EVALUATION OF THE EFFICACY OF CORIOLUS VERSICOLOR* IN THE TREATMENT OF HPV LESIONS (LSIL)

Coriolus versicolor (biomass) is a mushroom with immunostimulant properties used in traditional Asian cultures, namely in China and Japan, as a dietary supplement.

Objectives
With the aim of evaluating the therapeutic effects in patients with cervical lesions (LSIL) by HPV, a group of 45 LSIL patients (confirmed by cytology, colposcopy and biopsy) was treated randomly divided into 2 sub-groups: the first group received treatment with Coriolus versicolor for 1 year (6 tablets/day-3 g).

Control group did not receive any treatment, in neither group was any therapeutic procedure performed (cryotherapy, electrocautery or laser vaporization).

Material and Methods
All patients were confirmed by cytology to be LSIL carriers.
In the 1st consultation patients underwent both cytology and biopsy to confirm the LSIL. In the same consultation HPV typing was performed. With the confirmation of LSIL diagnosis a randomization of the group was undertaken.

In the 2nd consultation cytology was assayed to assess the LSIL status of the patient and a questionnaire on side-effects was performed. In the 3rd consultation the patients underwent cytology and HPV typing. The LSIL (IL-1, IL-2, IL-6, IL-17, IL-13 and IFN-α) was evaluated by real-time RT-qPCR.

Results
Thirty-nine (39) patients already concluded one year of follow-up. The first time they were controlled, 22 patients had HPV+ High Risk.

Eighteen (18) patients took Coriolus supplementation, while the other 21 patients had no therapy (control), all being under clinical observation for 365 days.

Of the 22 patients who showed HPV+ High Risk within the year, 10 patients took Coriolus supplementation and 12 patients did not. Of the 18 patients who took Coriolus supplementation over one year, 18 (72.9%) still showed normal cervical cytology, after one year of follow-up.

Of the 21 patients who did not take any supplementation, 18 (47.9%) still showed normal cervical cytology after one year of follow-up.

Regarding HPV expression, from 10 patients who had HPV+ High Risk and took Coriolus supplementation, 9 (90%) reverted to HPV - status after one year.

On the other hand, of the 12 HPV+ High Risk status patients who did not take Coriolus supplementation, only 1 (8.5%) reverted to HPV - status.

Table 1. Results of the treatment of LSIL lesions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>With Coriolus versicolor</th>
<th>Without supplementation</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negative per year</td>
<td>11 (77.5%)</td>
<td>11 (42.5%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Positive per year</td>
<td>5 (22.5%)</td>
<td>15 (57.5%)</td>
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Cytology
11 (77.5%) 5 (22.5%) 11 (42.5%) 29

HPV
9 (90%) 1 (10%) 10 (62.5%) 22

Fig 1. Percentage of regression of cytologies LSIL and HPV in LSIL patients

CONCLUSION
The use of CORIOLUS VERSICOLOR for 1 year revealed a great efficacy, whether in the regression of the dysplasia (LSIL), or in the disappearance of the High Risk HPV.

It seems, therefore, to be a very useful food supplementation with positive therapeutic impact, either in the regression of LSIL (with high risk HPV), or in those HSIL patients, who have undergone surgery but experience continued High Risk HPV viral count.

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