Research Article

Association Rule Analysis for Validating Interrelationships of Combined Medication of Compound Kushen Injection in Treating Colon Carcinoma: A Hospital Information System-Based Real-World Study

Huisheng Yang,1,2 Yanming Xie,1 Jisheng Ni,3 Yue Liu,4 Rui Song,5 Cen Chen,6 Yan Zhuang,7 and Yin Zhang1,4

1Institute of Basic Research in Clinical Medicine, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, Dongcheng District, Beijing 100700, China
2Institute of Acupuncture and Moxibustion, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, Dongcheng District, Beijing 100700, China
3Southeast University-Monash University Joint Research Institute, Wuzhong District, Southeast University, Suzhou 215123, China
4School of Chinese Medicine, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100029, China
5Longwood Translation Medicine China Initiative, Boston, MA 02115, USA
6School of Statistics, Renmin University of China, Haidian District, Beijing 100872, China
7Center of Computer Management, Navy General Hospital of PLA, Haidian District, Beijing 100048, China

Correspondence should be addressed to Yin Zhang; drzhangyin@163.com

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Background. Real world evidence is important for informing healthcare practice and developing medical products and has gained broad interest in healthcare. Compound Kushen Injection (CKI) has been widely applied into treatment of colon carcinoma (CC) in China. Postapproval drug assessment related retrospective studies using electrical medical record (EMR) collected from hospital information system (HIS) is one of the most important categories of real-world study (RWS). Based on HIS EMR, interrelationships of combined medication of CKI in treating CC can be validated in real world settings. Methods. This study was conducted based on a large-scale integrated database of EMR derived from HIS. EMR of 3328 patients initially diagnosed with CC among 49,597 patients treated with CKI were included in the study. Descriptive statistical analyses and apriori algorithm based association rule analyses were performed, respectively, to validate frequency distribution and interrelationships of combined medication of CKI in treating CC. Results. The pharmacological mechanisms of TCMs that have been commonly used in conjunction with CKI include heat-clearing and detoxifying, qi-reinforcing, blood circulation-promoting and stasis-removing, blood-stanching, and qi-regulating. For modern medicines, antibiotics, antineoplastic chemotherapeutic drugs, immunomodulator, 5-HT receptor antagonist drugs, and corticosteroids are most often combined with CKI. The association rules of medication combinations of CKI in treating CC in real world manifest certain laws for both TCMs and modern medicines. They are generally in line with CC treatment guidelines. Conclusions. It is a common practice for CKI to be integrated with both modern medicines and TCMs when treating CC in China. The associations of medication combinations of CKI in treating CC manifest certain laws for both TCMs and modern medicines. The RWS for validating interrelationships of combined medication may provide evidence for rational use of CKI. Further explorations are needed to verify and expand the conclusions.

1. Background

Compound Kushen Injection (CKI), is a pure TCM extracted from two herbs, Radix Sophorae Flavescentis and Rhizoma Heterosmilacis. In TCM theory, CKI has the effect of clearing heat, promoting diuresis, removing pathogenic and toxic material from the body [1]. With the effective components of oxymatrine, oxysophocarpine, and matrine [2], it has
been widely applied into treatment of various kinds of malignan
tumors in China, including colon carcinoma (CC) [3]. CKI has been
listed in the Drug Directory for National Medical Insurance, Empl
yoment Injury Insurance, and Maternity Insurance [4]. It is also
listed as therapeutic medication for CC according to Guideline for Diag
nosis and Treatment of Tumor in TCM [5] published by China As
sociation of Chinese Medicine in 2008 and Clinical Practice Guideli
ines of Chinese Medicine in Oncology [6] issued by China Academy of
Chinese Medical Sciences in 2014.

