

# Hepatitis

NAME/N.M.	AGE/48	SEX/Male	AREA/Japan
<b>Clinical Record and Treatment</b>			
<p>In early March 1996, the patient felt unusually lethargic and was diagnosed with chronic hepatitis (non-viral) and early diabetes at the H polyclinic.</p> <p>The patient checked in to the clinic on May 30, 1996. After rest and an intravenous injection for Major Minofargen C, his liver function temporarily stabilized and he was able to leave the clinic after a month. Thereafter, the patient experienced periodic deterioration in liver function despite continuing IV administration of Major Minofargen C, and also suffered from chronic hepatitis until the beginning of March 1997. The patient then started taking 3g of Rice Bran Arabinoxylan Compound (RBAC) per day (1g/dose). His level of liver function increased to nearly the same level as it was at the beginning of therapy 12 days earlier. The enzyme levels gradually decreased, reaching the lowest point one month later. The patient's AST and ALT levels returned to normal one month later. The patient's liver function has recovered and he has no other health-related problems at present.</p>			
<b>Changes caused by RBAC Treatment</b>			
<p>The patient's energy level increased after RBAC administration, and his unusual fatigue (especially in the afternoon) gradually abated. The patient was able to sleep and wake normally, had a good appetite, and appeared very healthy.</p>			
<b>Evaluation</b>			
<p>As indicated by the graph below, the AST and ALT levels temporarily increased after the administration of RBAC, before steadily decreasing and returning to normal. During the RBAC administration period, no other special treatment was performed. These results suggest that RBAC protected the patient's liver and had immunopotential activity.</p>			