Therapy of Suppressing Yang and Astringing Yin for the Treatment of Cancer-Related Insomnia

Ranpei Zhu¹ Xu Sun² Yuling Zheng¹

¹The First School of Clinical Medicine, Henan University of Chinese Medicine, Zhengzhou, Henan, China
²Integrative Medicine, Henan Cancer Hospital, Zhengzhou, Henan, China

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Abstract

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► cancer-related insomnia (CRI)
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The pathogenesis of cancer-related insomnia (CRI) mainly includes, first, the flow of cancerous toxin leading to the disorder of visceral qi; second, cancer-related radiotherapy and chemotherapy belonging to “exogenous pathogenic factors” to a certain extent, which can further aggravate visceral disorders. The therapeutic principle of Chinese medicine is to tranquilize the mind on the basis of regulating viscera, suppressing yang, and astringing yin. On this theoretical basis, Professor Zheng Yuling created a representative prescription of Zhenjing Anshen Granules (静宁安神颗粒) which can achieve the co-regulation of the heart, liver, and kidney, tranquilizing the mind and nourishing the blood. Clinically, the selection of prescriptions and medicines needs to be considered due to factors such as different treatment stages and differences in patients’ constitutions.

Introduction

Cancer-related insomnia (CRI) refers to insomnia due to tumor factors, with an incidence rate of 35 to 70%, ranking second in cancer-related diseases. Its clinical manifestations are short sleep time or poor sleeping quality of the patient, among which the main symptoms include difficulty in falling asleep, difficulty in falling asleep after waking up, waking up easily after sleep, fatigue after waking up, dreaminess, nightmares, etc. It can be seen that during the course of the malignant tumor each stage will not only hinder the treatment process but also affect the patients’ mental health and reduce their quality of life. Simultaneously, it often complicates with anxiety and depression of concurrent rate as high as 49 and 53%, respectively, causing great trouble to the patient’s family, work, and life. At present, CRI is mainly treated symptomatically with sedatives and hypnotic Western medicines, such as estazolam Tablets and diazepam. Although the effect is positive, it also has adverse reactions such as cognitive decline, fatigue, lethargy, and listlessness, and long-time use will lead to dependence to some degree. Chinese medicine has achieved certain effects in the treatment of insomnia. However, due to the complexity of the cause of CRI, there are relatively few explorations of Chinese patent medicines for the treatment of CRI. At present, Chinese patent medicines of Jieyu Anshen Granules (解郁安神颗粒) and Zaoren Anshen Capsules (枣仁安神胶囊), etc., for the treatment of insomnia are not very powerful for relaxing the mind. For more complex CRI, the clinical effect of these medicines is not satisfactory and it lacks high-quality methods and support by medical evidence.¹

Professor Zheng Yuling is the instructor of the sixth batch of national Chinese medicine experts in the succession of academic experience, Qihuang scholar, and an expert with special allowance of the State Council. Professor Zheng has long been engaged in medical treatment, teaching, and scientific research of malignant tumors with integrative
medicine. With rich clinical experience and remarkable curative effects, she has gradually developed unique academic thoughts in clinical practice: taking traditional Chinese medicine thinking as the root, protecting healthy qi as the basis, and simultaneous purging and tonifying it as the principle with comprehensive syndrome differentiation and treatment as the purpose.

CRI belongs to the category of “insomnia” in Chinese medicine. In Discussion on Great Perplexity of Spiritual Pivot (Ling Shu Da: Huo Lun), “Defensive qi cannot flow into the yin phase…remains in the yang phase, then yang qi is full. When yang qi is full, the yin in the Yangqiao channel becomes excessive. Since the defensive qi cannot flow into the yin phase, yin qi is deficient. That is why the patient cannot sleep.” According to Questions and Answers of Spiritual Pivot (Ling Shu: Kou Wen), it records “When yang qi is exhausted, yin qi will be predominant and therefore people close their eyes to sleep. When yin qi is exhausted, yang qi will be predominant and therefore people keep awake.” The disease location of CRI is mainly in the heart and closely related to the kidney, liver, spleen, stomach, gallbladder, etc. 1-5 The pathogenesis includes imbalance between the heart and the kidney, disharmony between the spleen and stomach, liver-qi stagnation, and deficiency of both the heart and spleen, etc. 6 Professor Zheng Yuling believes that the pathogenesis of CRI is nothing more than the imbalance of yin and yang and visceral disorder, especially the heart, liver, and kidney. The core pathogenesis is the overlight of the mind and the imbalance between the liver and the kidney. If the heart fails to dominate the spirit, the mind will be uneasy and lead to insomnia. If the liver fails to store the soul, the soul will be restless. If the kidney fails to store will, the will may not hide but become uneasy. Professor Zheng Yuling holds that CRI is different from general insomnia. On the one hand, cancer patients suffer from the flow of cancerous toxin and disorder of visceral qi internally; on the other hand, cancer-related radiotherapy and chemotherapy belong to “exogenous pathogenic factors to a certain extent,” which can further aggravate visceral disorders. Therefore, Professor Zheng Yuling believes that the therapeutics principle of Chinese medicine is to tranquilize the mind on the basis of regulating viscera, suppressing yang and astringing yin. Based on this theoretical basis, she created the representative prescription of Zhenjing Anshen Granules (镇静安神颗粒) which has been applied clinically for many years and achieved good effects. Now, her experience in the clinical application of Zhenjing Anshen Granules (镇静安神颗粒) in the treatment of CRI is expounded as follows.

