

麻酔科疼痛外来における漢方方剤の使用傾向

千葉大学医学部 麻酔科

飯島一彦, 下山直人, 藤里正視, 野村 明, 水口公信

要旨： 過去6年間の麻酔科疼痛外来患者1,222名中, 漢方薬使用患者128名につき証にとらわれることなく疾患別, 方剤別に検討を加えた。

疾患別では帯状疱疹後神経痛42%, 頭痛・顔面痛15.6%, 帯状疱疹痛9.4%の順で漢方処方がなされ, 再来患者の疾患別順位と一致し, 難治性疼痛に多用されていた。

方剤別では桂枝加朮附湯34.3%, 牛車腎気丸9.2%の使用順位であり, 虚証, 寒証の薬剤が処方されていた。

慢性疼痛患者には社会の高齢化とともにますます漢方薬の需要は高まるものと考えられる。

索引用語： 疼痛外来, 漢方薬, 使用頻度, 痛み

The tendency of Kampo-prescriptions in pain clinic

Kazuhiko Iijima, Naohito Shimoyama, Masami Fujisato, Akira Nomura, Tadanobu Mizuguchi
Department of Anesthesiology, Chiba University School of Medicine

Abstract : Among 1,222 patients who visited at our pain clinic for past 6 years, 128 patients had been prescribed oriental traditional medicine, Kampo (Chinese herbal) medicines. The data of these patients were analysed according to their prescriptions and diagnosis without any consideration of “sho”, oriental medicine syndrome. The first rank of their diseases was postherpetic neuralgia (42%), second one was belonging to a group of headache and facial pain (15.6%), and third was herpetic pain (9.4%). This order of ranking was similar to the ranking order of numbers of total outpatients according to their diagnosis. Keishi-ka-jutsu-bu-to and Gosha-jinki-gan were frequently prescribed to elder people at the rates of 34.3% and 9.2% in total numbers of prescriptions, respectively. These Kampo medicines are ordered for the patients who are under the conditions of Kyo-sho, the deficiency and Kan-sho, the cold symptom. Kampo is looking to be more useful for the treatment of chronic pain in future.

Keywords : pain clinic, Kampo (Chinese herbal) medicines, prescription rate, pain