Trails have showed that CKI can improve overall effi
ciency of the treatment for multiple malignant tumors, relieve
clinical symptoms such as cancer pain, fever, and fatigue, and
potentiate the efficacy of chemotherapy and radiotherapy for CC
with additional toxicity reduction effect [3, 7, 8]. The mecha
nisms of CKI comprise inhibiting the proliferation and meta
stasis of tumor cells [9–11]; inducing the differentiation and ap
optosis of tumor cells [12, 13], restraining the formation of
umor neovascularization [14], suppressing tumors' drug
resistance [15], and inducing the autophagy of tumor cells
[16, 17]. Previous studies show that compared with pure
chemotherapy treatment, CKI combined with chemotherapy
can improve clinical effects and patients' life quality, extend
lifetime, and reduce the toxicity of chemotherapy [18–20].
The mechanism of which includes improving the immunity of
patients with CC [21], restraining the proliferation of
colon cancer cells and inducing their apoptosis [22, 23],
suppressing the formation of tumor neovascularization [24], and
curbing the activation of NF-κB inside macrophage [25].

Real-world studies (RWS) include a spectrum of studies
that apply various methods to data collected from real world
settings [26]. Real world evidence is important for inform
ing healthcare practice and developing medical products and has
gained broad interest in healthcare [27]. In China, the term “real
world evidence” was not explicitly used until 2010, when re
searchers from our group in Institute of Basic Research in
Clinical Medicine (IBRCM), China Academy of Traditional
Chinese Medical Sciences (CAMS), carried out the first RWS
to evaluate traditional Chinese medicine interventions
[28]. Retrospective studies using electrical medical record
(EMR) collected from hospital information system (HIS) are
one of the most important categories of RWS [27] and are
important for postapproval drug assessment [29], healthcare
quality improvement [30], and new indications of medical
products [31].

EMR stored in HIS have inherent strengths of high reliabil
ity of sources, large scale of samples, accuracy of recording,
reasonable framework, and abundance in dimensions. Partic
ularly, it records detailed medication orders throughout the
whole treatment process at the time of hospitalization [32].
The laws of combined medication can thus be found through
the large quantity of data provided by HIS. Considering CKI
has been widely applied into treatment of CC in China,
our present study aimed to validate the interrelationships of
combined medication of CKI in the treatment of CC by using
HIS EMR and thus provide evidence for rational use of CKI
in real world settings.

2. Methods

2.1. Data Sources. This study was conducted based on a
large-scale integrated data warehouse of EMR from HIS of
39 Class A tertiary hospitals in China, that was built by
IBRCM of CAMS [26, 33, 34]. EMR of patients whose first
listed diagnoses were CC and were treated with CKI were
extracted from 22 hospitals among the above-mentioned
medical centers.

2.2. Standardization of Database Structure. Due to the dif
ference in data structure of HIS of varied hospitals, IBRCM,
by standardizing original data structure, built an integrated
database with the same structure of variables that con
tained general information, diagnosis information, medica
tion orders, and laboratory test results. Patient’s ID is the only
index that links different data subsets.

2.3. Data Standardization. All analyses were made on
account of standardized modern medicine diagnosis infor
mation and medication orders. Disease names were standard
ized with reference to ICD-10 [35]. Chinese patent medicines
with the same ingredients but in different drug forms were
standardized and merged, while their TCM theory based
pharmacological mechanisms were classified in accordance
with their major functions. Modern medicines were stan
dardized by translating their trade name into chemical
ame (if applicable), and their pharmacological effects were
normalized and categorized with reference to Pharmacopoeia
of the People’s Republic of China (2010) [36].

2.4. Exclusion Criteria. Exclusion criteria of combined med
icines are as follows: (1) solvents, including glucose injection,
sodium chloride injection, and glucose and sodium chloride
injection, were excluded; (2) potassium chloride and vitamins
(except for Vitamin C) were excluded; (3) insulin when com
bined with glucose injection or glucose and sodium chloride
injection was excluded; (4) heparin only when administrated
through intravenous drip, intravenous injection, pumping, or
subcutaneous injection was excluded; (5) combined drugs the
medication administration time of which did not fall into that
of CKI were excluded.

2.5. Data Analysis. Descriptive statistical analyses in this
study were carried out using SAS software (version 9.3, SAS
Institute Inc., Cary, NC, U.S.A). Considering the complexity
of drug combination, only the medicines that have been fre
quently used in conjunction with CKI (top 20 excerpted) were
included for data mining analyses. Apriori algorithm based
association rule analysis (ARA) and plotting in this study
were processed by SPSS Clementine software (version 12.0,
SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, U.S.A).