**Interpretation of the Meaning of Zhenjing Anshen Granules (镇静安神颗粒)**

The composition of the Zhenjing Anshen Granules (镇静安神颗粒) includes Sheng Muli (unprocessed Concha Ostreae), Zhenzhumu (Concha Margaritiferae Usta), Chao Suanzaoren (fried Semen Ziziphi Spinosae), Dengxincao (Medulla Junci), Shouwuteng (Caulis Polygoni Multiflori), and Zhenzhumu (Concha Margaritiferae Usta), the guiding medicine, is slightly astringent in property, pertaining to the heart and kidney meridians, and has the effects of nourishing the heart, tonifying the kidney meridian and has the effects of resolving phlegm and inducing pathogens to go out of the body. 7-9 The above-mentioned six medicines are complementary to each other with the combination of deficiency and excess and usage of cold and heat medicines for co-regulation of the heart, liver, and kidney, tranquilizing the mind with heavy medicines and nourishing blood so as to achieve the calming effects of the mind, suppressing yang and astringing yin.

**Detailed Explanation of Zhenjing Anshen Granules (镇静安神颗粒)**

This paper discusses and analyzes the theoretical basis, efficacy, and characteristics of the prescription from the perspectives of Chinese medical classics, ancient books of past dynasties, and modern pharmacology.

According to The Complete Works of [Zhang] Jingyue (Jing Yue Quan Shu), “Peaceful mind ensures sleep while uneasy mind leads to sleeplessness.” According to Yellow Emperor’s Inner Classic (Huang Di Nei Jing): “If the monarch is wise, the subordinates will be peaceful. If the monarch is not wise, all
the twelve officials will be in danger and cannot function well.” The heart is the master of the five Zang organs and six Fu organs and it is the monarch organ. It stores spirit, which dominates all spiritual activities and consciousness of the human body. Failure of the storage of the spirit will cause uneasiness of the mind as well as soul and poor sleep quality. Therefore, storing and tranquilizing the mind should be the major therapy. The liver stores blood and the blood houses the soul. The mind and soul will be separated due to liver blood deficiency and malnourishment or chronic illness and anxiety; depressed anger impairs the liver, resulting in the depression of liver qi, restlessness, and insomnia, so regulating the liver and nourishing blood is a common treatment. The kidney is the water organ, while the heart is the fire organ. The integration of the two achieves the balance between yin and yang, water and fire. If the mind is overflying or the kidney water is insufficient, water and fire fail to coordinate; it will lead to disharmony between yin and yang. Therefore, regulating the kidney is also a common treatment method which is helpful to suppress the mind. Zou et al collected sedative and tranquilizing prescriptions containing marine Chinese medicines, created a database through the Chinese medicine inheritance auxiliary platform, and conducted data mining on their medicine frequency, prescription rules, and new prescription analysis. The results showed that the core medicine pair of sedative prescriptions containing marine Chinese medicines includes Muli (Concha Ostreae), Zhenzhumu (Concha Margaritiferae Usta), and Suanzaoren (Semen Ziziphi Spinosae). The high-frequency medicines are in the following order: Suanzaoren (Semen Ziziphi Spinosae), Zhenzhumu (Concha Margaritiferae Usta), Muli (Concha Ostreae), and Yuanzhi (Radix Polygalae), which are highly compatible with the composition of the prescription. Thus, the scientific nature of the composition of the sedative and tranquilizing prescription is also verified.

