cancer, wherein the botanical composition comprises: two or more extracts in an organic medium of *Ganoderma lucidum*, *Salvia miltiorrhiza* and *Scutellaria barbata*, wherein each extract comprises from about 10 to about 50 percent w/w of *Ganoderma lucidum* and *Scutellaria barbata* and about 1 to about ~~10~~5 percent w/w of *Salvia miltiorrhiza*; wherein each extract is a non-alcoholic extract; wherein the medicament is to be co-administered with an effective amount of docetaxel, and wherein the co-administration of docetaxel and the botanical composition achieves more effective therapy than administration of either agent alone and results in reduced toxicity and side-effects compared to the administration of an equivalent dosage of docataxel alone.

[0018] The compositions of botanical extracts can be used to reduce or alleviate the side affects when used with standard non-botanical chemotherapies. Side effects are reduced by inhibiting inflammatory responses, modulating immune responses, reducing oxidative stress,

CLAIMS

1. Use of an effective amount of a botanical composition in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or reduction of the severity of prostate cancer in a subject, or reducing a symptom associated with prostate cancer, wherein the botanical composition comprises: two or more extracts in an organic medium of *Ganoderma lucidum*, *Salvia miltiorrhiza* and *Scutellaria barbata*, wherein each extract comprises from about 10 to about 50 percent w/w of *Ganoderma lucidum* and *Scutellaria barbata* and about 1 to about ~~10~~5 percent w/w of *Salvia miltiorrhiza*, wherein each extract is a non-alcoholic extract;

wherein the medicament is to be co-administered with an effective amount of docetaxel, and

wherein the co-administration of docetaxel and the botanical composition achieves more effective therapy than administration of either agent alone and results in reduced toxicity and side-effects compared to the administration of an equivalent dosage of docataxel alone.

2. The use of claim 1, wherein the prostate cancer symptom is a size of a prostate tumor.

3. The use of claim 2, wherein the prostate tumor is an androgen-dependent adenocarcinoma.

4. The use of claim 1, wherein the prostate cancer symptom is a growth rate of prostate cancer tissue.

5. The use of claim 4, wherein the prostate cancer tissue is from an androgen-dependent adenocarcinoma.

6. The use of claim 1, wherein the prostate cancer symptom is a level of prostate specific antigen (PSA).

7. The use of claim 1, wherein the co-adminstration comprises daily administration of the botanical composition and periodic administration of docetaxel over a time period of at least three weeks.

~~8. The use of claim 6, wherein the time period is 3 weeks.~~

~~9. The use of claim 1, wherein the extract is a non-alcoholic organic extract.~~

~~10.~~8. The use of claim ~~8~~1, wherein the extract is made with ethyl acetate ester.

~~11. The use of claim 1, wherein co-administration of docetaxel and the botanical composition results in reduced toxicity and side-effects compared to administration of an equivalent dosage of docetaxel alone.~~

~~12.~~9. The use of claim 1, wherein the botanical composition comprises 2% w/w of *Salvia miltiorrhizza* extract.

~~13.~~10. The use of claim 1, wherein the botanical composition comprises one or more of an emulsifier, a surfactant, an antioxidant and a diluent.

~~14.~~11. The use of claim ~~13~~10, wherein the emulsifier is selected from one or more of fatty acids, polyoxyethylene glycerol esters of fatty acids, polooxylated castor oil, ethylene glycol esters, propylene glycol esters, glyceryl esters of fatty acids, sorbitan esters, polyglyceryl esters, fatty alcohol ethoxylates, ethoxylated propoxylated block copolymers, polyethylene glycol esters of fatty acids, cremophores, glycerol monocaprylate/caprate, Cremophor EL, oleic acid, Labrasol, Gelucire, Capryol, Captex, Acconon, transcutol, and triacetin.

~~15.~~12. The use of claim ~~13~~10, wherein the antioxidant is selected from ascorbic acid and alpha tocopherol.

~~16.~~13. The use of claim ~~13~~10, wherein the diluent is soya oil.

~~17.~~14. The use of claim 1, wherein docetaxel is to be administered intra-venously.

~~18.~~15. The use of claim 1, wherein the botanical composition is to be administered orally.

~~19.~~16. The use of claim 1, wherein the prostate cancer is a castration-resistant prostate cancer.

~~20.~~17. The use of claim 1, wherein the prostate cancer is an androgen-sensitive prostate cancer.

~~21.~~18. The use of claim 1, wherein the docetaxel is to be administered in a sub-therapeutic dose.

~~22.~~19. The use of claim 1, wherein botanical composition comprises an effective amount of Ganoderma lucidum extract selected from 10%, 15%, 20%, 30%, 33%, 35%, 40%, 42%, 44%, 45%, 46%, 46.5%, 47%, 47.5%, 48%, 48.5%, 49%, 49.5% and 50%.

~~23.~~20. The use of claim 1, wherein botanical composition comprises an effective amount of Scutellaria barbata extract selected from 10%, 15%, 20%, 30%, 33%, 35%, 40%, 42%, 44%, 45%, 46%, 46.5%, 47%, 47.5%, 48%, 48.5%, 49%, 49.5% and 50%.

~~24.~~21. The use of claim 1, wherein botanical composition comprises an effective amount of Salvia miltiorrhiza extract selected from 1%, 1.5%, 2%, 2.5%, 3%, 3.5%, 4%, 4.5%, and 5%, ~~5.5%, 6%, 6.5%, 7%, 7.5%, 8%, 8.5%, 9%, 9.5% and 10%~~.

~~25.~~22. The use of claim 1, wherein botanical composition is in a dosage form suitable for oral administration.