3. Results

3.1. Characteristics of General Information. EMR of 3328
patients first diagnosed with CC among 49597 patients
who were treated with CKI at the time of hospitalization
were included in the study. The earliest record of case was
August 2002, while the latest one was December 2014. The
Table 1: Frequency of TCMs combined with CKI (Top 20, N=3328).

| Frequency sequence | Medication                  | Distribution frequency (%) | Frequency sequence | Medication                  | Distribution frequency (%) |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1                  | Yadanzi Youru injection     | 443 (13.31)                | 11                 | Lianqi capsules             | 110 (3.31)                 |
| 2                  | Zhenqi Fuzheng granules     | 345 (10.37)                | 12                 | Kangfuxin liquid            | 109 (3.28)                 |
| 3                  | Shengqi Fuzheng injection   | 317 (9.53)                 | 13                 | Shengmai injection          | 91 (2.73)                  |
| 4                  | Aidi injection              | 297 (8.92)                 | 14                 | Tongbianling capsules       | 84 (2.52)                  |
| 5                  | Ganmao Qingre granules      | 295 (8.86)                 | 15                 | Qirong Runchang oral liquid | 78 (2.34)                  |
| 6                  | Yunnan Baiyao capsules      | 261 (7.84)                 | 16                 | Tanreqing injection         | 77 (2.31)                  |
| 7                  | Simotang oral liquid        | 214 (6.43)                 | 17                 | Shengmai II oral liquid     | 74 (2.22)                  |
| 8                  | Kangai injection            | 182 (5.47)                 | 18                 | Shenfu injection            | 73 (2.19)                  |
| 9                  | Xiaoaiping injection        | 170 (5.11)                 | 19                 | Qingkailing injection       | 71 (2.13)                  |
| 10                 | Jianpi Yishen granules      | 138 (4.15)                 | 20                 | Xihuang capsules            | 69 (2.07)                  |

Table 2: Frequency of modern medicines combined with CKI (Top 20, N=3328).

| Frequency sequence | Medication                  | Distribution frequency (%) | Frequency sequence | Medication                  | Distribution frequency (%) |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1                  | Tropisetron                 | 1599 (48.05)               | 11                 | Ornidazole                  | 660 (19.83)                |
| 2                  | Thymosin                    | 1554 (46.69)               | 12                 | Lidocaine                   | 651 (19.56)                |
| 3                  | Oxaliplatin                 | 1509 (45.34)               | 13                 | Recombinant human Interleukin 2 | 636 (19.11)                |
| 4                  | Fluorouracil                | 1361 (40.90)               | 14                 | Reduced glutathione         | 629 (18.90)                |
| 5                  | Leucovorin                  | 1271 (38.19)               | 15                 | Alanyl-glutamine            | 623 (18.72)                |
| 6                  | Dexamethasone               | 1250 (37.56)               | 16                 | Furosemide                  | 590 (17.73)                |
| 7                  | Metoclopramide              | 1018 (30.59)               | 17                 | Cinobufagin                 | 569 (17.10)                |
| 8                  | Amino acid Medium- and long-chain fat emulsion | 964 (28.97) | 18                 | Ambroxol                    | 550 (16.53)                |
| 9                  | Pantoprazole sodium         | 794 (23.86)                | 19                 | Omeprazole                  | 550 (16.53)                |
| 10                 |                              | 794 (23.86)                | 20                 | Human serum albumin         | 527 (15.84)                |

Characteristics are as follows: gender: male: 1953 cases, female: 1353 cases, and missing: 22 cases; age: 61.85±13.68 years old; length of hospital stays: 11.96±6.43 days; course of CKI treatment: 9.32±6.28 days; single dosage of CKI: 16.73±5.63 ml; daily dosage of CKI: 15.84±4.17 ml.

3.3. Distribution Characteristics of Combined Modern Medicines. 760 modern medicines were used in conjunction with CKI. Top 20 were tabulated based on the frequency of use (Table 2).