**Muli (Concha Ostreae)**

In modern pharmacology, it has been proved that Muli (Concha Ostreae) has anti-tumor, anti-oxidation, anti-fatigue, and immune-enhancement pharmacological effects. Studies have confirmed that it contains a small amount of amino acids that have anticonvulsant and sedative effects. Since it has anti-tumor, sedative, softening, and dispelling effects and strong sedative power as well as stable, safe, and non-toxic medicine properties, it is the king medicine in this prescription.

**Zhenzhumu (Concha Margaritiferae Usta)**

According to *Compendium of Materia Medica (Ben Cao Gang Mu)*, “it can calm the mind and soul.” Disturbance of the soul will lead to difficulty in sleeping. Modern pharmacological studies have shown that Zhenzhumu (Concha Margaritiferae Usta) is rich in a variety of trace elements, which can inhibit nerve and skeletal muscle excitement, thereby exerting sedative and hypnotic effects. Liu et al and other studies have shown that its hypnotic effect is related to the promotion of central 5-HT secretion. In addition, Zhenzhumu (Concha Margaritiferae Usta) also has an antidepressant effect, and the proteins in it inhibit tyrosine hydroxylase and interrupt the dopamine synthesis pathway, thereby down-regulating the level of norepinephrine. CRI is often associated with mental illnesses such as depression. Zhenzhumu (Concha Margaritiferae Usta) has multiple effects. By regulating these accompanying diseases, it has multiple effects on insomnia, so it is a minister medicine.

**Suanzaoren (Semen Ziziphi Spinosae)**

In *Explanation of Medicinals from Changsha (Chang Sha Yao Jie)*, it says “It can calm the heart and remove restlessness, astringe mind and soul, ensure sleep sound.” In *Miscellaneous Records of Famous Physicians (Ming Yi Bie Lu)*, it was recorded that “it mainly treats insomnia due to restlessness. It can make people strong and healthy.” The classics of the past dynasties all show that Suanzaoren (Semen Ziziphi Spinosae) has good effects of nourishing the heart and calming the mind. Modern pharmacological studies have also shown that Suanzaoren (Semen Ziziphi Spinosae) has various effects of tranquilization, myocardial protection, and anti-anxiety, anti-tumor, and anti-depression. Its main effective components are saponins and flavonoids; the main mechanism is to inhibit central excitement, regulate neurotransmitters, and cytokines. Because of its strong power of nourishing the heart and calming the mind, it can increase the effect of the king medicine to soothe the mind as well as tonify liver deficiency and nourish liver blood, so it is the minister medicine.

**Yuanzhi (Radix Polygalae)**

In *Shen Nong’s Materia Medica (Shen Nong Ben Cao Jing)*, it records that “it can unblock the nine orifices...improves memory, will and physical strength.” In *Treatise on Medicinal Properties (Yao Xing Lun)*, it records that “it can relieve forgetfulness and calms the soul...remove dreaminess.” In ancient classics, Yuanzhi (Radix Polygalae) has the functions of calming the mind and fright, resuscitating, and improving intelligence. Modern pharmacology proves that Yuanzhi (Radix Polygalae) has the brain-protective, sedative and hypnotic, anti-tumor, anti-anxiety, and anti-depression effects. Studies in recent years have also confirmed its anti-tumor activity. It is especially suitable for the treatment of “chemobrain,” which can inhibit the release of neuro-inflammatory factors and improve nerve damage, memory, and cognition. Research by Li et al showed that the antidepressant effects of Yuanzhi (Radix Polygalae) are related to the interference with the reuptake of monoamine neurotransmitters. Yuanzhi (Radix Polygalae) has anti-anxiety, anti-depression, anti-tumor, sedative, and hypnotic effects and is safe and non-toxic. Therefore, it is used as assistant medicine for the king and minister medicines.

