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ACTIVE HEXOSE CORRELATED COMPOUND (AHCC)

Search for medical details concerning ACTIVE HEXOSE CORRELATED COMPOUND (AHCC) on iMedix including its uses, side effects and precautions, overview, interactions and reviews.

- **ActiveIngredient:**
 - **DosageForm:**
 - **Dosage:**
 - **Indications:**
 - **Manufacturer:**
 - **Storage:**
 - **Market Price:**
 - **Drug Status:**
-

Description

Uses & Effectiveness We currently have no information for ACTIVE HEXOSE CORRELATED COMPOUND (AHCC) overview. Overview Active hexose correlated compound (AHCC) are chemicals that come from fungi, such as shiitake mushrooms. It's used in Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM). AHCC might increase the activity of natural killer cells in people who have cancer. It might also help protect the liver against certain poisonous chemicals and prevent diabetes. People use AHCC for cancer, liver swelling caused by hepatitis C, damage to the immune system caused by cancer drugs, and many other conditions, but there is no good scientific evidence to support these uses. Active Hexose Correlated Compound (AHCC) is not actually a vitamin, but a natural substance derived from shiitake mushrooms. It is known for its immune system boosting properties and has been used in traditional Japanese medicine for over 30 years.

Side Effects When taken by mouth: AHCC is possibly safe. Doses ranging from 4.5 to 6 grams daily have been used safely for up to 6 months. Lower doses of 3 grams daily appear to be safe when used for up to 9 years.

Interactions Moderate Interaction Be cautious with this combination Medications that decrease the immune system (Immunosuppressants) interacts with ACTIVE HEXOSE CORRELATED COMPOUND (AHCC) AHCC can increase the activity of the immune system. Some medications, such as those used after a transplant, decrease the activity of the immune system. Taking AHCC along with these medications might decrease the effects of these medications. Medications changed by the liver (Cytochrome P450 2D6 (CYP2D6) substrates) interacts with ACTIVE HEXOSE CORRELATED COMPOUND (AHCC) Some medications are changed and broken down by the liver. AHCC might change how quickly the liver breaks down these medications. This could change the effects and side effects of these medications.

Special Precautions and Warnings When taken by mouth: AHCC is possibly safe. Doses ranging from 4.5 to 6 grams daily have been used safely for up to 6 months. Lower doses of 3 grams daily appear to be safe when used for up to 9 years. Pregnancy and breast-feeding: There isn't enough reliable information to know if AHCC is safe to use when pregnant or breast-feeding. Stay on the safe side and avoid use. Autoimmune diseases: AHCC seems to increase immune function and might make autoimmune diseases worse. People with autoimmune diseases, such as multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), or rheumatoid arthritis (RA), should avoid AHCC or talk to a healthcare professional before using. Dosing AHCC has most often been used by adults in doses of 3-6 grams by mouth daily for up to 6 months. Speak with a healthcare provider to find out what dose might be best for a specific condition.

Side Effects

Uses

Interactions

Other Details