3.4. TCM Pharmacological Mechanism Distribution Characteristics of Combined TCMs. Frequency order of pharmacological mechanism of combined TCMs (top 20) is shown in Table 3.
Table 3: Frequency of TCM pharmacological mechanisms of TCMs combined with CKI (Top 20, N=3328).

| Frequency sequence | TCM Pharmacological mechanism                        | Distribution frequency (%) | Frequency sequence | TCM Pharmacological mechanism                        | Distribution frequency (%) |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1                  | Heat-clearing and detoxifying                        | 1535 (46.12)               | 11                 | Reviving yang to save from collapse                  | 73 (2.19)                 |
| 2                  | Qi-reinforcing                                      | 1159 (34.83)               | 12                 | Qi-reinforcing and blood-nourishing                  | 52 (1.56)                 |
| 3                  | Blood circulation-promoting and stasis-removing      | 312 (9.38)                 | 13                 | Warming interior                                    | 49 (1.47)                 |
| 4                  | Blood-stanching                                     | 294 (8.83)                 | 14                 | Promoting circulation of qi and blood to relieve pain | 49 (1.47)                 |
| 5                  | Qi-regulating                                       | 273 (8.20)                 | 15                 | Cough-relieving                                     | 39 (1.17)                 |
| 6                  | Bowel-relaxing                                      | 260 (7.81)                 | 16                 | Cough-preventing                                    | 33 (0.99)                 |
| 7                  | Spleen-invigorating and stomach-harmonizing         | 163 (4.90)                 | 17                 | Digestion-promoting                                | 32 (0.96)                 |
| 8                  | Swelling-reducing and mass-resolving                 | 103 (3.09)                 | 18                 | Phlegm-eliminating                                 | 31 (0.93)                 |
| 9                  | Blood-regulating                                    | 94 (2.82)                  | 19                 | Blood-nourishing and tranquilization                 | 25 (0.75)                 |
| 10                 | Yin-tonifying                                       | 75 (2.25)                  | 20                 | Yang-tonifying                                      | 23 (0.69)                 |

3.5. Pharmacological Mechanism Distribution Characteristics of Combined Modern Medicines. Frequency order of pharmacological mechanism of combined modern medicines (top 20) is shown in Table 4.

3.6. ARA of Combined TCMs. TCMs are used in conjunction with CKI. The association rules between different medicines obtained by ARA are ordered by Support. Top 10 are listed in Table 5. The features are visually presented based on network of associations in Figure 1.

In Figure 1, in order to show the difference of correlation between combined drugs, use frequency $\geq 1.06\%$ is represented by bold line; use frequency $\leq 0.5\%$ is represented by dotted line; use frequency between $0.5\%$ and $1.06\%$ is represented by fine line.

3.7. ARA of Combined Modern Medicines and Merged Analysis. Modern medicines are used in conjunction with CKI. The association rules between different medicines obtained by ARA are ordered by Support. Top 10 are listed in Table 6. The features are visually presented based on network of associations in Figure 2. In merged analysis, the network of associations is shown in Figure 3.

In Figure 2, use frequency $\geq 20.3\%$ is represented by bold line; use frequency $\leq 12\%$ is represented by dotted line; use frequency between $12\%$ and $20.3\%$ is represented by fine line.

In Figure 3, use frequency $\geq 7.49\%$ is represented by bold line; use frequency $\leq 2.87\%$ is represented by dotted line; use frequency between $2.87\%$ and $7.49\%$ is represented by fine line.

3.8. ARA of Pharmacological Mechanisms of Combined TCMs. The association rules between different pharmacological mechanisms of combined TCMs obtained by ARA are ordered by Support. Top 10 are listed in Table 7. The features are visually presented based on network of associations in Figure 4.
Table 4: Frequency of pharmacological mechanisms of modern medicines combined with CKI (Top 20, N=3328).