**Shouwuteng (Caulis Polygoni Multiflori)**

Shouwuteng (Caulis Polygoni Multiflori) is also known as Yejiaoteng (Caulis Polygoni Multiflori). In *Orthodox Interpretation of the Materia Medica (Ben Cao Zheng Yi)*, it records that “Yejiaoteng (Caulis Polygoni Multiflori) can be used to...
improve poor sleep at night, so it can guide yang into yin. It reconciles yin and yang, which is beneficial and harmless.” Yejiaoteng (Caulis Polygoni Multiflori), as the name suggests, can induce yin and yang to interconcord. Concordance between yin and yang ensures sound sleep. Modern pharmacology shows that it has various effects such as regulating the nervous system, improving sleep, anti-oxidation, immune regulation, etc., and confirms that its extracts may increase the contents of Ca$^{2+}$–Mg$^{2+}$–ATPase, Na$^+$–K$^+$–ATPase and improve the ultrastructure of mitochondria to treat insomnia. Since it can communicate the upper and the lower parts and induce the concordance between yin and yang, it is the assistant medicine.

**Dengxincao (Medulla Junci)**
In *Explanation of the Material Medical Classic (Ben Cao Jing Jie)*, it records that “it is cold in nature which can clear heat, sweet in flavor which can transform qi, relieve the stagnation and purging fire.” In *Compendium of Materia Medica (Ben Cao Gang Mu)*, it says, “it can reduce heart fire and promote qi circulation.” It is light and clear in nature, going straight downward, guiding the heat of the heart and lung from top to bottom. It has the effect of inducing heat downward, tranquilizing the mind, and eliminating restlessness for insomnia due to hyperactive heart fire. Modern pharmacology shows that Dengxincao (Medulla Junci) has sedative, antioxidiant, and antibacterial pharmacological effects. Wang et al. confirmed the sedative effect of its ethyl acetate extract through research. It can pave a way for the pathogens to go out, so it is the assistant and guiding medicine in the prescription.

**Clinical Application Experience of Zhenjing Anshen Granules [镇静安神颗粒]**
CRI is a concomitant disease with cancer. Its pathogenesis is the absence of mind and liver and kidney disorder. However, cancer is quite complicated. Due to factors such as different treatment stages and differences in constitutions of the patients, the selections of prescriptions and medicines should be differentiated. Since the composition of this prescription is simple and with special effects, it is often applied with other prescriptions to cure both the symptoms and the root causes.

**Application Experience in Different Treatment Stages of Tumor**
Tumor belongs to the category of “accumulation” in Chinese medicine. In *Required Readings from the Medical Ancestors (Yi Zong Bi Du)*, the accumulations were divided into three stages, the primary stage, the middle stage, and the final stage, and it formulated the therapeutic methods for each stage. As it says, “in the primary stage, healthy qi is not severely impaired and the pathogenic qi is not deep, then purgation can be applied; in the middle stage, the invasion is relatively longer and the pathogenic qi relatively deep and healthy qi rather deficient, then tonification and purgation should be applied simultaneously; in the final stage, long-term pathogenic invasion leads to bullying of pathogenic qi to weak healthy qi, tonification should be applied.” Therefore, overall syndrome differentiation should be performed in addition to the treatment of insomnia for CRI patients. Based on the state of healthy qi in the patient and the depth of pathogenic factors, different therapeutic principles such as tonification, purgation or integrated tonification, and purification should be applied.

Besides, with the intervention of modern medicine, the therapies for tumor is becoming increasingly diverse and different therapies produce different effects on the body. Therefore, flexible compatibility should be made according to different therapies in clinical practice.

**Insomnia during Operation**
After surgery, healthy qi declines, primordial qi is greatly impaired, and qi and blood become deficient. The treatment method should be reinforcing healthy qi on the basis of Zhenjing Anshen prescription (镇静安神方), Shiquan Dabu decoction (十全大补汤), Shuyu pill (薯蓣丸), and Dihuang Yinzi (地黄饮子) combination.

**Insomnia during Chemotherapy**
Sometimes it is accompanied by gastrointestinal reactions such as vomiting, nausea, poor appetite, etc., due to disharmony in the middle energizer, transport failure by the spleen, and upward flow of stomach qi. It is recommended to apply the methods of strengthening the spleen, harmonizing the stomach, and changing the direction of the flow in a descending manner; Jianpi pill (健脾丸), Xuanfu Daize decoction (旋覆代赭汤), and Dingxiang Touge decoction (丁香透膈汤) can be combined for this. When accompanied by fatigue and low leukocyte, the disease is located in bone marrow, spleen and kidney, with the main syndromes of spleen deficiency, qi and blood deficiency and spleen and kidney deficiency. At this time, the methods of strengthening the spleen and kidney combined with tonifying qi and blood should be applied with the combination of Shiquan Dabu decoction (十全大补汤), Liuwei Dihuang decoction (六味地黄汤), Bazhen decoction (八珍汤), and Shengyu decoction (圣愈汤).

