症例報告

機能性ディスペプシアによる胸腹部痛に柴胡桂枝湯と 芍薬甘草湯が有効であった 1 症例

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要旨: 明らかな器質的疾患がないにもかかわらず,上腹部を中心とした痛みや胃もたれなどの不快感を訴える疾患は,機能性ディスペプシアと呼ばれる.今回,われわれは機能性ディスペプシアによる心窩部を中心とする胸腹部痛に対して,柴胡桂枝湯と芍薬甘草湯が有効であった症例を経験したので報告する.患者は,29歳女性.3ヵ月前,胸腹部痛が出現した.CT,MRI,上部消化管内視鏡検査を受けたが,明らかな器質的異常はなく,機能性ディスペプシアと診断された.当科で,柴胡桂枝湯 7.5g 分 3/ 日を開始したところ,胸腹部痛は軽減した.その後,芍薬甘草湯 2.5g 分 1/ 日を追加処方し,痛みは更に改善した.1年3ヵ月経過した現在,柴胡桂枝湯 2.5g 分 1/ 日,芍薬甘草湯 2.5g 分 1/ 週の内服で,副作用はなく良好な鎮痛が得られている.本症例では,これらの漢方薬に含まれる芍薬と甘草の鎮痛,鎮痙作用が有効であったと推測された.

索引用語:機能性ディスペプシア,柴胡桂枝湯,芍薬甘草湯

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Successful treatment with saikokeishito and shakuyakukanzoto for a patient with chest and abdominal pain associated with functional dyspepsia

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Abstract: Functional dyspepsia is characterized by uncomfortable gastrointestinal symptom including epigastric and postprandial fullness without organic diseases. We reported a case of functional dyspepsia with chest and abdominal pain around epigastrium successfully treated with saikokeishito and shakuyakukanzoto. Three months ago, 29-year-old woman developed chest and abdominal pain. Computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging or endoscopy of upper gastrointestinal tract did not reveal the organic abnormal finding, and then she was diagnosed as functional dyspepsia. Saikokeishito at a dose of 2.5g 3 times a day was administered, and her pain was reduced. Subsequently, shakuyakukanzoto at a dose of 2.5g once a day was additionally treated, and her pain had improved more. One year and 3 months later, her pain was well controlled with the administration of saikokeishito at a dose of 2.5g once a day and shakuyakukanzoto at a dose of 2.5g once a week. It was suggested that analgesic and antispastic actions of crude drugs, shakuyaku and kanzo those were included in each saikokeishito and shakuyakukanzoto, should be effective for chest and abdominal pain.

Key words: functional dyspepsia, saikokeishito, shakuyakukanzoto

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