| Frequency sequence | Pharmacological mechanism                        | Distribution frequency (%) | Frequency sequence | Pharmacological mechanism                        | Distribution frequency (%) |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1                  | Antineoplastic chemotherapeutic drugs             | 2760 (82.93)              | 11                 | Painkiller                                      | 1030 (30.95)              |
| 2                  | Immunomodulator                                  | 2308 (69.35)              | 12                 | Tranquilizer                                    | 947 (28.46)               |
| 3                  | Antibiotics                                      | 1676 (50.36)              | 13                 | Medicine for electrolyte balance adjustment     | 851 (25.57)               |
| 4                  | 5-HT receptor antagonist drugs                   | 1658 (49.82)              | 14                 | Anesthetic                                      | 799 (24.01)               |
| 5                  | Nutritious drugs                                 | 1386 (41.65)              | 15                 | Diuretics                                       | 786 (23.62)               |
| 6                  | Hepatic protector                                | 1303 (39.15)              | 16                 | H2 receptor antagonist drugs                     | 755 (22.69)               |
| 7                  | Proton pump inhibitor                            | 1243 (37.35)              | 17                 | Analgesic and anti-inflammatory drugs           | 668 (20.07)               |
| 8                  | Antifolate                                       | 1211 (36.39)              | 18                 | Cell differentiation drugs                       | 607 (18.24)               |
| 9                  | Corticosteroids                                  | 1152 (34.62)              | 19                 | Antianemics                                     | 603 (18.12)               |
| 10                 | Dopamine receptor antagonist                     | 1063 (31.94)              | 20                 | Expectorant                                     | 557 (16.74)               |

Table 5: Association rules of TCM combined with CKI.

| No. | Association rules                                      | Support | Confidence |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| 1   | Zhenqi Fuzheng granules => Ganmao Qingre granules      | 1.472   | 14.2       |
| 2   | Ganmao Qingre granules => Zhenqi Fuzheng granules     | 1.472   | 16.6       |
| 3   | Aidi injection => Yunnan Baiyao capsules              | 1.322   | 14.8       |
| 4   | Yunnan Baiyao capsules => Aidi injection              | 1.322   | 16.9       |
| 5   | Aidi injection => Yadanzi Youru injection              | 1.322   | 14.8       |
| 6   | Yunnan Baiyao capsules => Shengqi Fuzheng injection   | 1.292   | 16.5       |
| 7   | Ganmao Qingre granules => Yadanzi Youru injection     | 1.292   | 14.6       |
| 8   | Simotang oral liquid => Ganmao Qingre granules        | 1.262   | 19.6       |
| 9   | Ganmao Qingre granules => Simotang oral liquid        | 1.262   | 14.2       |
| 10  | Yunnan Baiyao capsules => Yadanzi Youru injection      | 1.262   | 16.1       |

In Figure 4, in order to show the difference of correlation of pharmacological mechanism between combined drugs, use frequency ≥ 2.08% is represented by bold line; use frequency ≤ 0.42% is represented by dotted line; use frequency between 0.42% and 2.08% is represented by fine line.

3.9. ARA of Pharmacological Mechanism of Combined Modern Medicines, and Merged Analysis. Modern medicines are used in conjunction with CKI. The association rules between different pharmacological mechanisms of combined modern medicines obtained by ARA are ordered by Support. Top 10 are listed in Table 8. The features are visually presented based on network of associations in Figure 5. In merged analysis, the network of associations is shown in Figure 6.

In Figure 5, use frequency ≥ 30.4% is represented by bold line; use frequency ≤ 17.4% is represented by dotted line; use frequency between 17.4% and 30.4% is represented by fine line.

In Figure 6, use frequency ≥ 28.1% is represented by bold line; use frequency ≤ 5.15% is represented by dotted line; use frequency between 5.15% and 28.1% is represented by fine line.

4. Discussion

ARA is widely used to analyze internal connections hidden in item sets of multidimensional data [37–39]. In this study, ARA is performed to generate candidate item sets under a threshold control of support and confidence and finally identify association rules that highlight general trends in the database of combined TCMs and modern medicines. Association rules are presented in the implicative expression...
Figure 2: Network diagram of association rules of modern medicines combined with CKI. (1) Oxaliplatin; (2) Dexamethasone; (3) Fluorouracil; (4) Amino acid; (5) Metoclopramide; (6) Tropisetron; (7) Thymosin; (8) Leucovorin; (9) Medium- and long-chain fat emulsion; (10) Pantoprazole sodium.

Figure 3: Network diagram of association rules of CKI combined with both TCM and modern medicines. (1) Shenqi Fuzheng injection; (2) Yadanzi Youru injection; (3) Aidi injection; (4) Ganmao Qingre granules; (5) Zhenqi Fuzheng granules; (6) Oxaliplatin; (7) Fluorouracil; (8) Tropisetron; (9) Thymosin; (10) Leucovorin.

