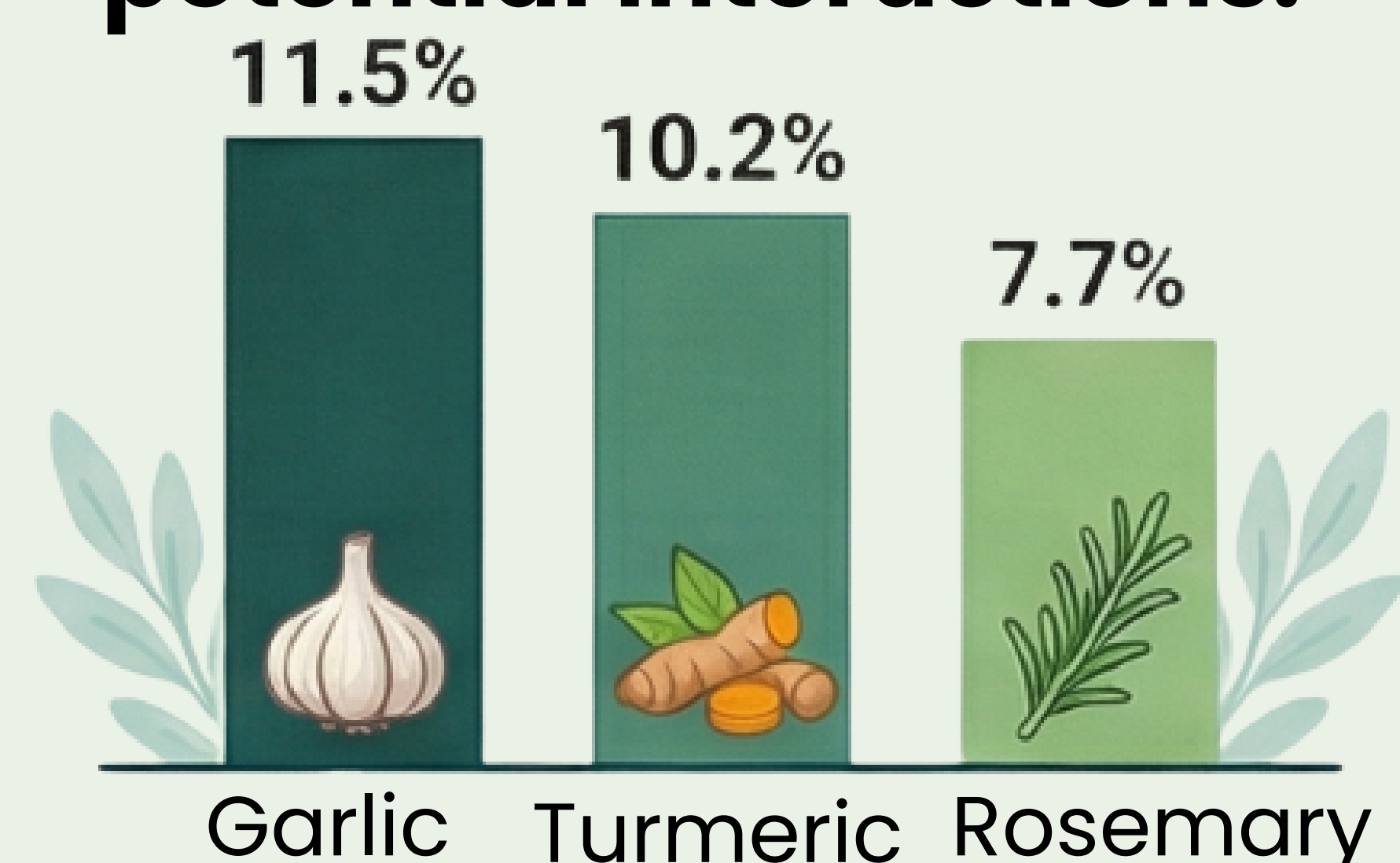
112 patients  
 62 (55%) female  
 64 (IQR 57–72) years

**104 patients reported HP consumption**



This interactions involved:  
 29 AT  
 25 HP  
 443 potential interactions identified in 95 (91.3%) patients

**HP with the highest number of potential interactions:**



**Most frequent associations:**

- Pepper–carboplatin (15.4%)
- Garlic–carboplatin (14.4%)
- Chamomile–carboplatin (12.5%)



**Paclitaxel** (11.3%), **cyclophosphamide** (8.4%), **doxorubicin** (7.9%)

## CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

Drug–herb interactions are frequent. Paclitaxel was the AT with the highest number of potential interactions. Carboplatin-related associations affected the largest number of patients.



## REFERENCES

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