**Insomnia at the Stage of Radiotherapy**
Radiotherapy belongs to the pathogenesis of “heat toxin” which consumes yin fluid and disturbs the mind. It should be treated by the combined methods of clearing heat, nourishing yin, and generating body fluid with the combination of Shashen Maidong decoction (沙参麦冬汤), Qingwei powder (清胃散), Zhuwe Shigao decoction (竹叶石膏汤), Baihu decoction (白虎汤), and Shengmai drink (生脉饮).

**Application Experience in Treating Cancer Patients with Different Constitutions**
When the external pathogenic factor meets deficient healthy qi, the disease will occur. The occurrence of malignant tumor is closely related to the patient’s constitution, and malignant tumor is a kind of wasting disease which depletes the body’s healthy qi. The growth of tumor requires the nourishment of...
yin blood, body fluid, and the promotion of yang qi, which will cause the deficiency of qi, blood, yin, and yang over time. According to the different clinical symptoms, constitutions and syndromes of the patients should be differentiated for further medicine administration. For example, for the treatment of qi-deficient patients with symptoms of general fatigue, overstraining, aggravated by movement, pale tongue with white tongue coating, thin pulse, etc., Sijunzi decoction (四君子汤), Buzhong Yiqi decoction (补中益气汤), and Yupeifeng powder (玉屏风散) can be combined. For patients with blood deficiency with symptoms of lusterless or sallow or pale complexion, lassitude, palpitation, lusterless nails, pale tongue, and thin and weak pulse, Siwu decoction (四物汤) and Danggui Buxue decoction (当归补血汤) can be combined. For patients with blood deficiency with symptoms of pale complexion, lassitude, palpitation, lusterless nails, pale tongue with scanty coating, and thin and rapid pulse, Qinghao Biejia decoction (青蒿鳖甲汤), Liuwei Dihuang pill (六味地黄丸) and Danggui Liuhuang decoction (当归六黄汤) can be combined. For patients of yang deficiency with symptoms of pale complexion, tiredness with preference for lying, aversion to cold and cold limbs, hands and feet, poor appetite, loose stools, clear and profuse urination, white tongue, and thin pulse, etc., Shenqi pill (肾气丸), Shuyu pill (薯蓣丸), Fuzi Lizhong pill (附子理中丸) and Yougui pill (右归丸) can be combined. For patients of liver depression and spleen deficiency with symptoms of irritability, anxiety, nervousness, emotional depression, often accompanied by irritable temper or other bad habits, poor appetite, taut pulse, Danggui Shaoyao powder (当归芍药散), Yueju pill (越鞠丸), and Xiao Yao power (逍遥散) can be combined.