Figure 4: Network diagram of pharmacological mechanism association rules of TCMs combined with CKI. (1) Qi-reinforcing; (2) heat-clearing and detoxifying; (3) blood circulation-promoting and stasis-removing; (4) spleen-invigorating and stomach-harmonizing; (5) Qi-regulating; (6) bowel-relaxing; (7) blood-regulating; (8) Blood stasis-removing; (9) blood-stanching; (10) swelling-reducing and mass-resolving.

Figure 5: Network diagram of pharmacological mechanism association rules of modern medicines combined with CKI. (1) 5-HT receptor antagonist; (2) hepatic protector; (3) dopamine receptor antagonist; (4) antibiotics; (5) antineoplastic chemotherapeutic drugs; (6) immunomodulator; (7) corticosteroids; (8) antifolate; (9) nutritious drugs; (10) proton pump inhibitor.

Table 6: Association rules of modern medicines combined with CKI.

| No. | Association rules          | Support | Confidence |
|-----|----------------------------|---------|------------|
| 1   | Leucovorin => Oxaliplatin  | 33.4    | 87.3       |
| 2   | Oxaliplatin => Leucovorin  | 33.4    | 73.6       |
| 3   | Oxaliplatin => Tropisetron | 30.3    | 66.8       |
| 4   | Tropisetron => Oxaliplatin | 30.3    | 63.0       |
| 5   | Leucovorin => Fluorouracil | 28.9    | 75.6       |
| 6   | Fluorouracil => Leucovorin | 28.9    | 70.6       |
| 7   | Fluorouracil => Tropisetron| 28.2    | 68.9       |
| 8   | Tropisetron => Fluorouracil| 28.2    | 58.7       |
| 9   | Leucovorin => Tropisetron  | 27.7    | 72.5       |
| 10  | Tropisetron => Leucovorin  | 27.7    | 57.6       |

of A => B. Support (A => B) = P (A \cup B). Support equals the probability of coadministration of drugs A and B. It is used to assess the frequency and importance of association rules. Confidence (A => B) = P (A | B). Confidence equals the probability of administration of drug B after drug A is used. It is capable of assessing the intensity and reliability of association rules [40].

In terms of features of combination with other TCMs, CKI is most often administrated in conjunction with TCMs with the pharmacological mechanisms of qi-reinforcing, heat-clearing and detoxifying, blood circulation-promoting
Table 7: Association rules of pharmacological mechanism of TCMs combined with CKI.

| No. | Association rules                                           | Support | Confidence |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| 1   | Qi-reinforcing => Heat-clearing and detoxifying             | 16.23   | 46.6       |
| 2   | Heat-clearing and detoxifying => Qi-reinforcing             | 16.23   | 35.2       |
| 3   | Blood circulation-promoting and stasis-removing => Heat-clearing and detoxifying | 5.89    | 62.8       |
| 4   | Heat-clearing and detoxifying => Blood circulation-promoting and stasis-removing | 5.89    | 12.8       |
| 5   | Blood-stanching => Heat-clearing and detoxifying           | 5.32    | 60.2       |
| 6   | Heat-clearing and detoxifying => Blood-stanching           | 5.32    | 11.5       |
| 7   | Blood circulation-promoting and stasis-removing => Qi-reinforcing | 5.02    | 53.5       |
| 8   | Qi-reinforcing => Blood circulation-promoting and stasis-removing | 5.02    | 14.4       |
| 9   | Qi-regulating => Heat-clearing and detoxifying             | 4.78    | 58.2       |
| 10  | Heat-clearing and detoxifying => Qi-regulating              | 4.78    | 10.4       |

Table 8: Association rules of pharmacological mechanisms of modern medicines combined with CKI.

