

総	説
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痛み治療における漢方処方 of 第一歩 ～寒証・熱証の視点から～

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要旨：漢方医学では疼痛を気血水の滞りと捉え治療する。「通せば則痛まず，痛めば則通ぜず」の教え通り気血の巡りを重視する。その原因は多岐にわたり疼痛以外の症状と密接な関係を持っている。局所および全身における冷えや熱，胃腸機能障害などで疼痛は増悪する。そのため治療の概念は西洋医学のそれとは異なることも多い。本稿では疼痛緩和に必要ないくつかの漢方薬と，それを構成する生薬の薬性或いは役割を解説してみたい。

索引用語：痛み，漢方，ダイノルフィン，附子

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First Step of the Kanpo Prescription in Pain Therapy: an Overview with Special Focus on Kan-syo and Ne-ssyo

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Abstract: Kampo medicine, pain is considered to be induced from a stagnation of “ki” which is vital energy, “ketsu” which is blood and/or “sui” which is colorless body fluid. The stagnation of ki, ketsu, and/or sui are considered to be important in the development of symptom of a pain. If they circulate through the inside of the body, it will not hurt the functions, and if they do not circulate, it will hurt them. Their stagnations are closely connected not only with a pain but with various symptoms. A pain gets worse by the disorders of gastrointestinal functions, local or full body chills, and/or fever etc. By these reasons the concept of the medical treatment with Kampo medicines differs from those of western medicines in many cases. This report will explain the kampo medicines those are effective for pain, and the role of composed crude drugs contained in Kampo medicines.

Key words: pain, kampo, dynorphin, bushi

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