Experience in Treating Cancer Patients with Accompanying Symptoms

CRI can be seen in a variety of cancers. Insomnia is the main symptom, but the accompanying symptoms are often different depending on the type of cancer. For instance, pleural effusion is often seen in lung cancer; poor appetite, abdominal distension, and bloody stool are common in gastric cancer; dry stools are common in pancreatic cancer; emotional depression, vexation, and irritability are common in breast cancer; and dizziness and headaches are often seen in brain cancer. In clinical practice, insomnia should be treated as the main symptom, along with the accompanying symptoms of cancer. For those with pleural effusion, add Zexie (Rhizoma Alismatis), Guizhi (Ramulus Cinnamomi), Zhuling (Polyopus), Tinglizi (Semem Lepidii), Fangji (Radix Stephaniae Tetrandrae), and Jiaomu (Semem Zanthoxyli) to warm yang and induce diuresis and clean up water retention; for those with poor appetite, add Sharen (Fructus Amomi), Baidoukou (Fructus Amomi Kravanh), Chao Jinejin (fried Endothelium Cornu Gigeriae Galli), Laizui (Semem Raphani), and Chao Shengu (fried Massa Medicata Fermentata) to strengthen the spleen, promote digestion, and increase appetite; for those with dry stools, add Shudihuang (Radix Rehmanniae Praeparata), Xuanshen (Radix Scrophulariae), Roucongrong (Herba Cistanches), Danggui (Radix Angelicae Sinensis), Baizhu (Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae), Baishao (Radix Paeoniae Alba), and Laizui (Semem Raphani), and in severe cases, add Dahuang (Radix et Rhezoma Rhei), Mangxiaojia (Natrii Sulphatis), etc.; for those with loose stools, add Wumei (Fructus Mume), Dahuang (Radix et Rhezoma Rhei), Roudoukou (Semem Myristicae), Chao Shanzha (fried Fructus Crataegi), etc.; for those with dry mouth, bitter mouth, add Zhizi (Fructus Gardeniae), Chaishu (Radix Bupleuri), Huanglian (Rhizoma Cortex), Huangqin (Radix Scutellariae), Zhimu (Rhizoma Anemarrhenae), Shengduihu (Radix Rehmanniae), etc.; for those who are upset, irritable, and emotionally depressed, add Baishao (Radix Paeoniae Alba), Xiangfu (Rhizoma Cyperi), Bohe (Herba Menthae), Mudanpi (Cortex Moutan), etc.; for those with dizziness and severe phlegm and dampness, add Manjingzi (Fructus Vitici), Tianma (Rhizoma Gastrodiae), Tian nanxing (Rhizoma Arisaematis), and Shichangpu (Rhizoma Acori Tatarinowii) to clear the mind and open the heart orifice; for those with abdominal distension and fullness, add Houpo (Cortex Magnoliae Officinalis), Guangmuixiang (Radix Aucklandiae), Wuyao (Radix Linderae), Dafuqi (Pericarpium Arecae), and Zhishi (Fructus Aurantii Immaturus) to promote qi flow and relieve distension; for those with excessive pathogens, add Danshen (Radix et Rhezoma Salviae Miltiorrhizae), Xiakao (Spica Prunellae), Zhebeimu (Bulbus Fritillariae Thunbergii), Jinejin (Endothelium Cornu Gigeriae Galli), Yujin (Radix Curcumae), Biejia (Carapax Trionycis), and Lulutong (Fructus Liquidambaris) to soften the hardness and resolve the mass; and for those with strong constitution, add Sanleng (Rhizoma Sparganii), Shuizhi (Hirudo), Quanxie (Scorpio), Mangchong (Tabanus), Ezhu (Rhizoma Curcumae), Wugong (Scolopendra), Jiangcan (Bombyx Batryticatus), etc.

Typical Cases

Hong, 62 years old, female, from Zhengzhou City of Henan Province, went to see the doctor on November 1, 2020. The patient was diagnosed with clear cell carcinoma of the right ovary in February 2020 with the symptom of postmenopausal vaginal bleeding, and she then underwent radical surgery and adjuvant chemotherapy. Chief complaints included lower limb swelling and insomnia after post-operative chemotherapy of ovarian cancer. Current symptoms were mild swelling of both lower limbs, which worsened after walking; poor sleep quality, waking up easily at night and difficulty in falling asleep again; ordinary spirit, relatively normal appetite, and normal urination and defecation. The color of the tongue was pale and dark with thin, white, and greasy coating. Western medicine diagnosis reported (1) lower limb edema after post-operative chemotherapy of ovarian cancer and (2) insomnia. TCM diagnosis reported (1) edema, syndrome differentiation: deficiency of qi and blood, internal retention of water, and dampness; (2) mass; and (3) insomnia. The therapeutic principle included benefiting qi and harmonizing nutrient phase, warming yang and promoting diuresis. Following prescription was selected: Shuyu pill...
The components of medicines were 30 g of Shanyao (Rhizoma Dioscoreae), 30 g of Shudihuang (Radix Rehmanniae Praeparata), 15 g of Baizhu (Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephala), 12 g of Baishao (Radix Paeoniae Alba), 12 g of Baiji (Radix Ampelopisis), 30 g of Fuling (Poria), 6 g of Fangfeng (Radix Saposhnikoviae), 12 g of Chuanxiong (Rhizoma Chuanxiong), 30 g of Maidong (Radix Ophiopogonis), 12 g of Zhi Xingren (prepared Semen Armeniacae Amarum), 30 g of Danggui (Radix Angelicae Sinensis), 30 g of Danshen (Radix Codonopsis), 12 g of Guizhi (Ramulus Cinnamomi), 15 g of Chao Shen (fried Massa Medicata Fermentata), 12 g of Zexie (Rhizoma Alismatis), 12 g of Jiegeng (Radix Platycodonis), 30 g of Zhuling (Polyporus), and 9 g of Zhigancao (Radix et Rhizoma Glycyrrhizae Praeparata cum Melle).