| No. | Association rules                                           | Support | Confidence |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| 1   | Immunomodulator => Antineoplastic chemotherapeutic drugs    | 57.8    | 83.4       |
| 2   | Antineoplastic chemotherapeutic drugs => Immunomodulator     | 57.8    | 69.7       |
| 3   | 5-HT receptor antagonist drugs => Antineoplastic chemotherapeutic drugs | 48.1    | 96.6       |
| 4   | Antineoplastic chemotherapeutic drugs => 5-HT receptor antagonist drugs | 48.1    | 58.0       |
| 5   | Antibiotics => Antineoplastic chemotherapeutic drugs        | 40.3    | 80.0       |
| 6   | Antineoplastic chemotherapeutic drugs => Antibiotics         | 40.3    | 48.6       |
| 7   | 5-HT receptor antagonist drugs => Immunomodulator           | 37.5    | 75.3       |
| 8   | Immunomodulator => 5-HT receptor antagonist drugs          | 37.5    | 54.1       |
| 9   | Antibiotics => Immunomodulator                              | 36.9    | 73.3       |
| 10  | Immunomodulator => Antibiotics                              | 36.9    | 53.2       |

Figure 6: Network diagram of pharmacological mechanism association rules of CKI combined with both TCM and modern medicines. (1) Qi-reinforcing; (2) heat-clearing and detoxifying; (3) blood circulation-promoting and stasis-removing; (4) Qi-regulating; (5) blood-stanching; (6) 5-HT receptor antagonist drugs; (7) antibiotics; (8) antineoplastic chemotherapeutic drugs; (9) immunomodulator; (10) nutritious drugs.

Heat-clearing and detoxifying, blood circulation-promoting and stasis-removing, blood-stanching, bowel-relaxing, qi-regulating, spleen-invigorating and stomach-harmonizing, and blood-regulating; (2) on the basis of combination of CKI and heat-clearing and detoxifying, using one of the following: blood circulation-promoting and stasis-removing, blood-stanching, bowel-relaxing, qi-regulating, spleen-invigorating and stomach-harmonizing, blood-regulating, swelling-reducing and mass-resolving, for yin-tonifying, for reviving yang to save from collapse, qi-reinforcing and blood-nourishing; (3) on the basis of combination of CKI and blood circulation-promoting and stasis-removing, using blood-stanching and qi-regulating; (4) on the basis of combination of CKI and qi-regulating, using bowel-relaxing used. In TCM theory, a number of pathogenic factors cause the malfunction of large intestine and stagnant movement of qi, blood, and body fluid, leading to certain pathological changes such as stagnation of qi and blood, phlegm stasis, damp turbidity, and heat-toxicity. Stagnated in large intestine, these pathological products interact with each other and eventually form tangible lumps as time goes by. The above combinations of TCMs when treating CC have effects of reinforcing healthy qi, clearing heat and detoxication, reinforcing qi and invigorating spleen, eliminating dampness and regulating the stomach, regulating qi and relieving pain, smoothing qi, and removing stasis. They are in line with Guideline for Diagnosis and Treatment of Tumor in TCM published by China Association of Chinese Medicine [5].
In terms of features of combination with modern medicines, CKI is most often administrated in conjunction with antibiotics, antineoplastic chemotherapeutic drugs, immunomodulator, 5-HT receptor antagonist drugs, and corticosteroids. The common combinations include the following: (1) on the basis of combination of CKI and antineoplastic chemotherapeutic drugs, using one of the following drugs: immunomodulator, 5-HT receptor antagonist drugs, antibiotics, antifolate, nutritious drugs, corticosteroids, hepatic protector, proton pump inhibitor, dopamine receptor antagonist; (2) on the basis of combination of CKI and immunomodulator, using one of the following drugs: 5-HT receptor antagonist drugs, antibiotics, nutritious drugs, hepatic protector, proton pump inhibitor; (3) on the basis of combination of CKI and antibiotics, using nutritious drugs; (4) on the basis of combination of CKI and corticosteroids, using antifolate, dopamine receptor antagonist, and antineoplastic drugs; (5) CKI being administrated in conjunction with antibiotics, antineoplastic chemotherapeutic drugs, immunomodulator, 5-HT receptor antagonist drugs, and corticosteroids. According to guidelines [41–43], major therapeutic strategy to treat CC includes chemotherapy before operation and administration of antibiotics, immunomodulator, and corticosteroids after operation. Antineoplastic chemotherapeutic drugs, antibiotics, and immunomodulator are strongly recommended with a view to raising total survival rate, preventing postoperative infection, prolonging survival period for recurrent patients, and improving life quality. The above combinations have effects of inhibiting the proliferation of CC cells, preventing infection, alleviating the side effect of radiotherapy and chemotherapy, and mitigating local compression and edema. They are confronted with clinical guidelines for diagnosis and treatment of CC [42, 44, 45].

