Published and In Progress Studies on BCM-95® Curcumin

Published Studies:


Unpublished Studies

1. BCM-95 Toxicity Study: Treatment of animals with BCM-95 for a prolonged period of 45 days (dose of 75mg/100gm of body weight) did not significantly affect the feed intake and body weight. There was no significant change in the hematological and biochemical parameters. There was a decrease in serum cholesterol levels. Histopathological evaluations did not reveal any histological lesions.
2. BCM-95 Hepatoprotective Effect. In an animal model of liver injury, administration of BCM-95 protected against liver damage. Observed were reductions in serum GOT, GPT, bilirubin, LDH and an increase in A/G ratio. A reduction in serum cholesterol and triglycerides as well as a reduction in liver cholesterol and triglycerides was noted, as well as a decrease in hepatic GOT, LDH, and collagen. Conclusion: BCM-95 was found to be hepatoprotective against liver injury.

Current Completed Studies Under Peer Review for Publication:

1. BCM-95® vs. fluoxetine for antidepressant effects. 60 subjects divided into 3 groups: curcumin; fluoxetine (one brand name Prozac®); and curcumin plus fluoxetine.

Current Ongoing Clinical Studies In Progress:

1. Phase one trial on concomitant use of BCM-95 curcumin with chemotherapy for individuals with lung cancer. Jewish General Hospital, Montreal, Quebec, CA. In recruitment. The staff of the Peter Brojde Lung Cancer Unit is recruiting lung cancer patients for an initial trial of tolerability with concomitant dosing with chemotherapy, in preparation for a larger phase II treatment trial that may have a sub-focus on patients with chemo resistance.

2. Phase II randomized, multi-center, double-blind, placebo chemoprevention clinical trial of [BCM-95®] curcumin in oral premalignant lesions and cervical cancer. Awaiting statistical analysis. 140 participants. Primary Objective: to evaluate the clinical efficacy and safety of oral BCM-95 therapy for period of 6 months in subjects with oral premalignant lesions (OPL) by clinical response (reduction in size of all lesions, prevention of malignant transformation in the index lesion and occurrence of any new lesions) and histological response (change in histological grade). Secondary Objective: to investigate in-vivo modulation of Nuclear Factor Kappa B (NF-κB) and biomarkers, by BCM-95 and further elucidate the pharmacokinetics of oral administration of BCM-95.

3. Martins R. Evaluation of the nutritional extract Bio-curcumin (BCM-95) to preserve cognitive functioning in a cohort of mild cognitively impaired (MCI) patients over 12 months. Edith Cowan University, Joondalup, Western Australia. Study in process. Placebo-controlled, double blind study with 150 participants with MCI (mild cognitive impairment/early stage Alzheimer’s disease). Both cognitive factors and blood biomarkers to be assessed, as well as safety data reported.

4. Bioavailability in healthy human volunteers. Baylor University, Texas. Both male and female volunteers of various ages, testing a variety of curcumin delivery systems.

5. Pilot study: Comparison of 5 curcumin types in vitro: phosphatidylcholine (lecithin) bound curcumin with cellulose in 4 to 1 ratio; BCM-95® curcumin; synthetic curcumin; bisdemethoxycurcumin; and plain 95% curcumin on cellular anti-cancer activity. Gastrointestinal Cancer Research Lab at Baylor University Medical Center in Dallas.

6. BCM-95® curcumin impact on “sleeping gene” as partial mechanism of action for cancer prevention. Gastrointestinal Cancer Research Lab at Baylor University Medical Center in Dallas.