On the second visit (February 9, 2021), the effects of the prescription were found to be good: the strength increased and fatigue and edema were alleviated compared with the previous visit. Current symptoms were normal appetite, normal sleeping depth, sleep was more stable than before, the color of the tongue was light red with thin and white coating, and the pulse was taut and slippery. Western medicine diagnosis reported insomnia after post-operative chemotherapy of ovarian cancer. TCM diagnosis reported insomnia. Syndrome differentiation indicated floating mind and liver and kidney disorder. The following prescription was selected: modified Zhenjing Anshen Granules (镇静安神颗粒), The components of medicines were 30 g of Muli (Concha Ostreae), 30 g of Longgu (Os Draconis), 30 g of Shenglongchi (Dens Draconis), 30 g of Suanaoren (Semen Ziziphi Spinosae), 15 g of Zhihanying (Fluoritum), 5 g of Hupo (Succinum), 30 g of Shouwuteng (Caulis Polygoni Multi), 6 g of Zhihu (Fructus Gardeniae), 12 g of Douchi (Semen Sojae Praeparatum), 30 g of Fuxiaomai (Fructus Triticis Levis), 5 g of Zhizhi (Fructus Gardeniae), 15 g of Ezhu (Rhizoma Curcumae), and 30 g of Xiakucao (Spica Prunellae).

On the third visit (February 28, 2021), after taking the upper prescription, sleep quality got improved slightly and defecation was smoother than before, with swollen hands and feet accompanied by hot sensation and sweating, and irascibility. The sleep quality was still poor and it was still difficult to fall asleep, with light sleep, waking up easily, and dreamingness, but it improved after taking the medicines. Appetite, urination, and defecation relatively normalized, and the tongue and pulse conditions were the same as reported earlier. Syndrome differentiation indicated restlessness due to liver depression and spleen deficiency. The therapeutic principle included soothing the liver and invigorating the spleen and tranquilizing the mind. The following prescription was selected: modified Wuling powder (和胃气散) and modified Zhenjing Anshen Granules (镇静安神颗粒). The components of medicines were 30 g of Danggui (Radix Angelicae Sinensis), 15 g of Chuanxiong (Rhizoma Chuanxiong), 12 g of Baizhu (Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephala), 30 g of Fuling (Poria), 12 g of Zexie (Rhizoma Alismatis), 12 g of Baishao (Radix Paeoniae Alba), 30 g of Muli (Concha Ostreae), 5 g of Zhenzhumu (Concha Marginata Ustata), 30 g of Longgu (Os Draconis), 30 g of Shouwuteng (Caulis Polygoni Multiflori), 15 g of Zhihanying (Fluoritum), 30 g of Shenglongchi (Dens Draconis), 5 g of Hupo (Succinum), 30 g of Suanaoren (Semen Ziziphi Spinosae), 2.5 g of Dengxincao (Medulla Junci), 9 g of Chaihu (Radix Bupleuri), 12 g of Douchi (Semen Sojae Praeparatum), 30 g of Fuxiaomai (Fructus Triticis Levis), 6 g of Zhizhi (Fructus Gardeniae), 15 g of Ezhu (Rhizoma Curcumae), and 30 g of Xiakucao (Spica Prunellae).

The symptom of insomnia in cancer patients not only negatively impacts their immune function, heart function, and blood sugar regulation but also aggravates the condition of the cancer patients, reduces their confidence in fighting against diseases, decreases the quality of life, and increases early mortality. The treatment of insomnia is symptomatic and can also improve the quality of life of cancer patients and enhance the tolerance of anti-tumor treatments through sleep adjustment.
Professor Zheng Yuling created Zhenjing Anshen Granules (镇静安神颗粒) by summing up her own clinical experience, combining it with modern pharmacological research, repeatedly exploring in the clinical practice, and adopting the method of suppressing yang and astringing yin, which can significantly improve CRI. This prescription has been used since September 10, 2017. So far, approximately 200 patients have taken this prescription. With regular follow-ups, it has shown good therapeutic effects on insomnia caused by anxiety, fear, and depression that occur during the course of cancer or cancer treatment. For moderate and severe insomnia caused by other diseases, it also has obvious effect. At present, insomnia caused by other diseases, it also has obvious effect. This prescription has been used in-depth explorations of its action mechanism and study this prescription at multiple levels and aspects, and more other objective methods to confirm its associations in patients with recurrent glial neoplasms. SpringerPlus 2016;5(01):823

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