In merged analysis, the common combinations include the following: (1) on the basis of combination of CKI and heat-clearing and detoxifying, antineoplastic chemotherapeutic drugs and immunomodulator are used at the same time; (2) on the basis of combination of CKI and qi-reinforcing, antineoplastic chemotherapeutic drugs are used; (3) on the basis of combination of CKI and antibiotics, antineoplastic chemotherapeutic drugs, and immunomodulator are used at the same time; (4) on the basis of combination of CKI and antineoplastic chemotherapeutic drugs, 5-HT receptor antagonist drugs, and corticosteroids are used, respectively; (5) on the basis of combination of CKI and 5-HT receptor antagonist drugs, corticosteroids are used; (6) on the basis of combination of CKI and immunomodulator, either antineoplastic chemotherapeutic drugs, 5-HT receptor antagonist drugs, or corticosteroids is added. The combination of TCM and chemotherapy has been proved to have the effect of relieving symptoms, raising life quality, strengthening immune functions, and alleviating the side effect of chemotherapy when treating CC [18, 46, 47].

Strengths of our present study should be noted. (1) The data source of this study is of high quality. The large-scale integrated data warehouse records EMR of over three million cases from HIS of 39 Class A tertiary hospitals nationwide in China. It covers demographic data, diagnosis information of TCM and modern medicine, medication orders, common clinical test results, and treatment outcomes [33, 34]. (2) Standardization of database structure, standardization of different categories of variables, and strict logic checking were performed before analysis to ensure quality control. (3) The advantages of ARA include good adaptability for analysis of multidimensional and nonlinear medication and disease related variables [48].

Disadvantages of this study should also be addressed. (1) HIS EMR is derived from real-world records in the process of clinical treatment and is not originally designed for research purposes. (2) Selection bias may exist because data were derived from participants in 22 hospitals in China, and therefore the cases are likely not representative of patients in other medical centers nationwide. (3) Apriori algorithm generates a large quantity of candidate sets in the ARA procedure by repeatedly scanning all the records in database. Hence, such large amount of calculation by apriori algorithm may consume too many resources when it comes to the analysis of large-scale database.

5. Conclusion

CKI has been used extensively integrated with both modern medicines and TCMs when treating CC in China. The pharmacological mechanisms of TCMs that most frequently combined with CKI include heat-clearing and detoxifying, qi-reinforcing, blood circulation-promoting and stasis-removing, blood-stanching, and qi-regulating. For modern medicines, antibiotics, antineoplastic chemotherapeutic drugs, immunomodulator, 5-HT receptor antagonist drugs, and corticosteroids are most often combined with CKI. The associations of medication combinations of CKI in treating CC in real world manifest certain laws for both TCMs and modern medicines. Further explorations are needed to verify and expand the conclusions.

Abbreviations

| Abbreviation | Description |
|--------------|-------------|
| HIS          | Hospital information system |
| RWS          | Real-world study |
| EMR          | Electrical medical record |
| CKI          | Compound Kushen Injection |
| TCM          | Traditional Chinese medicine |
| ARA          | Association rule analysis |

Data Availability

The data that support the findings of this study are available from Institute of Basic Research in Clinical Medicine, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, but restrictions apply to the availability of these data, which were used under license for the current study, and so are not publicly available. Data are however available from the authors upon reasonable request and with permission of Prof. Yanming Xie from Institute of Basic Research in Clinical Medicine, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences.
Ethical Approval

This study has been approved by Ethical Review Board of Institute of Basic Research in Clinical Medicine, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences (No. 2011-11).

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Authors’ Contributions

Yin Zhang and Yanning Xie conceived of the study and participated in its design and coordination. Yanning Xie and Yan Zhuang designed the schema of the HIS database and performed data acquisition at each medical center. Huisheng Yang and Yin Zhang performed data cleansing and standardization. Cen Chen performed the data analysis. Huisheng Yang, Jisheng Ni, Yue Liu, Rui Song, and Yin Zhang wrote the manuscript with contributions from all other authors. All authors approved the final manuscript.

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