月経により増悪をきたす胸郭出口症候群 難治症例の漢方使用の経験

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要旨:月経により胸郭出口症候群の症状が増悪する6例を経験した.一旦症状増悪をき たすと症状回復に数週間を要し,場合によっては症状改善が得られないうちに次の月経に 至り、更なる症状の増悪をきたすこともあり、従来の胸郭出口症候群の治療法では効果が 得られない難治症例であった。いずれも外傷性であり、罹病期間が長く、婦人科受診の既 往があり、月経前後に頸部から顔などの著明な浮腫がみられていた。これら難治症例に五 苓散,柴苓湯,加味逍遙散を用い, Visual analogue scale で平均 38.5 点が平均 18.5 点と 改善した. 効果発現は平均 40 日であった. 神経の過敏性(tinel's like sign)と浮腫の改善 が得られており、使用漢方薬の作用として神経周囲の浮腫の改善が推測された.

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Efficacy of Kampo therapy for intractable case of thoracic outlet syndrome with aggravated symptoms during menstruation

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Abstract: This paper deals with efficacy of Kampo therapy for 6 intractable cases with thoracic outlet syndrome. Symptoms of these cases were remarkably aggravated during menstruation and were not uncontrable with various treatments. The six patients had some clinical features in common: they had experienced trauma, suffered from gynecologic diseases and long-term illnesses, and had remarkable edema on the neck and face. So we used Kampo medicines (Gorei-san, Sairei-tou, Kamisyouyousan) for these intractable cases. Symptoms were improved from averaged 36.5 points to averaged 18.5 points on the visual analogue scale. The effect of these medicines appeared on the average of 40 days. Nerve irritations as a physical finding and edema were decreasing. We suggest that these Kampo medicines for the recovery of symp-(Pain and Kampo Medicine 7:102-106, 1997) toms also decrease edema around the nerve.

Key words: thoracic outlet syndrome, menstruation, Kampo medicine