

First human trial of combined gamma-tocotrienol with pentoxifylline to assess whether it can reduce radiotherapy-induced gastrointestinal damage persisting despite maximal medical therapy.

Change in bio-markers of fibrosis was also assessed.

Compliance with prescribed study medication was excellent and well tolerated

Absorption of gamma tocotrienol was inadequate in almost half the participants and this may explain previous contradictory results in trials of other vitamin E analogues combined with pentoxifylline .

Levels of cytokines which drive fibrosis were significantly reduced and consistent trends in reduced inflammation were seen during treatment but not sustained once treatment ended.

Earlier treatment, in higher doses and continued for more than one year may be more effective