難治性の外傷性頚部症候群に対する漢方治療

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要旨: 難治性の外傷性頚部症候群に対して行った加味逍遥散 (TJ-24) を中心とする漢方治療の結果を報告する. 交通外傷にて加療後2カ月以上経過するも諸症状の残存した14例 (男性2例、女性12例), 平均年齢39歳 (23~62歳) であった. 内服薬は漢方薬単独の例は8例であった. 内服後2週間で全く効果のなかった場合は次々と処方を変更した.途中星状神経節ブロックを行った例が3例,点滴,トリガー注射を行った例が6例であった. 漢方薬による治療期間は平均5.5カ月 (2週~14カ月) であった. 最終的にVAS (Visual Analog Scale) が2以下を効果有りと判定した. 14例中11例に一度はTJ-24を単剤あるいは合方で使用しており,7例で症状は改善した. TJ-24は肝気鬱結(熱証)の冷えに対して効果があるが,外傷性頚部症候群の患者にはこの証が多いようである.

索引用語:外傷性頚部症候群,加味逍遥散,頚部痛

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Effect of kamishoyosan for injury-related cervical injury

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Abstract: We report the results of a Chinese medicine treatment mainly with kamishoyosan for an intractable traumatic cervical syndrome.

We had 14 cases (2 male patients, 12 female patients), average age of 39 (23-62 years old) where many symptoms remained though more than two months had already passed after medical treatment for traffic injury, and 8 patients were treated only with the Chinese medicine. Duration of the treatment with the Chinese medicine was 5.5 months on average (from 2 weeks to 14 months), and lower than 2 was judged effective on a VAS (Visual Analog Scale). kamishoyosan was used for 11 out of 14 patients as a single agent or with an accompaniment of samisens, and symptoms were improved in 7 patients.

TJ-24 seems to help identify many patients with injury-related cervical syndrome.

Key words: kamishoyosan, neck pain, cervical injury

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